



SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORTS
—ON THE—
ASYLUMS, PRISONS, ETC..
—OF—
ONTARIO.
—
1884.

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SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1884.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto :

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1885.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, 31st December, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Seventeenth Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1884.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

The Honourable

ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,

Secretary for the Province of Ontario,

Toronto.



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COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

SEVENTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

Toronto, November, 1884.

*To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Lieutenant-Governor of the
Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

Herewith, I beg to submit the Seventeenth Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1884.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

COMMON GAOLS.

The first table which I present in this, the Seventeenth Annual Report upon the Gaols of the Province, comprises a summary of the commitments to the Gaols since the 1st October, 1868, divided into the four divisions of adult males, boys under 16 years old, adult females, and girls under 16 years of age. During the year which closed on the 30th September, 1884, the commitments under the four heads numbered respectively, 9,858, 458, 1,719, 46, making a total of 12,081 as the gaol population of the year. The table in question is annexed:—

	Men over 16 years of age.	Boys under 16 years of age.	Women over 16 years of age.	Girls under 16 years of age.	Total.
Commitments for the year ending 30th Sept., 1869.....	3,599	294	1,680	82	5,655
" " " 1870.....	4,215	319	1,737	108	6,379
" " " 1871.....	4,586	329	1,642	58	6,615
" " " 1872.....	5,006	281	1,615	56	6,958
" " " 1873.....	5,745	323	1,735	74	7,877
" " " 1874.....	7,298	377	1,746	67	9,488
" " " 1875.....	8,048	389	1,566	70	10,073
" " " 1876.....	9,005	434	1,727	70	11,236
" " " 1877.....	11,053	542	1,824	62	13,481
" " " 1878.....	9,537	480	1,959	54	12,030
" " " 1879.....	8,995	416	1,756	53	11,220
" " " 1880.....	8,829	549	1,863	59	11,300
" " " 1881.....	7,007	468	1,681	73	9,229
" " " 1882.....	7,286	522	1,750	62	9,620
" " " 1883.....	7,858	423	1,551	48	9,880
" " " 1884.....	9,858	458	1,719	46	12,081

It is to be noted with regret that the commitments during the year under review were greater in number than in any year since 1878, when they reached 13,481. As compared with the year ending 30th September, 1883, the commitments of adult men have increased by 2,000, or 25.45 per cent.; of boys, by 35, or 8.27 per cent.; of adult women, 168, or 10.83 per cent., and the number of young girls committed was two less. The total increase is 2,201, or 22.27 per cent.

The table which follows shews the number of commitments to each gaol in the past and preceding years, and the increase or decrease in the commitments of last year as compared with the previous one:—

NAME OF GAOL.	Number of prisoners committed in the year ended 30th Sept., 1884.			Number of prisoners committed in the year ended 30th Sept., 1883.			INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	316	32	348	226	29	255	90	3	93			
Berlin	58	5	63	84	12	96				26	7	33
Belleville	151	27	178	151	27	178						
Brantford	144	31	175	173	43	216				29	12	41
Brampton	143	8	151	103	6	109	40	2	42			
Brockville	210	35	245	172	43	215	38		38		8	8
Cayuga	55	13	68	39	3	42	16	10	26			
Cornwall	61	7	68	41	12	53	20		20		5	5
Cobourg	119	8	127	107	14	121	12		12		6	6
Chatham	133	20	153	109	8	117	24	12	36			
Goderich	77	13	90	46	12	58	31	1	32			
Guelph	131	16	147	164	23	187				33	7	40
Hamilton	792	162	954	761	137	898	31	25	56			
Kingston	140	38	178	125	28	153	15	10	25			
London	849	155	1004	676	130	806	173	25	198			
Lindsay	69	6	75	35	4	39	34	2	36			
L'Orignal	21	2	23	21	2	23						
Milton	133	7	140	92	5	97	41	2	43			
Napanee	58	14	72	54	10	64	4	4	8			
Ottawa	554	159	713	530	180	710	24		24		21	21
Owen Sound	175	25	200	122	8	130	53	17	70			
Orangeville	48	8	56	34	9	43	14		14		1	1
Perth	58	12	70	60	8	68		4	4	2		2
Pictou	63	2	65	37	2	39				24		24
Pembroke	107	6	113	73	5	78	34	1	35			
Peterborough	136	12	148	172	9	181		3	3	36		36
Port Arthur	828	6	834	407	5	412	421	1	422			
Rat Portage	221	15	236				221	15	236			
Simcoe	74	7	81	100	8	108				26	1	27
St. Catharines	85	12	97	118	14	132				33	2	35
Sarnia	279	16	295	207	20	227	72		72		4	4
Stratford	132	23	155	121	11	132	11	12	23			
Sandwich	197	61	258	211	51	262		10	10	14		14
St. Thomas	235	32	267	182	11	193	53	21	74			
Sault Ste. Marie	34	3	37	23	1	24	11	2	13			
Toronto	2538	713	3251	1982	651	2633	556	62	618			
Walkerton	49	9	58	40	7	47	9	2	11			
Woodstock	319	22	341	176	22	198	143		143			
Welland	288	12	300	225	10	235	63	2	65			
Whitby	95	6	101	105	11	116				10	5	15
Lock-ups												
Bracebridge	22	1	23	22	1	23						
Gore Bay	1		1				1		1			
Little Current	2		2	19	1	20				17	1	18
Manitowaning	18		18	19	2	21				1	2	3
Mattawa	41	2	43	37		37	4	2	6			
Parry Sound	20	2	22	23	4	27				3	2	5
Silver Islet												
Minden			6	6		6				6		6
Haliburton	1		1	1		1						
Sudbury	36		36				36		36			
Totals	10316	1765	12081	8281	1599	9880	2295	250	2545	260	84	344

The largest increase was at Toronto. The commitments to the Gaol there number 3,251, against 2,633, an increase of 618. The next largest increase is at Port Arthur, the numbers being 834 against 412, an increase of 422. Then comes London, shewing an increase of 198; then Woodstock, with an increase of 143. The other principal increases are, Barrie, 93; St. Thomas, 74; Owen Sound, 70; Sarnia, 68; Welland, 65; Hamilton, 56. The Gaols shewing the largest decreases

are those at Brantford, 41 ; Guelph, 40 ; St. Catharines, 35 ; Berlin, 33 ; Peterboro', 33, and Simcoe, 27. It will be noticed that statistics relating to the Gaol at Rat Portage are, for the first time, included in this table, the commitment to it numbering 236.

The annexed tables shew the number of commitments since 1876, for various crimes and offences, classified in five divisions :—

1. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Assault, common.....	743	641	724	549	623	556	576	572	586
Assault, felonious.....	124	134	98	125	85	88	124	91	146
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent.....	127	92	71	62	63	40	73	52	50
Rape, and assault with intent.....	48	39	37	45	44	36	56	46	44
Murder.....	30	39	24	25	42	23	29	30	45
Manslaughter.....	12	7	6	10	7	7	9	12	20
Attempt at suicide.....	1	7	11	6	9	8	10	8	10
Miscellaneous.....	43	31	38	25	31	95	43	48	32
	1128	990	1009	847	904	853	920	859	933

2. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson and incendiarism.....	45	35	47	49	31	22	23	47	24
Burglary.....	63	58	89	103	93	44	63	61	44
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.....	21	23	10	19	15	15	11	1	5
Destroying and injuring property.....	104	115	138	126	130	67	138	80	122
Embezzlement.....	21	24	29	28	23	17	19	25	36
Forgery.....	46	31	48	64	50	30	34	35	30
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences.....	140	137	151	131	101	82	106	106	113
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.....	75	84	89	86	70	54	73	49	63
Housebreaking and robbery.....	62	43	57	102	103	80	67	61	156
Larceny.....	1764	2070	1818	1626	1669	1363	1401	1278	1742
Receiving stolen goods.....	54	38	64	38	42	26	45	33	34
Trespass.....	49	73	103	122	123	112	110	120	238
Miscellaneous.....	50	42	43	29	73	78	85	93	69
	2494	2773	2686	2523	2523	1990	2175	1989	2676

3. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

Bigamy.....	12	12	9	14	5	6	10	6	7
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.....	129	137	197	189	236	171	194	133	183
Keeping houses of ill-fame.....	81	89	117	92	134	102	137	130	106
Perjury.....	12	32	25	25	27	15	15	8	12
Seduction.....	3	2	2	2				1	
Indecent assault and exposure.....	45	27	40	41	40	38	32	45	48
Miscellaneous.....	49	116	129	86	50	67	78	13	62
	331	415	519	449	492	399	466	336	418

4. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE.

Abusive and obscene language.....	71	73	101	72	95	65	55	87	76
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, es- capes from and obstructing constables ..	116	90	143	130	109	83	91	137	156
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	13	25	37	27	34	43	42	35	49
Deserting employment.....	45	21	27	10	27	18	41	30	8
Drunk and disorderly.....	3868	4032	3785	3581	3795	3328	3497	3895	4650
Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to Indians.....	53	160	153	122	115	83	70	53	71
Threatening and seditious language.....	83	48	36	48	48	57	26	50	22
Vagrancy.....	2128	3888	2524	2536	2210	1580	1449	1554	2130
Miscellaneous.....	156	217	260	174	207	131	190	227	179
	6533	8544	7066	6700	6640	5388	5391	6068	7341

5. OTHER CAUSES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE DETAINED AS PRISONERS.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Contempt of Court.....	90	136	133	149	180	124	76	97	107
Debtors	72	60	67	72	86	46	56	64	53
Detained as witnesses.....	29	17	31	12	18	17	16	21	19
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large	348	336	307	339	346	338	432	345	433
Non-payment of fines and costs	42	41	39						
Want of sureties to keep the peace	169	159	173	129	111	74	88	101	101
	750	749	750	701	741	599	688	628	713
Total number of persons committed for the respective years.....	11236	13481	12030	11220	11300	9229	9620	9880	12081

In each of the five divisions there is an increase, ranging from 74 in the first to 1,273 in the fourth. The commitments for drunkenness have again increased in number, but there is a decrease of one per cent. in their ratio to the total commitments. The increase commitments for this offence, and in those for larceny and vagrancy, constitute the largest portion of the total increase. Other noticeable increases are in the commitments for murder, manslaughter, assault and house-breaking and robbery.

The number of persons committed as lunatics and idiots was 433, an increase of 88 as compared with the year 1883, and of 1 as compared with 1882.

The disposition made of the 12,081 persons committed to the gaols of the Province is set forth in the table printed below :—

Acquitted on being brought to trial, and discharged.....	3146
Discharged without trial by order of judges, magistrates, and courts, including remand cases	912
Detained for want of sureties to keep the peace	102
Detained as witnesses	27
Detained as fraudulent debtors	60
Detained as lunatics, idiots, and persons unsafe to be at large	418
Died before trial	12
Detained by civil processes other than above.....	37
Waiting trial and otherwise detained on the 30th September, 1884	107
Found guilty and sentenced.....	7260
Total number of commitments.....	12081

The places of confinement, to which the 7260 persons, who were found guilty, were sentenced, are set forth in the following statement, and similar information is given as regards the sentenced prisoners of the previous years :—

	1883.	1884.
Sentenced to the Kingston Penitentiary.....	105	133
Do to the Reformatory for Boys.....	60	82
Do direct to Central Prison	282	373
Do to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Central Prison....	372	337
Do direct to the Reformatory for Females..	90	102
Do to Common Gaols and subsequently trans- ferred to the Reformatory for Females	30	60

Sentenced to the Common Gaols and there detained until expiration of sentence	5361	6173
Total	6300	7260

The increase in the number of sentences to the Penitentiary, Central Prison and Reformatories for Females and Boys will be observed.

The number of persons committed for crimes and offences, for which convictions could be obtained, numbered 11,368. Of these, 7,260 were found guilty and sentenced. The summaries given below shew the nature of the offences committed by these convicted prisoners :—

1. Crimes against the Person.

	Total com- mitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Assault, common	586	355
Assault, felonious	146	78
Cutting and wounding, stabbing, and shooting with intent	50	29
Rape, and assault, with intent	44	14
Murder	45	3
Manslaughter	20	8
Attempt at suicide	10	4
Miscellaneous	32	22
	933	513

2. Crimes against Property.

Arson and incendiarism	24	8
Burglary	44	22
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money ...	5	4
Destroying and injuring property	122	85
Embezzlement	36	19
Forgery	30	15
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	113	32
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	63	39
Housebreaking and robbery	156	78
Larceny	1742	1102
Receiving stolen goods	34	15
Trespass	238	204
Miscellaneous	69	62
	2676	1685

3. Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.

Bigamy	7	4
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame. . .	183	103
Keeping houses of ill-fame	106	72

Perjury	12	4
Indecent assault and exposure.....	48	28
Miscellaneous.....	62	40
	<hr/> 418	<hr/> 251

4. *Offences against Public Order and Peace.*

Abusive and obscene language.....	76	61
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	156	110
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	49	28
Deserting employment	8	4
Drunk and disorderly	4650	2971
Selling liquor without a license, and selling or giving it to Indians	71	43
Threatening and seditious language	22	4
Vagrancy	2130	1431
Miscellaneous.....	179	159
	<hr/> 7341	<hr/> 4811
Total	11368	7260

Tables showing the periods of sentence passed on the convicted prisoners and the sex, nationalities, religious denominations, social conditions, habits, etc. of the total number of prisoners are here annexed :—

Periods of Sentence.

For periods under thirty days	2954
For thirty days, and up to sixty days, or two months, not including the last term	2302
For sixty days, or two months	573
Over two months to three months	343
Over three months to four months	160
Over four months to five months	53
Over five months to six months	390
Over six months to nine.....	80
Over nine months and up to one year inclusive	108
Over one year and up to two years	79
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary..	70
Over three years in the Penitentiary.....	63
For periods of any length in the Reformatory for Boys....	82
Sentenced to death	3
	<hr/> 7260

Sex.

	1883.	1884.
Male	8281	10316
Female	1599	1765
	<hr/> 9880	<hr/> 12081

Nationalities.

Born in Canada.....	4448	5267
Born in England	1557	2020
Born in Ireland.....	2336	2840
Born in Scotland	585	686
Born in the United States	706	896
Born in other Countries	248	372
	<hr/> 9880	<hr/> 12081

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic.....	3759	4722
Church of England	3154	3801
Presbyterian	1280	1470
Methodist	1130	1390
Other Denominations	557	698
	<hr/> 9880	<hr/> 12081

Social Condition.

Married	3685	4066
Unmarried	6185	8015
	<hr/> 9880	<hr/> 12081

Habits.

Temperate	2378	3080
Intemperate	7502	9001
	<hr/> 9880	<hr/> 12081

Educational Status.

Could read and write	7398	9395
Could neither read nor write	2482	2686
	<hr/> 9880	<hr/> 12081

The number of prisoners confined in the various custodial institutions of the Province at the close of the past official year, and of the year preceding, is exhibited in the following summary :—

	1883.	1884.
In the Common Goals	523	617
In the Central Prison, Toronto	273	335
In the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene.....	245	242
In the Reformatory for Females, Toronto	138	163
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston	505	472
	<hr/> 1684	<hr/> 1829

GAOL EXPENDITURES.

The usual table is appended shewing the cost of maintaining the common gaols during the past, and six preceding years, under the headings of rations, clothing, fuel, salaries and wages, and repairs :—

YEAR.	Total number of prisoners in custody each year.	Cost of rations, clothing, fuel, etc. each year.	Cost of salaries and wages of gaol officials each year.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1878	12,030	60,217 83	63,591 11	7,307 66	131,116 60
1879	11,220	52,856 24	63,914 40	5,583 44	122,354 08
1880	11,300	49,037 14	64,084 34	3,504 96	116,626 44
1881	9,229	45,001 05	63,502 00	3,412 10	111,915 15
1882	9,620	44,768 92	63,794 30	4,665 53	113,228 75
1883	9,880	44,783 50	64,935 96	4,706 20	114,425 66
1884	12,081	51,909 89	68,446 88	7,125 50	127,482 27

As is to be expected, in view of the largely increased prison population, the expenditure incurred in maintaining the gaols was considerably higher than during the past few years. It was not so large though, as in the year 1878, when there were fewer prisoners in custody by fifty-one. Reference to Table No. 13 shews that the average annual cost per prisoner throughout the gaols of the Province was \$10.55, being \$1.11 less than in the year ending 30th September, 1883, proving that although the gross expenditure this year was larger, it was not owing to the lack of economy and proper management, but to causes beyond the control of those having supervision and charge of the gaols.

A summary is given below shewing the days stay respectively of those prisoners whose maintenance was chargeable to the Province and of those who were a charge on the Municipalities :—

3562 Criminal Prisoners remained in Gaol	68207 days.
8519 Municipal " " "	181312 "

12081 prisoners of both classes remained in gaol.... 249519 days.

In the preceding year the aggregate stay of all the prisoners was 201,089 days, shewing an increase in the year now being reported upon of 48,430 days.

DEATHS.

The deaths during the year numbered thirty-nine, being twenty less than in the preceding year. Inquests were held in the different cases, and no special circumstances were brought to light at any of them.

 ESCAPES.

Twenty-two prisoners escaped from custody, of whom twelve were not recaptured.

A prisoner named Gradwell who was on remand charged with larceny, escaped from the *Hamilton* Gaol on the 20th August. He succeeded in getting between the bars of the window of the ward into the yard, and scaled the wall thereof. Dr. O'Reilly, on examination, found that the window bars in this ward were wider apart than in the others. He requested the County Council to have the defect remedied.

From the *Orangeville* Gaol two escapes took place during the year. The first occurred on the 12th May, and the circumstances connected with it were as follows:—McPhee, the prisoner who escaped, was with two others being taken by the gaoler to work on the grounds outside of the gaol. The gaoler was called away to attend the surgeon, who had just arrived. He went back to the gaol leaving the prisoners to go on, but on reaching the gaol he sent his son to look after the prisoners. When he reached the place they were to work, McPhee had gone. The gaoler was to blame for leaving the prisoners unwatched, even for the shortest space of time.

The second escape occurred on the 23rd July. The prisoner, William Wallace, who escaped, was under sentence to the Central Prison. The gaoler received a telegram from the prison bailiff to have the prisoner ready to leave for Toronto by a certain train. This was done, and the prisoner, dressed in his own clothes, was left in a ward by himself, the door of which opening into the yard was left unlocked. The prisoner, of course, availed himself of this opportunity of escaping. He was, however, recaptured the same evening. His escape was due to carelessness on the part of the gaol officials, in not making sure that the door in question was locked.

On the 10th November, 1883, an old vagrant made his escape from the *Perth* Gaol. He had been allowed to work about the Court House unwatched, as it was thought to be safe to do so. The man's age, and the nature of his offence, was put forward by the gaol officials as an excuse for the infraction of the gaol rules. I replied to it through the Sheriff, as follows:—"The escape appears to have been due to the improper practice of putting the prisoner at work in the Court House and not keeping him under constant supervision, thus violating one of the rules laid down for the proper government of the gaols of the province. If the turnkey violated the rule on his own responsibility, he is to blame; if he did it with the gaoler's knowledge and sanction, then that official is to blame. The gaol rules should be as much adhered to in the cases of prisoners sentenced for vagrancy as for anything else. Once a system of discrimination creeps in, then a general laxity of discipline too often follows, which leads to the escape of important prisoners. You will please instruct your gaol officials that no prisoner is to be allowed in the yards or Court House, except when in the immediate charge of a gaol officer." I place this instruction on record here, so that the officials of the gaols throughout the province may take note of it.

A man named Jules Houles, under sentence for three months, escaped from the *Pembroke* Gaol on the 25th June, under the following circumstances: Houles was acting as cook, and on the day in question he found the kitchen gate open, also the door from the inner yard to the work yard. At one side of the yard fence he found an opening in the ground, which enabled him to get under the fence. As soon as he had done this, he was seen by the deputy Sheriff and recaptured after a chase and some resistance. The prisoner was brought before the County Judge and sentenced to an additional term of three months, and was

subsequently removed to the Central Prison. The turnkey who was to blame for leaving the gates open, was sharply reprimanded for his carelessness.

Three prisoners escaped from the *Port Arthur* Gaol, two of whom were recaptured. The escapes took place at different times, when prisoners were at work on the gaol grounds. In one instance, a turnkey was guilty of such carelessness that he was dismissed.

From the *Sandwich* Gaol three prisoners escaped on the 22nd November, 1883, viz., Henry Greenwood, under sentence of death for murder; Luke Phipps, waiting trial for murder; and Frederick Steers, under sentence for stealing Phipps only was recaptured, and was eventually tried for the crime he was charged with, and hanged.

Dr. O'Reilly held an enquiry into the circumstances connected with the escape of these prisoners. The following extracts from his report to the Government, will show the manner in which the escape was effected:—

"I examined under oath the Sheriff, the gaoler, the matron, the two turnkeys, and several of the prisoners, as well as the chief constable of the Town of Windsor, and a full copy of the evidence taken is submitted herewith.

"Since my return to Toronto I have had interviews with a female prisoner at the Mercer Reformatory, and a male prisoner at the Central Prison, both of whom were in gaol a part of the time during which the escaped prisoners were there, and through whom further light has been thrown on the subject.

"From the evidence given and the information elicited from the other sources mentioned, I find—

"That the prisoners escaped from the corridor in which they were confined by cutting away one of the iron bars in a window, getting through the opening made thereby into the yard, and then scaling the wall of the gaol-yard with the aid of a bench, which they had taken from the corridor with them, having previously knocked off the legs so as to enable them to get it through the window;

"That the tools used for cutting the bars of the prison were procured from without in a manner which could not reasonably be expected to escape the vigilance of the gaol officials;

"That the escape was rendered possible by the laxity of the guard which was kept over the prisoners; and that if the proper precautions had been taken, the cutting of the bars and escaping from the prison in the manner it was done would not have been possible;

"That, although there was an extra turnkey employed at the gaol by special authority given by me to the Sheriff at his request, the Sheriff had given no orders as to the duties of the extra guard, or how he was to be used; and that, although this guard slept in the outer corridor during the night when the prisoners were locked up in their cells, in the daytime, when they were allowed into the corridor, there was no continuous guard kept over them;

That, when the escape was discovered, the gaoler took as prompt measures for the recapture of the prisoners as were within his reach, without leaving the gaol sufficiently guarded. He also caused notice to be given to the Sheriff at the earliest possible moment."

On the 16th March, 1884, two other prisoners, named Kennedy and O'Callaghan, made their escape from this gaol, after killing the gaoler and severely injuring a turnkey. Kennedy was recaptured a few hours after the escape took place, but O'Callaghan is still at large. A copy of Dr. O'Reilly's report upon the matter is annexed:—

"It appears from the evidence that Leech, the gaoler, and Davis, the second turnkey (the first turnkey being absent at church), in the performance of their usual morning duties, had occasion to open the iron wicket of the ward in which

O'Callaghan was confined with some other prisoners. The moment the wicket was opened, O'Callaghan made a rush upon the two officers, neither of whom were very strong, and after a struggle of short duration, he secured the key of the wicket of the opposite ward in which was Kennedy and other prisoners, and managed to insert the key into the lock, the fight still going on. Kennedy, upon seeing this, reached through the bars, unlocked the door, and joined O'Callaghan in the struggle with the officers, having possessed himself of an empty bottle, which he used as a weapon. Five shots were fired while the struggle was in progress, two of them, as far as could be learned, by the gaoler, and three by O'Callaghan, who appears to have had a pistol in his possession, but how he came by it could not be ascertained. When the noise was heard and the alarm given by the matron, the gaoler was found dead upon the floor, shot in two places, and the turnkey lying insensible. The two prisoners mentioned had meantime made their escape by the front door and through the Court House into the street. None of the other prisoners seem to have taken any part in the affair, either to assist the officers or prisoners; nor does it appear that any of them attempted to escape. The only evidence, however, which is available on these points is, that of the prisoners themselves, with the exception of Davis, who, from the circumstances of his being very severely hurt in the beginning of the struggle, may not have the clearest recollection of all the details.

"At the time of this unfortunate occurrence, the present Sheriff had been but a few days in office (his predecessor having been dismissed), and therefore he had not had time to re-organize the gaol staff. The two turnkeys, whose discharge I had recommended, were still the only turnkeys in the gaol, and the staff was consequently the same as during the incumbency of the former sheriff.

"The gaoler had held his position for some twenty-four years, and made for himself a reputation as a most painstaking and zealous officer, and of late years (as I am informed) had been a total abstainer from intoxicating liquor. He was not, however, a strong man physically, though of indomitable courage, the latter quality sometimes leading him to underrate danger, and he was no match, in a hand to hand struggle, for such desperate men as he had to deal with on this occasion. From the evidence, I judge that his only fault (if fault there were) in his last struggle for life was in deferring too long the use of his pistol. The turnkey, Davis, is a man who ought never to have been appointed to such a position. He is of excellent character, I believe, but entirely, unfit physically for such a post. There is no evidence to shew, however, that he did not, to the full extent of his ability, do his duty on this trying occasion.

"The gaoler lost his life through the mistake he made (and one which I am afraid is not uncommon) of taking the key of the outer door of the gaol into the corridor with him. If it had not been known to the prisoners that such was his practice, and that by overpowering him they would secure the opening of the outer door, the attempt never would have been made."

From the *St. Thomas* Gaol two escapes occurred. The first took place on the 23rd November, 1883, when a short date prisoner, named McIntyre, escaped. He had been taken by a turnkey into the Court House to sweep the rooms, light fires, etc. The turnkey did his duty of watching so badly, that the prisoner took advantage of this, and walked out of the Court House door. The turnkey was dismissed.

The other prisoner, Adams, escaped on the 6th January, 1884. He, with others, was employed in wheeling fuel into the Court House, and taking it up to the second story of the building. The work was being supervised by two turnkeys, at different points, one being posted by the stairway in the Court House. It was not supposed that any of the prisoners, all being under short sentences, would

attempt to escape by jumping out of the Court House windows, the only unguarded portion. However, this was what Adams did, as he dropped from a second storey window to the ground and made off. He was recaptured in a few days. The turnkeys, in this instance, should have made such arrangements as would have enabled them to keep the prisoners under personal supervision the whole time.

One escape occurred from the *Toronto* Gaol. The prisoner who escaped was one of a gang of short date prisoners, at work in the gaol grounds. He told the turnkey he wanted to go to the closet, and attention being then taken from him he made a run for his liberty, and was not recaptured for several days. I instructed the gaoler to warn the turnkeys to be more on their guard when taking prisoners to work outside the gaol.

A prisoner named Andrew Wilson escaped from the *Woodstock* Gaol on the 19th instant. The turnkey took him into the stable, outside of the gaol wall, to attend to the horse and cow there. The turnkey did not go inside the stable with the prisoner, who at once made for the back door, which he opened, and thus escaped into the public street. The turnkey followed him almost at once, but the prisoner was too quick, and was not recaptured. Dr. O'Reilly gave orders to the gaoler not to allow young or active prisoners to be taken outside the gaol walls by the turnkey, as, although a most efficient officer in all other respects, he is not a sufficiently active man to manage such cases.

From the *Welland* Gaol two prisoners escaped at different times, but both were recaptured.

The first attempt was made by a prisoner named White, on the 21st June. He was acting as cook, and was improperly allowed the run of the yard as well as the kitchen. While the gaol officers were at dinner he climbed over the woodshed to the women's yard, and got a clothes line. To this he attached a meat hook, and with this apparatus reached the top of the wall dividing the yards from the public streets, and by its means he also lowered himself down to the ground. He was arrested in Buffalo a few days after.

The other escape was made by a prisoner named Westfield, who was taken out one morning by the turnkey to get a pail of water from the yard. They had to go through the office, and just as they got outside the door, the prisoner dropped the pail, ran through the Court House, the turnkey close after him, and dashed across the street into the yard of a hotel, the fence of which he jumped. On reaching the ground he fell, and the turnkey then captured and brought him back to gaol.

GAOL STAFF.

The principal changes in the Gaol Staff were as follows :—

Peterboro Gaol—Mr. Henderson Nesbitt, formerly turnkey, was appointed gaoler, *vice* Mr. McWilliams, deceased.

Sandwich Gaol—Mr. Leech, who was killed by an escaping prisoner, was succeeded by Mr. Wm. James Sparks.

Welland Gaol—Mr. John Coulson appointed gaoler, *vice* Mr. Baxter, dismissed.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Following this portion of the report will be found the tables named in the list given hereunder :—

Table No. 2, shewing the total number of prisoners in the several Gaols on the 30th September, 1884, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Table No. 3, shewing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of re-committals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number of persons committed under civil processes.

Table No. 4, shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed*.

Table No. 5, shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence, during the year.

Table No. 6, shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

Table No. 7, shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature and periods of the sentences, and the operation of the County Judges' Criminal Courts.

Table No. 8, shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced*.

Table No. 9, shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* under each offence.

Table No. 10, shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social state, etc., of the prisoners committed.

Table No. 11, shewing the occupations, trades, or callings of the prisoners committed during the year.

Table No. 12, shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the Gaols, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each Gaol during the year.

Table No. 13, shewing how the prisoners committed during the year were maintained, the cost thereof, and the salaries of officials.

Table No. 14, shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the Gaols of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1884.

Following these tables are the separate reports upon each of the Common Gaols:—

TABLE NO. 2.

Shewing the total number of prisoners who were in the several gaols of the Province on the evening of 30th September, 1884, and the nature of their imprisonment.

NAME OF GOAL.	CLASSIFICATION.				NATURE OF IMPRISONMENT.						
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods of two months and under.	Under sentence for periods over two months.	In default of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, idiotic or imbecile persons.	Otherwise detained.	Total number of persons who remained in custody on 30th September, 1884.
Barrie.....	23	5			4	7	6		5	6	28
Berlin.....	3					2				1	3
Belleville.....	11	4	1		6	5	1	1	3		16
Brantford.....	10	3				5	7		1		13
Brampton.....	3		1				3		1		4
Brockville.....	14	5			2	5	9		3		19
Cayuga.....	3	2				2	1			2	5
Cornwall.....	6	1			5				2		7
Cobourg.....	13	1			4	6	3				13
Chatham.....	9	1		1	2	6	3				11
Goderich.....	9	5			2	1	7		4		14
Guelph.....	3	1				2	1		1		4
Hamilton.....	15	7			2	17			2	1	22
Kingston.....	8	9				10	5		2		17
London.....	39	11	3		18	25	4	2	4		53
Lindsay.....											
L'Orignal.....	1				1						1
Milton.....											
Napanee.....	1	1		1	1	1	1				3
Ottawa.....	35		1		10	8	15		3		36
Owen Sound.....	12	3	1		6	4	4	1	1		16
Orangeville.....	10	4				1	9		2	2	14
Perth.....	5	3				2	5			1	8
Picton.....	1					1					1
Pembroke.....	8	1	3		3	1	8				12
Peterboro.....	10	2		1	2	2	6		3		13
Port Arthur.....	12				5	4	2			1	12
Rat Portage.....	3						2			1	3
Simcoe.....	2	2			1		1		2		4
St. Catharines.....	7	1				2	1	1	4		8
Sarnia.....	13				1	9		1	2		13
Stratford.....	10				2	4	1	1	2		10
Sandwich.....	7	2	1		1	6	1		2		10
St. Thomas.....	11	4			3	3	4	1	2		15
Sault Ste. Marie.....	4									2	4
Toronto.....	105	62	1		16	115	12		20	5	168
Walkerton.....	4	1			1	3				1	5
Woodstock.....	7	6	1			5	5		4		14
Welland.....	8	1			2	2	4		1		9
Whitby.....	7	1		1	7	1	1				9
Lock-ups—											
Bracebridge.....											
Gore Bay.....											
Little Current.....											
Manitowaning.....											
Mattawa.....											
Parry Sound.....											
Silver Islet.....											
Minden.....											
Haliburton.....											
Totals.....	452	148	13	4	107	267	132	8	76	27	617

TABLE

Shewing the number of persons *committed*, the number over and under 16 the peace, number of unsound mind, number acquitted on number sentenced, and number *com-*

NAME OF GAOL.	Total number <i>committed</i> during the year.			Number under 16 years of age.			Number over 16 years of age.			For the first time.	For the second time.	For the third time.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Barrie	316	32	348	6	5	11	310	27	337	293	37	8
Berlin	58	5	63	1	.....	1	57	5	62	50	6	4
Belleville	151	27	178	3	.....	3	148	27	175	134	14	17
Brantford	144	31	175	9	1	10	135	30	165	85	24	16
Brampton	143	8	151	2	.....	2	141	8	149	92	30	17
Brockville	210	35	245	2	.....	2	208	35	243	126	53	11
Cayuga	55	13	68	1	.....	1	54	13	67	41	10	6
Cornwall	61	7	68	4	.....	4	57	7	64	54	10	3
Cobourg	119	8	127	8	.....	8	111	8	119	97	17	4
Chatham	133	20	153	9	3	12	124	17	141	144	17	2
Goderich	77	13	90	5	1	6	72	12	84	56	10	5
Guelph	131	16	147	12	.....	12	119	16	135	124	16	3
Hamilton	792	162	954	57	5	62	735	157	892	430	156	70
Kingston	140	38	178	5	3	8	135	35	170	150	25	2
London	849	155	1004	56	.....	56	793	155	948	622	184	90
Lindsay	69	6	75	.....	.....	.....	69	6	75	69	3	3
L'Orignal	21	2	23	1	.....	1	20	2	22	19	4	.....
Milton	133	7	140	.....	.....	.....	133	7	140	123	15	2
Napanee	58	14	72	.....	2	2	58	12	70	46	16	2
Ottawa	554	159	713	42	3	45	512	156	668	616	63	20
Owen Sound	175	25	200	2	2	4	173	23	196	128	35	14
Orangeville	48	8	56	.....	.....	.....	48	8	56	40	9	3
Perth	58	12	70	2	1	3	56	11	67	46	12	2
Pictou	63	2	65	1	.....	1	62	2	64	37	11	4
Pembroke	107	6	113	11	.....	11	96	6	102	70	24	4
Peterboro	136	12	148	1	3	4	135	9	144	100	17	11
Port Arthur	828	6	834	5	.....	5	823	6	829	801	26	7
Rat Portage	221	15	236	.....	.....	.....	221	15	236	210	15	5
Simcoe	74	7	81	2	.....	2	72	7	79	52	20	5
St. Catharines	85	12	97	4	.....	4	81	12	93	90	6	1
Sarnia	279	16	295	6	1	7	273	15	288	274	9	6
Stratford	132	23	155	5	1	6	127	22	149	101	30	9
Sandwich	197	61	258	4	.....	4	193	61	254	213	30	11
St. Thomas	235	32	267	17	2	19	218	30	248	171	53	19
Sault Ste. Marie	34	3	37	.....	3	3	34	.....	34	36	1	.....
Toronto	2538	713	3251	149	5	154	2389	708	3097	1698	704	485
Walkerton	49	9	58	2	1	3	47	8	55	51	5	1
Woodstock	319	22	341	8	3	11	311	19	320	212	63	25
Welland	288	12	300	8	.....	8	280	12	292	184	67	18
Whitby	95	6	101	6	1	7	89	5	94	64	16	5
Lock-ups—												
Bracebridge	22	1	23	.....	.....	.....	22	1	23	22	.....	.....
Gore Bay	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Little Current	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....
Manitowaning	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	15	2	1
Mattawa	41	2	43	.....	.....	.....	41	2	43	42	1	.....
Parry Sound	20	2	22	2	.....	2	18	2	20	20	2	.....
Haliburton	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Sudbury	36	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	36	36	.....	.....
Totals	10316	1765	12081	458	46	504	9858	1719	11577	8087	1859	921

No. 3.

years of age, the number of recommitals, the number for want of securities to keep trial, number discharged without trial, number waiting trial, *mitted* under civil process.

For more than the third time.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Witnesses.	Lunatics and idiots.	Fraudulent debtors.	Under civil process.	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	Discharged without trial.	Died before trial.	Waiting trial.	Sentenced for any period.	NAME OF GAOL.
10	3	.....	15	1	.....	191	.....	.....	4	134	Barrie
3	1	.....	6	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	47	Berlin.
13	2	.....	15	2	.....	59	2	.....	6	92	Belleville.
50	3	.....	5	.....	.....	34	4	.....	2	127	Brantford.
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	.....	.....	.....	25	Brampton.
55	2	.....	12	.....	.....	27	2	.....	2	200	Brockville.
11	3	.....	1	.....	.....	11	1	.....	1	51	Cayuga.
1	1	.....	12	1	5	.....	1	.....	.....	48	Cornwall.
9	1	.....	8	.....	.....	4	10	.....	4	100	Cobourg.
.....	2	.....	5	3	.....	36	6	.....	2	98	Chatham.
19	2	1	10	3	.....	23	1	.....	2	48	Goderich.
4	1	.....	10	1	2	11	20	.....	.....	102	Guelph.
298	16	.....	8	.....	.....	47	194	.....	2	687	Hamilton.
1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	41	.....	.....	131	Kingston.
108	2	2	20	3	.....	334	58	.....	18	567	London.
.....	4	.....	6	.....	1	9	.....	.....	2	53	Lindsay.
.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	6	.....	.....	1	11	L'Orignal.
.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	24	Milton.
8	.....	.....	7	1	9	4	.....	.....	.....	51	Napanee
14	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	261	.....	.....	10	406	Ottawa.
23	2	.....	8	3	.....	53	9	1	6	118	Owen Sound.
4	.....	.....	2	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	49	Orangeville.
10	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	50	Perth.
13	1	.....	1	.....	1	52	.....	.....	.....	10	Picton.
15	1	.....	13	1	1	6	25	.....	3	63	Pem'roke.
20	2	.....	8	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	130	Peterboro.
.....	.....	3	10	1	.....	695	2	2	5	116	Port Arthur.
6	.....	6	1	.....	.....	40	5	.....	.....	184	Rat Portage.
4	4	.....	7	.....	.....	5	30	.....	1	34	Simcoe.
.....	1	.....	9	1	.....	5	9	.....	.....	72	St. Catharines.
6	1	.....	8	2	.....	53	.....	2	1	228	Sarnia.
15	3	.....	9	2	1	4	57	2	.....	77	Stratford.
4	.....	2	16	.....	1	11	21	.....	1	206	Sandwich.
24	5	2	9	6	.....	35	26	.....	3	181	St. Thomas.
.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	22	Sault Ste. Marie.
364	28	5	84	15	1	906	11	5	16	2180	Toronto.
1	.....	.....	9	1	11	9	.....	.....	1	27	Walkerton.
41	2	.....	12	2	1	6	183	.....	.....	135	Woodstock.
31	2	.....	2	4	.....	2	66	.....	2	222	Welland.
16	1	.....	5	3	.....	14	5	.....	7	66	Whitby.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lock-ups—
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	18	Bracebridge.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gore Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Little Current.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	Manitowaning.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	35	Mattawa.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6	1	.....	.....	13	Parry Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Haliburton.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	27	4	.....	.....	3	Sudbury.
1214	102	27	418	60	37	3146	912	12	107	7260	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed*

NAME OF GAOL.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.	Carrying unlawful weapons.	Contempt of court.
Barrie.....			1	14	6		1	1				3	8
Berlin.....				7									
Belleville.....				8	3						6		2
Brantford.....		1	1	7	3								
Brampton.....									1		1		
Brockville.....		1	1	3	6								3
Cayuga.....				5							1		1
Cornwall.....		1		9								1	2
Cobourg.....		2	4	8	2								5
Chatham.....		3	3	3	1			1	2	4			6
Goderich.....		1	1	3								3	2
Guelph.....			1	10			1			1			3
Hamilton.....		14		77	24	2			1	2	2	3	
Kingston.....		3	3	7	3						1		
London.....		13	2	46	1					25	3	5	8
Lindsay.....				5	1	1							
L'Original.....				2	1								1
Milton.....													
Napanee.....		4		3			1		1			1	4
Ottawa.....		1		67	2	1			33	3	2		11
Owen Sound.....				10									4
Orangeville.....			1	2									1
Perth.....				2	8								4
Pictou.....				7									
Pembroke.....				12									1
Peterboro'.....		1		6								1	
Port Arthur.....		7		38	4				1			9	
Rat Portage.....		4		10									
Simcoe.....				1							5		5
St. Catharines.....		1		5	4						1	1	
Sarnia.....		1		9	1	1						1	3
Stratford.....		1		1	2			1		2			7
Sandwich.....		1	2	13	1						3	5	3
St. Thomas.....				14	11						6	3	6
Sault Ste Marie.....				3	1					1			
Toronto.....		9	4	136	54	4		3		8	10	11	3
Walkerton.....				4									3
Woodstock.....		1		11				1		3	2		
Welland.....		2		9	7								4
Whitby.....	1	1		5		1					1		4
Lock-ups—													
Bracebridge.....									2				1
Gore Bay.....													
Little Current.....													
Manitowaning.....				2									
Mattawa.....				1								2	1
Parry Sound.....		3		1									1
Haliburton.....													
Sudbury.....													
Total.....	1	76	24	586	146	10	3	7	44	49	44	49	107

No. 4.

during the year ended 30th September, 1884.

Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting and wounding and attempting same.	Debtors.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Detained as witnesses.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from or obstructing constables.	Escaping from prisons.	Forgery.	Fraud, and obtaining money under false pretences.	NAME OF GAOL.
1			2				99				3	6	Barrie.
			2				11		2			1	Berlin.
1			2		1		50				2	2	Belleville.
					1		58					1	Brantford.
					3		10					1	Brampton.
					1		135			1		2	Brockville.
					1		7						Cayuga.
			1		1		9		2				Cornwall.
2			3		2		26		1			2	Cobourg.
			3		4		26	2			2	1	Chatham.
1		1	3			1	4			1		1	Goderich.
			1				49					5	Guelph.
4		4			22		295	4	1			17	Hamilton.
					1		75				1		Kingston.
			3	1	16	2	445	2	3			5	London.
			1				20				1		Lindsay.
			1		1			1					L'Orignal.
							6						Milton.
			1				20						Napanee.
4		1		4	14		314	3	2			6	Ottawa.
		1	3		1		23		1		1	1	Owen Sound.
							1					2	Orangeville.
							7					3	Perth.
							46						Pictou.
1			1				27			1	2	1	Pembroke.
					3		30	3			1	1	Peterboro'.
			1		3	3	544		14		1	1	Port Arthur.
		1			3	3	161			1			Rat Portage.
					1		17						Simcoe.
			1				39		4			1	St. Catharines.
			2				105	2				2	Sarnia.
1					2		14	1	1		1	8	Stratford.
				1	8		103	2		1			Sandwich.
						2	82			2	3		St. Thomas.
					1	3	3		1				Sault Ste. Marie.
		5	16		23	5	1661	12	24		3	13	Toronto.
			1				3	2			1	1	Walkerton.
			3		8		51	1			1	3	Woodstock.
					1		23			2			Welland.
			3		1		1	1				1	Whitby.
							13						Lock-ups —
													Bracebridge.
							1						Gore Bay.
							11						Little Current.
							11		6	1	1	1	Manitowaning.
							3		1				Mattawa.
											1		Parry Sound.
							6						Haliburton.
													Sudbury.
5	10	13	53	8	122	19	4650	36	63	12	30	113	Total.

TABLE

Showing the offences for which prisoners were committed

NAME OF GAOL	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle or sheep stealing.	Housebreaking and robbery.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Lunatics and persons who were unsafe to be at large.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Perjury.	Prostitution.
Barrie	2	3	.....	1	3	4	27	15	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Berlin	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Belleville	1	1	1	2	1	.....	32	15	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Brantford	4	1	4	1	1	1	37	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brampton .....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brockville .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	25	12	.....	4	.....	.....	6
Cayuga .....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	8	1	.....	.....	1	1	1
Cornwall	1	1	4	2	.....	.....	18	12	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Cobourg	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	8	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Chatham	1	5	1	.....	.....	1	37	5	.....	3	.....	1	4
Goderich .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guelph .....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	33	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hamilton .....	.....	4	20	1	17	13	35	14	1	1	.....	1	.....
Kingston .....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	31	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London	2	11	20	6	14	19	143	20	1	1	8	1	.....
Lindsay .....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	7	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
L'Orignal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Napanee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Ottawa .....	.....	2	8	4	15	16	92	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Owen Sound .....	.....	2	13	1	2	1	33	8	.....	.....	3	.....	9
Orangeville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pictou .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Pembroke .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterboro' .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur .....	.....	.....	21	2	6	1	123	10	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Rat Portage	1	.....	2	5	15	9	10	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharines .....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	21	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia .....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	39	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stratford .....	.....	1	.....	2	7	3	30	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich .....	.....	5	.....	.....	4	2	44	16	.....	.....	1	.....	4
St. Thomas	4	.....	3	1	1	1	49	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Toronto	12	36	12	86	29	.....	520	84	4	.....	11	1	.....
Walkerton .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	12	.....	.....	13	.....	5
Welland	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	20	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Whitby	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	5	1	1	.....	2	.....
Lock-ups—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bracebridge .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gore Bay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Current .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mettawa .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parry Sound	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haliburton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	18	63	156	48	183	106	1742	433	20	15	45	12	39

No. 4.—*Continued.*

during the year ended 30th September, 1884.

Rape and assault with intent.	Receiving stolen goods.	Selling liquor without license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Want of sureties to keep the peace.	Other offences not enumerated.	Total.	NAME OF GAOL.
2	1	.....	1	.....	3	4	.....	123	2	9	348	Barrie.
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	14	1	2	63	Berlin.
.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....	37	1	5	178	Belleville.
.....	31	3	5	175	Brantford.
1	131	1	.....	151	Brampton.
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	31	3	5	245	Brockvil.
.....	30	2	1	68	Cayuga.
1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	68	Cornwall.
2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	24	1	7	127	Cobourg.
8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	3	3	153	Chatham.
.....	24	2	2	90	Goderich.
.....	3	.....	18	1	3	147	Guelph.
5	5	.....	4	.....	.....	48	.....	148	16	49	954	Hamilton.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	178	Kingston.
2	3	1	.....	1	12	24	1	119	2	6	1004	London.
2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	19	4	.....	75	Lindsay.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	L'Orignal.
2	2	.....	123	2	2	140	Milton.
.....	4	.....	4	72	Napanee.
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	63	.....	9	713	Ottawa.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	2	4	200	Owen Sound.
.....	1	.....	38	.....	.....	56	Orangeville.
.....	24	.....	1	70	Perth.
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	65	Picton.
2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	24	1	2	113	Pembroke.
1	8	1	4	3	13	.....	44	2	13	148	Peterboro'.
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	834	Port Arthur.
.....	4	.....	2	236	Rat Portage.
.....	18	4	8	81	Simcoe.
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	97	St. Catharines.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	3	5	295	Sarnia.
.....	2	1	1	.....	1	4	.....	48	3	3	155	Stratford.
1	2	1	.....	.....	1	12	1	22	.....	.....	258	Sandwich.
1	24	.....	11	5	14	267	St. Thomas.
3	16	5	2	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	37	Sault Ste. Marie.
1	85	.....	302	28	9	3251	Toront.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	1	8	.....	16	58	Walkerton.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	180	2	2	341	Woodstock.
4	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	161	3	56	300	Welland.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	1	6	101	Whitby.
.....	Lock-ups—
.....	3	.....	1	23	Bracebridge.
.....	1	Gore Bay.
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Little Current.
2	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	Manitowaning.
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	43	Mattawa.
.....	3	22	Parry Sound.
.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Haliburton.
.....	11	.....	.....	36	Sudbury.
44	34	53	17	14	22	238	6	2130	101	262	12081	Total.

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year.

OFFENCES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abortion	1		1
Abusive and obscene language	62	14	76
Arson	23	1	24
Assault	554	32	586
Assault, felonious	146		146
Attempted suicide	6	4	10
Abduction	2	1	3
Bigamy	5	2	7
Breaches of the peace	36	8	44
Breaches of by-laws	47	2	49
Burglary	44		44
Carrying unlawful weapons	49		49
Contempt of court	101	6	107
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	5		5
Cruelty to animals	10		10
Cutting and wounding, and attempting same	13		13
Debtors	53		53
Deserting employment	8		8
Destroying and injuring property	112	10	122
Detained as witnesses	16	3	19
Drunk and disorderly	3895	755	4650
Embezzlement	36		36
Escaping from or obstructing constable	63		63
Escaping from prison	12		12
Forgery	27	3	30
Fraud, or obtaining money or goods under false pretences	103	10	113
Giving liquor to Indians	18		18
Horse, cattle, or sheep stealing	63		63
Housebreaking and robbery	152	4	156
<i>Carried forward</i>	5662	855	6517

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year.

OFFENCES.	Male.	Female.	Totals.
<i>Brought forward</i>	5662	855	6517
Indecent assault and exposure	44	4	48
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	83	100	183
Keeping houses of ill-fame	30	76	106
Larceny	1530	212	1742
Lunatics and persons who were unsafe to be at large	296	137	433
Manslaughter	18	2	20
Misdemeanour	15	.....	15
Murder	38	7	45
Perjury	12	.....	12
Prostitution .....	.....	39	39
Rape and assault with intent	44	.....	44
Receiving stolen goods	34	.....	34
Selling liquor without license	50	3	53
Shooting with intent	17	.....	17
Stabbing	14	.....	14
Threatening and seditious language	19	3	22
Trespass	227	11	238
Unlawful shooting	6	.....	6
Vagrancy	1854	276	2130
Want of sureties to keep the peace	92	9	101
Other offences not enumerated	231	31	262
Total	10316	1765	12081

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ended 30th September, 1884, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

NAME OF GAOL.	No. of prisoners <i>sentenced</i> in the year ended 30th September, 1884.			No. of prisoners <i>sentenced</i> in the year ended 30th September, 1883.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	120	14	134	98	20	118	22	.....	22	.....	6	6
Berlin	44	3	47	52	9	61	.....	.....	.....	8	6	14
Belleville	77	15	92	91	13	104	.....	2	2	14	.....	14
Brantford	103	24	127	94	22	116	9	2	11	.....	.....	.....
Brampton	24	1	25	24	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	170	30	200	138	32	170	32	.....	32	.....	2	2
Cayuga	40	11	51	17	1	18	23	10	33	.....	.....	.....
Cornwall	46	2	48	24	2	26	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Cobourg	98	2	100	80	8	88	18	.....	18	.....	6	6
Chatham	83	15	98	73	3	76	10	12	22	.....	.....	.....
Goderich	41	7	48	32	10	42	9	.....	9	.....	3	3
Guelph	94	8	102	116	14	130	.....	.....	.....	22	6	28
Hamilton	561	126	687	542	104	646	19	22	41	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	100	31	131	114	20	134	.....	11	11	14	.....	14
London	477	90	567	394	73	467	83	17	100	.....	.....	.....
Lindsay	52	1	53	26	3	29	26	.....	26	.....	2	2
L'Original	11	.....	11	14	1	15	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Milton	21	3	24	33	1	34	.....	2	2	12	.....	12
Napanee	37	14	51	41	5	46	.....	9	9	4	.....	4
Ottawa	315	91	406	335	103	438	.....	.....	.....	20	12	32
Orangeville	42	7	49	26	6	32	16	1	17	.....	.....	.....
Owen Sound	101	17	118	76	3	79	25	14	39	.....	.....	.....
Perth	43	7	50	42	4	46	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Picton	10	.....	10	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Pembroke	59	4	63	45	4	49	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Peterboro'	119	11	130	154	7	161	.....	4	4	35	.....	35
<i>Carried Forward...</i>	2888	534	3422	2693	469	3162	329	109	438	134	44	178

TABLE No. 6.—*Continued.*

Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ended 30th September, 1834, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

NAME OF GAOL.	No. of prisoners <i>sentenced</i> in the year ended 30th September, 1884.			No. of prisoners <i>sentenced</i> in the year ended 30th September, 1883.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Brought Forward..</i>	2888	534	3422	2693	469	3162	329	109	438	134	44	178
Port Arthur.....	116	.....	116	68	3	71	48	.....	48	.....	3	3
Rat Portage	171	13	184	.....	.....	.....	171	13	184	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	32	2	34	54	2	56	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22
St. Catharines.....	63	9	72	91	10	101	.....	.....	.....	28	1	29
Sarnia	216	12	228	155	11	166	61	1	62	.....	.....	.....
Stratford.....	66	11	77	56	7	63	10	4	14	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich	155	51	206	162	46	208	.....	5	5	7	.....	7
St. Thomas.....	158	23	181	124	6	130	34	17	51	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste Marie	22	.....	22	8	.....	8	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	1657	523	2180	1381	518	1899	276	5	281	.....	.....	.....
Walkerton	25	2	27	17	2	19	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock.....	123	12	135	83	11	94	40	1	41	.....	.....	.....
Welland	219	3	222	162	6	168	57	.....	57	.....	3	3
Whitby	64	2	66	71	9	80	.....	.....	.....	7	7	14
Lock-up, Bracebridge ..	18	.....	18	1	.....	1	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
“ Gore Bay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Little Current.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
“ Manitowaning	18	.....	18	19	2	21	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
“ Mattawa	33	2	35	21	.....	21	12	2	14	.....	.....	.....
“ Parry Sound.. ..	13	.....	13	19	3	22	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9
“ Silver Islet .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Minden .....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
“ Haliburton	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Sudbury.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	6061	1199	7260	5194	1106	6300	1080	157	1237	213	64	277

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentences were passed, the nature
the County Judges'

NAME OF GAOL.	Total number of prisoners sentenced during the year.			WHERE SENTENCED TO.													
	Male.	Female.	Total.	To Gaol and afterwards transferred to Central Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	To Gaol and afterwards to Female Reformatory.	To Female Reformatory direct.	To Provincial Penitentiary	To Reformatory for Boys.	Died while undergoing sentence.	To Gaol and there detained until expiration of sen- tence or payment of fine.	Under 30 days.	30 days and up to 60 or 2 months, not including the last term.	60 days or two months.	Over 2 to 3 months.		
Barrie	120	14	134	9	2	1	3	5	1	2	111	37	45	10	14		
Berlin	44	3	47	7	4	1	1	2	...	...	32	11	17	3	5
Belleville	77	15	92	...	11	...	3	4	2	...	72	22	35	8	3		
Brantford	103	24	127	...	6	...	1	4	1	...	115	32	50	15	4		
Brampton	24	1	25	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	23	1	11	6	3
Brockville	170	30	200	2	10	1	4	6	...	1	176	135	18	12	...		
Cayuga	40	11	51	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	47	33	3	11	4
Cornwall	46	2	48	...	8	...	...	2	4	...	34	14	16	5	...
Cobourg	98	2	100	21	8	...	...	...	1	...	70	25	28	15	12
Chatham	83	15	98	18	2	4	3	3	6	...	62	38	10	6	5		
Goderich	41	7	48	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	40	15	10	7	4
Guelph	94	8	102	3	12	...	2	1	2	...	82	61	14	4	6		
Hamilton	561	126	687	32	29	18	22	13	13	1	559	336	184	38	18		
Kingston	100	31	131	3	17	...	7	2	4	...	98	22	49	7	18		
London	477	90	567	31	17	2	2	5	5	2	503	357	89	43	29		
Lindsay	52	1	53	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	50	25	16	1	3
L'Orignal	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	8	3	2	...	...
Milton	21	3	24	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	22	1	8	5	1
Napanee	37	14	51	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	45	30	...	6	9		
Ottawa	315	91	406	10	5	14	5	4	2	1	365	278	5	31	31		
Owen Sound	101	17	118	1	11	...	7	5	...	4	90	42	26	11	13		
Orangeville	42	7	49	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	45	15	10	2	2
Perth	43	7	50	3	1	...	1	...	1	1	43	7	11	4	8		
Pictou	10	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	4	...	...
Pembroke	59	4	63	4	6	...	...	4	1	...	48	11	13	2	10
Peterborough	119	11	130	1	6	...	2	...	1	...	120	76	25	2	...		
Port Arthur	116	...	116	...	3	...	...	7	...	...	106	59	26	2	4
Rat Portage	171	13	184	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	184	163	15	4	...
Simcoe	32	2	34	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	28	19	2	...	5
St. Catharines	63	9	72	1	12	...	1	5	2	...	51	30	12	5	3		
Sarnia	216	12	228	...	9	1	1	4	3	2	208	133	48	26	...		
Stratford	66	11	77	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	73	32	28	9	5
Sandwich	155	51	206	6	34	...	8	2	1	1	154	102	29	21	9		
St. Thomas	158	23	181	7	27	...	4	4	4	...	135	70	50	11	19		
Sault Ste. Marie	22	...	22	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	18	6	5	1	...
Toronto	1657	523	2180	158	83	17	18	29	14	3	1858	505	1230	171	74		
Walkerton	25	2	27	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	25	11	8	3	2
Woodstock	123	12	135	7	10	...	5	...	5	...	108	44	30	24	6		
Welland	219	3	222	6	11	...	...	6	...	1	198	47	105	35	11
Whitby	64	2	66	1	11	...	1	3	5	...	45	22	11	7	3		
Lock-up, Braceb'ge.	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...
Gore Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Little Current .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manitowaning	18	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	1	...	...
Mattawa	33	2	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	32	3	...	...
Parry Sound	13	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...
Minden .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haliburton	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Sudbury	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Total	6061	1199	7260	337	373	60	102	133	82	29	6144	2954	2302	573	343		

NO 7.

and period of such sentences and the disposal of those who elected to be tried at Criminal Court.

PERIODS OF SENTENCE.										COUNTY JUDGES' CRIMINAL COURT.			NAME OF GAOL.
Over 3 to 4 months.	Over 4 to 5 months.	Over 5 to 6 months.	Over 6 to 9 months.	Over 9 months and up to 1 year, inclusive.	Over 1 year and up to 2.	Over 2 years and up to 3 to Penitentiary.	Over 3 years and upwards to Penitentiary.	For any period to the Reformatory for Boys.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and executed.	Acquitted on trial and discharged from custody.	Found guilty and sentenced	Total number who elected to be tried.	
3	...	16	...	1	2	...	5	1	...	17	27	44	Barrrie.
2	...	4	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	17	18	Berlin.
5	1	5	...	7	...	3	1	2	...	1	6	9	Belleville.
10	2	3	4	2	...	1	3	1	...	53	122	175	Brantford.
1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	5	Brampton.
3	1	14	2	1	8	2	4	...	...	3	9	12	Brockville.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	13	Cayuga.
...	...	3	3	1	...	2	...	4	...	...	12	12	Cornwall.
2	...	12	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	18	20	Cobourg.
...	...	20	...	3	7	2	1	6	...	13	6	19	Chatham.
1	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	10	10	20	Goderich.
1	...	8	1	4	...	...	1	2	...	10	12	22	Guelph.
1	...	51	...	21	12	...	13	13	...	9	1	10	Hamilton.
4	3	10	...	6	6	1	1	4	...	1	5	6	Kingston.
8	6	19	3	2	1	4	1	5	...	27	42	69	London.
3	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10	Lindsay.
1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	5	6	L'Orignal.
3	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	Milton.
...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	Napanee.
20	1	13	21	...	...	3	1	2	...	1	6	7	Ottawa.
4	...	6	1	2	8	3	2	...	...	1	1	2	Owen Sound.
1	...	16	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	Orangeville.
4	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	8	10	Perth.
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	4	Picton.
...	1	16	1	4	...	4	...	1	...	16	2	18	Pembroke.
5	...	16	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	3	6	9	Peterborough.
4	1	10	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	33	36	69	Port Arthur.
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	23	28	Rat Portage.
3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	5	7	Simcoe.
9	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	...	3	9	12	St. Catharines.
1	...	8	4	1	1	1	3	3	...	8	30	38	Sarnia.
...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	5	Stratford.
11	5	2	7	8	8	2	...	1	1	5	16	21	Sandwich.
2	...	16	...	4	1	3	1	4	...	8	13	21	St. Thomas.
2	...	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	9	11	Sault Ste. Marie.
35	12	72	15	14	9	19	10	14	...	16	21	37	Toronto.
4	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	6	13	Walkerton.
4	...	18	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	7	9	16	Woodstock.
4	2	7	1	1	3	2	4	...	...	4	9	13	Welland.
3	2	6	...	3	1	1	2	5	...	6	12	18	Whitby.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lock-up, Bracebridge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gore Bay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	Little Current.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manitowaning.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	20	Mattawa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Parry Sound.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Minden.
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haliburton.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sudbury.
160	53	390	80	108	79	70	63	82	3	331	552	883	

TABLE

Shewing offences for which prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.	Carrying unlawful weapons.	Contempt of court.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.
Barrie	1	1	8	2			1				2	8	1
Berlin			5				1						
Belleville			5							3		2	
Brantford	1		6	3									
Brampton								1					
Brockville	1		2	6								3	
Cayuga			4									1	
Cornwall	1		9								1	2	
Cobourg	2	3	7	1								3	2
Chatham	2	1	2	1				1	4			6	
Goderich	1		2								2	2	
Guelph			5						1			3	
Hamilton	11		50	12	1			1	2	2	3		
Kingston	3	1	2	4						1			
London	7		26					1	25	1	3	6	
Lindsay			3		1								
L'Orignal			1									1	
Milton													
Napanee	4		3					1				4	1
Ottawa	2		34					23	3			11	
Owen Sound			7									4	
Orangeville			1									1	
Perth			2	7								4	
Picton			3										
Pembroke			7								1	1	
Peterboro'	1		6								1		
Port Arthur	2		3	4									
Rat Portage	4		6										
Simcoe										1		5	
St. Catharines	1		5	1						1	1		
Sarnia	1		8	1	1							2	
Stratford	1		1									6	
Sandwich	1	2	13	1						3	5	3	
St. Thomas			10							3	3		
Sault Ste. Marie			3	1					1				
Toronto	8		78	29	1		2		8	4	3	11	
Walkerton			1									3	
Woodstock			11				1		3	2			
Welland	2		8	4								4	
Whitby	1		3							1	1	4	
Lock-ups, Bracebridge			1										
Gore Bay													
Little Current													
Manitowaning			2										
Mattawa			1								2	1	
Parry Sound	3		1									1	
Minden													
Haliburton													
Sudbury													
Total	61	8	355	78	4	....	4	28	47	22	28	102	4

No. 8.

were *sentenced* during the year.

Cruelty to animals.	Cutting, wounding and attempting same.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and obstructing constables.	Escaping from prisons.	Forgery.	Fraud or obtaining money under false pretences.	Giving liquor to Indians.	NAME OF GAOL.
			2	26				2	2	2	Barrie.
			1	9		1					Berlin.
			31	47					1		Belleville.
		2	1	47						4	Brantford.
			2	1							Brampton.
			1	128							Brockville.
			7	9		1					Cayuga.
			24	9		1					Cornwall.
			19	2	1	1				1	Cobourg.
	1		2	43					1	1	Chatham.
			18	248	2	1			1		Goderich.
4			1	50				1	9		Guelph.
		1	10	265	1	2		3	2	2	Hamilton.
				19	1				1		Kingston.
					1						London.
				20							Lindsay.
				207		2					L'Orignal.
3	1		8	14		1			1		Milton.
	1		1								Napanee.
				7							Ottawa.
									1		Owen Sound.
											Orangeville.
1				8			1				Perth.
			3	30				1	1		Picton.
				37		1		1			Pembroke.
			1	126			1			1	Peterboro.
	1			2					1		Port Arthur.
				36		4			1		Rat Portage.
				86					1		Simcoe.
				7	1	1			3		St. Catharines.
1			8	65	2		1				Sarnia.
		1		73			2	2	1	4	Stratford.
			1	3		1					Sandwich.
	3		21	1246	8	12		2	3		St. Thomas.
			3	25	1			1	1		Sault Ste Marie.
			1	21			1				Toronto.
				13							Walkerton.
											Woodstock.
											Welland.
											Whitby.
											Lock-ups, Bracebridge.
											Gore Bay.
											Little Current.
	1			11				1	1	1	Manitowaning.
				3		1					Mattawa.
											Parry Sound.
								1			Minden.
											Haliburton.
				2							Sudbury.
9	8	4	85	2971	19	29	6	15	32	16	Total.

TABLE

Shewing offences for which prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Horse, cattle or sheep stealing.	Housebreaking and robbery.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill fame	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Perjury.	Prostitution.
Barrie	4			4	3	20					2
Berlin	1					13		1			
Belleville	1		2			20					
Brantford		3	1			23					
Brampton		2									
Brockville		1	1		1	18		4			5
Cayuga	2			1	1	2					1
Cornwall	1	4	2			18					
Cobourg		3				19					1
Chatham	4	1	1		1	26		1			4
Goderich						10	3				
Guelph	2	2				26					1
Hamilton		10	1	12	12	82	1	1		1	
Kingston		4				26					
London	4	2	3	6	8	65					
Lindsay				4		5				1	
L'Orignal	4					1					
Milton		1				2					
Napanee				3		3					
Ottawa		8	2	8	9	53					
Owen Sound	1			3	1	18					
Orangeville						4					
Perth						5					
Pictou						5			2		
Pembroke						18					
Peterboro'					1	27					
Port Arthur		4				53					
Rat Portage		1	5	14	9	7		1			
Simcoe		1				5					
St. Catharines						16					
Sarnia	1	2		2	1	30					
Stratford	1		1	3	2	11					
Sandwich	5			4	2	31			1		4
St. Thomas		3		1	1	34	1				
Sault Ste. Marie	1					10					
Toronto	4	23	8	38	20	341					
Walkerton	1					4					
Woodstock	1					17					5
Welland	1	2	1			16					
Whitby	1	1				10		1		2	
Lock-ups, Bracebridge						1					
Gore Bay											
Little Current						1					
Manitowaning						1					
Matawa		1				3	3				
Parry Sound						3					
Minden											
Haliburton											
Sudbury											
Totals	39	78	28	103	72	1102	8	9	3	4	23

No. 8.—*Continued.*

were sentenced during the year.

Rape and assault with intent.	Receiving stolen goods.	Selling liquor without license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Other offences not above enumerated.	Total.	NAME OF GAOL.
			1		1	1		40	2	134	Barrie.
								14	1	47	Berlin.
		1				3		24	2	92	Belleville.
1								29	3	127	Brantford.
								21		25	Brampton.
		1				1	1	25	2	200	Brockville.
								28		51	Cayuga.
										48	Cornwall.
1		3			1	1		24	7	100	Cobourg.
		2				2		14		98	Chatham.
						3		20	2	48	Goderich.
4	1		2			41		14	1	102	Guelph.
		1						126	29	687	Hamilton.
1	2					21	1	37		131	Kingston.
						1		98	1	567	London.
						1		19		53	Lindsay.
						1			1	11	L'Orignal.
								19	1	24	Milton.
		1				2		4	6	51	Napanee.
	1		1				2	29		406	Ottawa.
								61	3	118	Owen Sound.
							1	37	5	49	Orangeville.
								24		50	Perth.
1			1							10	Picton.
	1							22	2	63	Pembroke.
		2		2		6		43	13	130	Peterboro'.
		3		1				2		116	Port Arthur.
								3	2	184	Rat Portage.
								18	1	34	Simcoe.
								4	2	72	St. Catharines.
		1			2			90	3	228	Sarnia.
								35	1	77	Stratford.
	2		1			12	1	22	16	206	Sandwich.
	1		1			23		7	10	181	St. Thomas.
								1		22	Sault Ste. Marie.
1	6	5		1		74		217	3	2180	Toronto.
1						5		9		27	Walkerton.
		1				6		60		135	Woodstock.
			1			1		154	5	222	Welland.
1		2						33	4	66	Whitby.
								3		18	Lock-ups, Bracebridge.
											Gore Bay.
1											Little Current.
2				1					1	18	Manitowaning.
		4		2					12	35	Mattawa.
	1									13	Parry Sound.
											Minden.
										1	Haliburton.
								1		3	Sudbury.
14	15	27	8	7	4	204	6	1431	140	7260	Totals.

TABLE NO. 9.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* under each offence during the year.

OFFENCES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abusive and obscene language	50	11	61
Arson	8		8
Assault	325	30	355
Assault, felonious	78		78
Attempted suicide	4		4
Bigamy	4		4
Breaches of the peace	28		28
Breaches of by-laws	47		47
Burglary	22		22
Contempt of court	97	5	102
Carrying unlawful weapons	28		28
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	4		4
Cutting and wounding, and attempting same	8		8
Cruelty to animals	9		9
Deserting employment	4		4
Destroying and injuring property	81	4	85
Drunk and disorderly	2375	596	2971
Embezzlement	19		19
Escaping from or obstructing constables	29		29
Escaping from prisons	6		6
Forgery	15		15
Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	28	4	32
Giving liquor to Indians	16		16
Horse, cattle or sheep stealing	39		39
Housebreaking and robbery	78		78
Indecent assault and exposure	26	2	28
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	37	66	103
Keeping houses of ill-fame	17	55	72
Larceny	956	146	1102
Manslaughter	8		8
Misdemeanor	9		9
Murder	3		3
Perjury	4		4
Prostitution		23	23
Rape and assault with intent	14		14
Receiving stolen goods	15		15
Selling liquor without license	25	2	27
Shooting with intent	8		8
Stabbing	7		7
Threatening and seditious language	4		4
Trespass	196	8	204
Unlawful shooting	6		6
Vagrancy	1198	233	1431
Other offences not enumerated	126	14	140
Total	6061	1199	7260

TABLE NO. 10.

Shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social status, and habits of the prisoners committed during the year.

NAME OF GAOL.	NATIONALITIES.						RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.						SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL STATE.				
	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other Countries.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Methodists.	Other denominations.	Married.	Unmarried.	Temperate.	Neither read nor write.	Intemperate.	TOTAL.
Barrie	147	70	67	34	22	8	90	109	69	46	34	152	196	72	77	271	348
Berlin	23	9	5	8	4	14	16	15	8	6	18	19	44	11	29	34	63
Belleville	103	20	39	4	9	3	49	42	4	68	15	80	98	60	66	112	178
Brantford	112	21	23	6	9	4	37	79	6	33	20	60	115	67	53	122	175
Brampton	37	46	33	16	14	5	38	59	36	12	6	25	126	25	32	119	151
Brockville	112	15	93	3	11	11	111	82	23	18	11	79	166	31	25	220	245
Cayuga	49	2	12	...	5	...	15	9	2	33	9	36	32	10	23	45	68
Cornwall	50	7	3	1	6	1	36	15	10	7	...	30	38	33	27	41	68
Cobourg	70	21	27	2	6	1	39	43	15	26	4	44	83	25	34	93	127
Chatham	85	18	19	8	20	3	37	39	21	50	6	67	86	42	91	62	153
Goderich	47	10	22	9	1	1	20	27	29	9	5	42	48	14	41	49	90
Guelph	83	13	33	8	9	1	49	38	31	28	1	42	105	33	68	79	147
Hamilton	418	158	226	67	59	26	375	303	133	106	37	418	536	171	123	831	954
Kingston	64	34	65	5	9	1	75	74	12	17	...	41	137	57	33	145	178
London	434	194	246	48	60	22	346	349	99	152	58	327	677	125	343	661	1004
Lindsay	43	11	19	2	...	...	28	24	9	12	2	14	61	17	14	61	75
L'Orignal	18	1	3	...	1	...	15	3	4	...	1	19	4	11	13	10	23
Milton	30	58	26	18	5	3	20	82	28	4	6	17	123	21	12	128	140
Napanee	53	7	7	...	4	1	13	23	3	26	7	31	41	6	32	40	72
Ottawa	437	64	142	20	33	17	465	153	56	29	10	318	395	243	146	567	713
Owen Sound	88	30	38	26	8	10	45	50	45	28	32	77	123	40	80	120	200
Orangeville	24	5	20	5	1	1	5	21	11	7	12	25	31	32	14	42	56
Perth	43	3	15	6	1	2	28	14	22	5	1	27	43	24	31	39	70
Pictou	50	7	7	1	...	...	14	20	8	17	6	31	34	9	6	59	65
Pembroke	61	6	14	5	...	27	67	20	13	3	10	37	76	42	48	65	113
Peterborough	48	29	52	8	6	5	69	35	20	22	2	37	111	33	48	100	148
Port Arthur	254	144	177	53	140	66	438	193	92	33	78	199	635	135	102	732	834
Rat Portage	98	41	44	21	26	6	83	73	41	9	30	66	170	118	38	198	236
Simcoe	47	16	9	2	5	2	20	26	5	15	15	33	48	19	30	51	81
St. Catharines	50	9	20	5	10	3	41	25	9	18	4	30	67	22	17	80	97
Sarnia	180	25	70	10	8	2	143	82	39	25	6	48	247	190	93	202	295
Stratford	61	18	39	15	10	12	32	35	44	26	18	78	77	37	92	63	155
Sandwich	98	24	23	14	70	29	114	40	12	62	30	114	144	75	84	174	258
St. Thomas	114	22	56	22	47	6	89	54	38	54	32	97	170	47	70	197	267
Sault Ste. Marie	19	7	4	1	6	...	13	8	8	7	1	17	20	11	23	14	37
Toronto	1214	685	939	163	186	64	1313	1247	329	250	112	1062	2189	581	674	2577	3251
Walkerton	30	7	6	10	2	3	7	10	25	8	8	21	37	8	41	17	58
Woodstock	134	78	62	34	29	4	103	116	52	52	18	72	269	69	123	218	341
Welland	101	44	90	18	44	3	126	101	32	35	6	54	246	53	62	238	300
Whitby	46	20	27	3	4	1	29	30	16	15	11	32	69	22	43	58	101
Lock-ups—																	
Bracebridge	8	7	8	...	...	...	9	10	2	2	...	6	17	5	18	5	23
Gore Bay	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Little Current	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	2
Manitowaning	15	1	2	...	...	...	12	3	1	2	...	7	11	6	4	14	18
Mattawa	25	3	6	3	3	3	26	10	3	1	3	11	32	6	10	33	43
Parry Sound	12	5	...	2	3	...	4	4	3	10	1	10	12	4	20	2	22
Haliburton	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Sudbury	29	4	2	...	...	1	16	6	2	1	11	12	24	24	25	11	36
Totals	5267	2020	2840	686	896	372	4722	3801	1470	1390	698	4066	8015	2686	3080	9001	12081

TABLE

Shewing the occupations, trades or callings

NAME OF GAOL.	Agents and Commercial Travellers.	Auctioneers.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Bartenders.	Blacksmiths and Boilermakers.	Boot and Shoemakers.	Boys (no occupation).	Brewers and Distillers.	Brikmakers and Bricklayers.	Broom, Brush and Basket-makers.	Butchers.	Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.	Carpenters and Joiners.	Carriage and Waggonmakers.	Cigarmakers.	Clerks, Bookkeepers and Students.
Barrie.....				2		5	15	6		2		5	2	6	3	5	
Berlin.....	1					1						2	1	2			1
Belleville.....							4	3			1	2	3	6	1	1	
Brantford.....			1	1	2	1	4	7	1				2	6		2	
Brampton.....			1			5	1	2					2		2		
Brockville.....				2	2	2	2			1	1		2	5			
Cayuga.....					1								1				
Cornwall.....							1	4	2					6			
Cobourg.....	1					2	5	2			1		1	6			1
Chatham.....			1	2		1	4	2					1	4	1		1
Goderich.....	1			1	1	1	2	3		1				7			
Guelph.....							3	12		5		1		4			6
Hamilton.....	1		2	4	4	17	25	56	2	6	3	1	7	18	2	20	14
Kingston.....			1		1												4
London.....	11		7	6		30	22	56	1	8		7	7	20	6	21	11
Lindsay.....			1			1								2			2
L'Orignal.....	2						2							2	1		
Milton.....				2		1	2			1		2		2			
Napanee.....	1													4			
Ottawa.....	1		3	4		2	11	31		4		7	3	18	2		23
Owen Sound.....				1		3	5	1		1		2	1	12			4
Orangeville.....	1						1										
Perth.....	2					1	1	1									
Pictou.....	1			1		2						6		2	1		
Pembroke.....							8						1	2			
Peterboro.....	4		3		4	3	2	1		1				1			3
Port Arthur.....			23	1	3	23	10	5	1	14	1	1	2	24		1	11
Rat Portage.....						3		1		3		1		8			7
Simcoe.....	2		1	1		2	2	1		1				3			
St. Catharines.....					1	2	1	4						3		2	1
Sarnia.....				2	1							2		4			2
Stratford.....	2	9			2	1	2	2				1	1	7		3	2
Sandwich.....	1		3		7	5	1		1			3	1	7	1		8
St. Thomas.....	1			2		6	9	16		4				4	2	1	4
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1		1			1								3			1
Toronto.....	35		18	8	5	40	78	91	1	37	6	15	27	71		16	71
Walkerton.....	1				1	3	2	2	1					1			
Woodstock.....	3		2	2		11	8			2		3	5	6		3	3
Welland.....			1			4	11	3				2		2	1	1	1
Whitby.....		2					1	6		2	1	2	2				2
Lock-ups—																	
Bracebridge.....												1					
Gore Bay.....																	
Little Current.....																	
Manitowaning.....						1									1		
Mattawa.....			1			1								3			1
Parry Sound.....				1				3				1					
Minden.....																	
Haliburton.....																	1
Sudbury.....																	
	73	11	70	43	35	181	250	320	10	93	14	66	71	291	24	76	185

No. 11.

of the Prisoners *committed* during the year.

														NAME OF GAOL.	
Collectors.	Contractors.	Constables.	Coopers.	Dentists.	Doctors and Druggists.	Dressmakers.	Engravers.	Engineers and Machinists.	Farmers and Yeomen.	Gardeners.	Grocers.	Harness and Trunkmakers.	Hatters.	Hotelkeepers and Licensed Victualers.	Householders.
				2				3	3	4	6	1			Barrie.
								1	1					1	Berlin.
					1			3	9	1		1	1	4	Belleville.
					1			12	1					10	Brantford.
								4	1	1					Brampton.
					2			3	3	1		2		1	Brockville.
								21	21			3			Cayuga.
								5	5						Cornwall.
								4	4	1					Cobourg.
1			1				2	14	14					3	Chatham.
						1		16	16					2	Goderich.
			4					15	15	1		1		2	Guelph.
			4		3			14	10	4	1	2	2	27	Hamilton.
					3			9	3	1				1	Kingston.
		2	6		6			14	73	2	1	1		4	London.
								9	9						Lindsay.
								7	7						L'Orignal.
						2		2	5						Milton.
					1	1	1	5	5			1			Napanee.
		1	1		1			9	13	3		4		2	Ottawa.
			4			3		4	9		1	1		1	Owen Sound.
															Orangeville.
			4					2	11						Perth.
								7	7						Picton.
								22	22						Pembroke.
								2	8						Peterboro'.
6			5					22	3			2		3	Port Arthur.
		4		1	1			1	3	1					Rat Portage.
								1	19	1					Simcoe.
			2					2	1			1		1	St. Catharines.
								1	1						Sarnia.
								2	14		2	1		1	Stratford.
								4	11	1				1	Sandwich.
			2				1	7	11	3				1	St. Thomas.
								1	5	1		1			Sault Ste. Marie.
1	2		16		1	12	7	34	23	8	3	12	5	5	Toronto.
			1			1			7						Walkerton.
			1			1		13	4	5		1		2	Woodstock.
			2					8	11						Welland.
			1						7		1				Whitby.
							2		1			1			Lock-ups—
															Bracebride.
															Gore Bay.
															Little Current.
									1					1	Manitowaning.
								3	1						Mattawa.
								4						1	Parry Sound.
															Minden.
															Haliburton.
															Sudbury.
2	8	7	55	3	19	21	13	179	410	39	15	36	8	32	154

TABLE

Shewing the occupations, trades or callings

NAME OF GAOL.	Labourers.	Lawyers.	Lumbermen.	Masons and Stonecutters.	Merchants and Traders.	Millwrights and Wheelwrights.	Millers.	Moulders.	Pedlars and Hawkers.	Printers.	Plumbers and Painters.	Photographers.	Prostitutes.	Railway Employees.	Sailors and Fishermen.
Barrie	166			1	1			5	1	3	1	2			6
Berlin	26			3	2		1	3			2				1
Belleville	79			5	2			1			4		21		1
Brantford	83				1			5			5		9		
Brampton	92							6			8	1			6
Brockville	147			2				1	2		8				4
Cayuga	27									1					2
Cornwall	38				1										
Cobourg	67			3				7			3	1	1	2	5
Chatham	68		1	2	1			1	2	1	6			4	3
Goderich	23						1			2					1
Guelph	53			1	2			4		1					3
Hamilton	367			14	4		2	45	8	3	33				11
Kingston	64			2	1			3	1	2	3		1		15
London	358	1	2	2	4	1	1	22	19	12	25	3		9	7
Lindsay	43			2		1		1			2		3		
L'Orignal	8														
Milton	103			1				2			7				
Napanee	34	2		2	2			1							
Ottawa	323			2	3			1	11	9	15		76		4
Owen Sound	106				1					1			9		4
Orangeville	30										2				
Perth	32									1					
Picton	21			2					1		2			5	
Pembroke	41		12	1	1	1			1					2	
Peterboro'	96			2				2			7			1	
Port Arthur	509	1	1	14	6		2	6	1	8	14	1	1	25	42
Rat Portage	148		1	1	5					1	2		14	2	4
Simcoe	20		1	2	1			1							2
St. Catharines	33							1	2		9		5	1	11
Sarnia	264				1								3		
Stratford	59				2		1	4	1	2	1		5	3	1
Sandwich	79			2		2		1		1	6		4	4	3
St. Thomas	118			1				3	2	3	3		1	9	1
Sault Ste. Marie	16						1								
Toronto	1141	3		19	28		1	45	39	43	113	3	291	8	20
Walkerton	17		1		1			1			1				
Woodstock	167			1	1			10	1	5	2			2	7
Welland	180			10				6			9			2	9
Whitby	51			1				2			3				2
Lock-ups—															
Bracebridge	16			1											
Gore Bay	1														
Little Current	1													1	
Manitowaning			2												
Mattawa	28			1											1
Parry Sound	4		1										1		
Minden															
Haliburton															
Sudbury	6								24						
	5363	7	22	100	71	5	10	190	116	100	296	11	445	80	176

No. 11.—*Continued.*

of the Prisoners committed during the year.

School and Music Teachers.	Servants and Washerwomen.	Tailors.	Tanners and Curriers.	Teamsters, Drivers and Grooms.	Telegraph Operators.	Tinsmiths.	Watchmakers and Jewellers.	Weavers and Woolworkers.	Whitewashers.	Woodturners.	No Occupation.	Other Occupations not enumerated.	Total.	NAME OF GAOL.
1	26	3				3		2	4	3	4	19	348	Barrie.
4	4	1	1								1	5	63	Berlin.
4	4	2							1		3	11	178	Belleville.
12	1	1	1	2				1				6	175	Brantford.
6	2	2		2		2		2			4	1	151	Brampton.
24	4	4				1			1		1	16	245	Brockville.
6				1		3						2	68	Cayuga.
7	2	2						1				1	68	Cornwall.
1	3	1		1		1		2			4		127	Cobourg.
11	6	2				2				1	3	3	153	Chatham.
1	2	2				4	2				15	3	90	Goderich.
4	5	5				1					11	8	147	Guelph.
135	9	5	3	2	9	10	1	5	1			38	954	Hamilton.
8	7	2		1							32	5	178	Kingston.
2	136	14	3	21	1	3	1	1	3	1	2	9	1004	London.
3	2	2						1	1	1			75	Lindsay.
	1	1											23	L'Orignal.
	5	1			1							1	140	Milton.
9	2	2									1	5	72	Napanee.
2	35	7		9			3				12	20	713	Ottawa.
2	5					5		3			2	9	200	Owen Sound.
	5										17		56	Orangeville.
12	2					1				1	3	2	70	Perth.
1						1					2	3	65	Picton.
							1				17	3	113	Pembroke.
1	1	1		1			1			1	1	1	148	Peterboro'.
4	3			14	2	3						5	834	Port Arthur.
1	1			1	1	3					8	11	236	Rat Portage.
3	2			2		2		1	1		7	2	81	Simcoe.
1	4	1						2			1	2	97	St. Catharines.
6	1	1									6	2	295	Sarnia.
1	11	1		2			1	1				7	155	Stratford.
30	3			2	2		1	2			21		258	Sandwich.
1	19	5	1			1	1				5	13	267	St. Thomas.
4	220	55	2	95	4	21	12	10	16	11	275	124	3251	Sault. Ste. Marie.
1								1			12	3	58	Toronto.
14	4			8				4	1	1	33	5	341	Walkerton.
12	1			9	1							14	300	Woodstock.
6				1						3		5	300	Welland.
													101	Whitby.
1														Lock-ups—
													23	Bracebridge.
													1	Gore Bay.
												2	2	Little Current.
											12		18	Manitowaning.
									1		2		43	Mattawa.
											5	1	22	Parry Sound.
														Minden.
													1	Haliburton.
											6		36	Sudbury.
15	795	151	15	175	15	66	32	36	34	24	532	365	12081	

TABLE

Shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison and lowest number of prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Prisoners who escaped and evaded recapture.	Prisoners who escaped and were recaptured.	Prisoners who died.	Actual cash revenue derived from prison labour.
				\$ c.
Barrie			2	
Berlin				
Belleville				
Brantford				
Brampton			1	
Brockville			1	
Cayuga			2	
Cornwall				
Cobourg				
Chatham				
Goderich			2	
Guelph				
Hamilton	1		1	
Kingston				
London			2	
Lindsay				
L'Orignal				
Milton			1	
Napanee			2	
Ottawa			1	211 75
Owen Sound			5	
Orangeville	1	1	2	
Perth	1		1	36 00
Pictou				
Pembroke		1		
Peterboro'				
Port Arthur	1	2	2	
Rat Portage	1	1		24 75
Simcoe				
t. Catharines			4	
arnia				
tratford				
andwich	3	2	1	
t. Thomas		2		
ault Ste. Marie				
oronto		1	8	
Walkerton				
Woodstock	1			230 00
Wells		2	1	
Whitby				
Lock-ups—				
Bracebridge				
Gore Bay				
Little Current				
Manitowaning				
Mattawa	1			
Parry Sound				
Minden				
Haliburton				
Sudbury				
Totals	10	12	39	502 50

No. 12.

labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols, and the highest in custody during the year.

[illegible]

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintenance, and

NAME OF GAOL.	HOW MAINTAINED.					GAOL	
	Total number of prisoners committed during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by Province.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Municipalities.	Number of days custody of Government prisoners.	Number of days custody of Municipal prisoners.	Cost of food, fuel and clothing.	Cost of official salaries.
						\$ c.	\$ c.
Barrie	348	60	288	2886	5250	1679 63	1823 25
Berlin	63	19	44	441	1114	335 33	1200 00
Belleville	178	69	109	1715	3386	696 00	1400 00
Brantford	175	53	122	1402	3419	1310 80	1650 00
Brampton	151	5	146	219	1611	587 44	1150 00
Brockville	245	32	213	981	6132	1001 86	1650 00
Cayuga	68	19	49	224	1522	550 70	1185 00
Cornwall	68	45	23	1105	424	560 05	1240 00
Cobourg	127	48	79	1395	2600	1057 32	1580 00
Chatham	153	58	95	1698	1764	510 91	1512 75
Goderich	90	27	63	840	3064	1050 03	1370 00
Guelph	147	47	100	1371	1918	1327 03	1350 00
Hamilton	954	182	772	3869	10681	2158 00	2900 00
Kingston	178	69	109	1551	4680	2464 61	1510 00
London	1004	152	852	4123	13067	2785 87	3477 00
Lindsay	75	16	59	987	7990	618 54	1100 00
L'Orignal	23	11	12	611	240	224 77	768 00
Milton	140	4	136	144	2302	265 00	1016 00
Napanee	72	.....	72	290	994	335 56	1050 00
Ottawa	713	90	623	3641	8537	2836 10	2150 00
Owen Sound	200	45	155	1367	3862	1627 54	1750 00
Orangeville	56	13	43	306	4346	832 89	1140 00
Perth	70	20	50	713	3171	1144 77	1440 00
Pictou	65	12	53	757	175	209 86	852 50
Pembroke	113	38	75	1396	3453	450 57	1281 50
Peterboro'	148	21	127	588	4590	1193 26	1350 00
Port Arthur	834	834	.....	6884	.....	1653 39	1412 50
Rat Portage	236	236	.....	1051	.....	1060 30	1844 00
Simcoe	81	65	16	696	1334	593 73	1050 00
St. Catharines	97	34	63	748	1542	842 89	1640 00
Sarnia	295	47	248	1290	4058	1665 75	1400 00
Stratford	155	29	126	808	2404	960 46	1250 00
Sandwich	258	86	172	2463	3833	1819 19	2050 00
St. Thomas	267	148	119	2914	2065	844 74	1773 30
Sault Ste. Marie	37	37	.....	1686	.....	385 06	1028 50
Toronto	3251	609	2642	10193	49982	9614 86	8381 92
Walkerton	58	18	40	531	1000	434 89	1325 00
Woodstock	341	58	283	1248	4591	1494 26	1800 00
Welland	300	43	257	1355	7205	1872 00	1454 00
Whitby	101	49	52	975	2376	474 35	1475 00
Lock-ups—							
Bracebridge	23	23	.....	82	.....	.....	200 00
Gore Bay	1	1	.....	64	.....	45 65	200 00
Little Current	2	2	.....	5	.....	64 98	200 00
Manitowaning	18	18	.....	131	.....	116 70	200 00
Mattawa	43	17	26	80	15	65 20	300 00
Parry Sound	22	16	6	213	15	87 00	200 00
Minden .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haliburton	1	1	.....	30	.....	.....	150 00
Sudbury	36	36	.....	140	.....	.....	216 00
Total	12081	3562	8519	68207	181312	51909 89	68446 88

No. 13.

salaries of the various gaol officials, for the year ended 30th September, 1884.

EXPENDITURE.					SALARIES OF				NAME OF GAOL.
Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per pris- oner for food, cloth- ing, fuel and repairs.	Average cost per pris- oner for salaries and wages.	Average cost per pris- oner for entire gaol expenditure.	Gaolers.	Turnkeys.	Matrons.	Gaol Surgeons.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
43 05	3545 93	4 95	5 24	10 19	800 00	450 00	195 00	200 00	Barrie.
.....	1535 33	5 35	19 05	24 40	560 00	400 00	140 00	100 00	Berlin.
.....	2096 00	3 91	7 86	11 77	600 00	450 00	200 00	150 00	Belleville.
.....	2960 80	7 49	9 43	16 92	750 00	400 00	300 00	200 00	Brantford.
289 65	2027 09	5 81	7 62	13 43	500 00	400 00	200 00	50 00	Brampton.
11 65	2663 51	4 14	6 73	10 87	1000 00	400 00	150 00	100 00	Brockville.
176 95	1912 65	10 70	17 42	28 12	600 00	365 00	80 00	140 00	Cayuga.
.....	1800 05	8 24	18 24	26 48	740 00	300 00	100 00	100 00	Cornwall.
84 50	2721 82	8 91	12 44	21 35	800 00	500 00	200 00	80 00	Cobourg.
8 55	2032 21	3 39	9 89	13 28	650 00	430 00	200 00	175 00	Chatham.
190 19	2610 22	13 78	15 22	29 00	600 00	500 00	150 00	120 00	Goderich.
.....	2677 03	9 03	9 18	18 21	600 00	450 00	200 00	100 00	Guelph.
112 00	5170 00	2 38	5 42	7 80	1000 00	1300 00	350 00	250 00	Hamilton.
1159 72	5134 33	20 36	8 48	28 84	800 00	360 00	200 00	150 00	Kingston.
254 48	6517 35	3 03	3 46	6 49	700 00	2070 50	456 50	250 00	London.
.....	1718 54	8 24	14 66	22 90	500 00	320 00	200 00	80 00	Lindsay.
70 85	1063 62	12 86	33 39	46 25	600 00	*1 50	100 00	50 00	L'Orignal.
6 00	1287 00	1 93	7 25	9 13	500 00	366 00	100 00	50 00	Milton.
100 00	1485 56	6 05	14 58	20 63	475 00	400 00	100 00	75 00	Napanee.
1365 00	6351 10	5 89	3 01	8 90	600 00	1000 00	350 00	200 00	Ottawa.
90 00	3467 54	8 57	8 75	17 32	700 00	500 00	300 00	250 00	Owen Sound.
.....	1972 89	14 87	20 36	35 23	600 00	400 00	100 00	40 00	Orangeville.
32 30	2617 07	16 81	20 57	37 38	800 00	400 00	160 00	80 00	Perth.
17 61	1079 97	3 50	13 11	16 61	400 00	300 00	100 00	50 00	Pictou.
.....	1732 07	3 98	11 34	15 32	600 00	456 50	125 00	100 00	Pembroke.
37 72	2580 98	8 32	9 12	17 44	650 00	400 00	150 00	150 00	Peterboro'.
77 33	3143 22	2 08	1 69	3 77	500 00	692 50	120 00	100 00	Port Arthur.
92 85	2997 15	4 88	7 81	12 69	900 00	744 00	.....	200 00	Rat Portage.
151 25	1795 03	9 19	12 96	22 15	400 00	350 00	200 00	100 00	Simcoe.
183 81	2666 70	10 58	16 91	17 49	720 00	420 00	200 00	300 00	St. Catharines.
269 00	3334 75	6 56	4 74	11 30	650 00	400 00	200 00	150 00	Sarnia.
14 75	2225 21	6 29	8 06	14 35	450 00	425 00	250 00	125 00	Stratford.
615 45	4484 64	9 43	7 94	11 11	600 00	1050 00	200 00	200 00	Sandwich.
.....	2618 04	3 17	6 64	9 81	600 00	823 30	200 00	150 00	St. Thomas.
20 56	1434 12	10 96	27 79	38 75	400 00	328 50	100 00	200 00	Sault Ste. Marie.
350 91	18347 69	3 06	2 58	5 64	1500 00	5601 92	280 00	1000 00	Toronto.
580 36	2340 25	17 50	22 84	40 34	650 00	375 00	200 00	100 00	Walkerton.
143 24	3437 50	4 80	5 27	10 07	800 00	500 00	200 00	300 00	Woodstock.
479 00	3805 00	7 83	4 85	12 68	600 00	450 00	254 00	154 00	Welland.
55 47	2004 82	5 24	14 61	19 85	850 00	300 00	125 00	200 00	Whitby.
.....	200 00	.....	8 69	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Lock ups—
50	246 15	46 15	200 00	246 15	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Bracebridge.
.....	264 98	32 49	100 00	132 49	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Gore Bay.
.....	316 70	6 48	11 11	17 59	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Little Current.
30 80	396 00	2 23	6 98	9 21	300 00	.....	.....	.....	Manitowaning.
10 00	297 00	4 40	9 09	13 49	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Mattawa.
.....	150 00	.....	150 00	150 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	Parry Sound.
.....	216 66	.....	6 02	6 02	300 00	.....	.....	.....	Minden.
7125 50	127482 27	4 89	5 66	10 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	Haliburton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sudbury.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Total.

*Per day—only hired when required.

TABLE 14.

Shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols, excluding the district lock-ups, in the year ending 30th September, 1884.

NAME OF GAOL.	Number of prisoners committed during the year.	Total days stay of prisoners during the year.	Cost of fuel, food and clothing.	Average cost per day for each prisoner.
			\$ c.	Cents.
Barrie.....	348	8136	1679 63	20·64
Berlin.....	63	1555	335 33	21·56
Belleville.....	178	5101	696 00	13·64
Brantford.....	175	4821	1310 80	27·19
Brampton.....	151	1830	587 44	32·10
Brockville.....	245	7113	1001 86	14·08
Cayuga.....	68	1746	550 70	31·54
Cornwall.....	68	1529	560 05	36·63
Cobourg.....	127	3995	1057 32	27·00
Chatham.....	153	3462	510 91	14·75
Goderich.....	90	3904	1050 03	26·81
Guelph.....	147	3289	1327 03	43·71
Hamilton.....	954	14550	2158 00	14·83
Kingston.....	178	6231	2464 61	39·55
London.....	1004	17790	2785 87	15·66
Lindsay.....	75	8977	618 54	6·88
L'Orignal.....	23	851	224 77	26·41
Milton.....	140	2446	265 00	10·83
Napanee.....	72	1284	335 56	26·13
Ottawa.....	713	12178	2836 10	23·29
Owen Sound.....	200	5229	1627 54	31·12
Orangeville.....	56	4652	832 89	17·90
Perth.....	70	3884	1144 77	29·52
Pictou.....	65	932	209 86	22·51
Pembroke.....	113	4849	450 57	9·29
Peterboro'.....	148	5178	1193 26	23·04
Port Arthur.....	834	6884	1653 39	24·07
Rat Portage.....	236	1051	1060 30	10·08
Simcoe.....	81	2030	593 78	29·25
St. Catharines.....	97	2290	842 89	36·81
Sarnia.....	295	5348	1665 75	31·14
Stratford.....	155	3212	960 46	29·90
Sandwich.....	258	6296	1819 19	28·89
St. Thomas.....	267	4979	844 74	16·96
Sault Ste. Marie.....	37	1686	385 06	22·83
Toronto.....	3251	60175	9614 86	15·98
Walkerton.....	58	1531	434 89	28·40
Woodstock.....	341	5839	1494 26	25·59
Welland.....	300	8560	1872 00	21·87
Whitby.....	101	3351	474 35	14·15
Total.....	11935	248744	51530 31	20·71

SEPARATE REPORTS UPON COMMON GAOLS.

BARRIE GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	248	225	348
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	31	29	40
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	45	44	55
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$3,710.35	\$4,508.25	\$3,545.93

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 15th September, and saw the twenty-four prisoners who were in custody. Of the males, there were thirteen under sentence, three for assault, one for larceny, one for want of sureties to keep the peace, and the other eight for vagrancy, drunkenness and minor offences. Three had been committed as insane and one as an idiot. Three were awaiting trial, one for manslaughter and the other two for assault.

Of the females, two were under sentence for vagrancy, one was charged with forgery, and the other had been committed as insane.

At the time of a former inspection attention was called to the fact that no provision was made for heating the corridors occupied by the female prisoners, and also to the defective ventilation of the same. Owing to its structure and its northerly exposure, these defects must cause great discomfort to the unfortunates who happen to be confined therein, especially when they are old or infirm. The Sheriff was therefore requested to again call the attention of the Council to this matter, with a view to having these defects remedied, which can be done easily and cheaply.

The cells in the male corridors were undergoing a thorough cleaning and whitewashing. A great improvement would be effected were iron bedsteads to be substituted for the wooden benches in use, and it is to be hoped the Council will supply the gaol with this more modern and cleanly style of furniture.

The records I found in satisfactory order. A new dietary book was required, and I therefore had one forwarded.

BERLIN GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	83	96	63
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	14	11	11
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	26	38	13
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,609.33	\$1,707.51	\$1,535.33

The report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly of his first inspection was as under :—

“The Berlin gaol was inspected by me on the 8th May, 1884. There were only four prisoners in custody, three males and one female. The former were under sentence for larceny, assault and vagrancy respectively, and the latter for six months for vagrancy and disorderly conduct.

“The general condition of the gaol was good. It is an excellent building in structure, and is roomy and convenient.

"The beds and bedding were of an indifferent character, the bedsteads being of wood and difficult to keep clean. Iron bedsteads should be substituted.

"The books were examined and found to be properly kept.

"I regretted to find that the wooden fence which serves the purposes of a wall between the female airing court and the work yard is still in the dilapidated condition reported upon before. It is to be hoped that this will not remain so much longer."

A second inspection was made by Dr. O'Reilly and reported upon to the Government as under:—

"The Berlin gaol was again inspected by me on the 22nd September. Only three prisoners, all men, were in custody. One was under sentence for assault, one for disorderly conduct, and one had just been committed as insane.

"The gaol was in excellent order throughout, except as to the heating apparatus, which is worn out and unsafe, not only as to danger from fire, but as coal is used and the furnace leaks, gas is allowed to escape into the gaol. This defect is of long standing, and I trust that it will not be allowed to continue."

BELLEVILLE GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	208	178	178
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	20	22	24
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	69	62	44
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$2,198.60	\$2,086.00	\$2,096.00

I inspected the Belleville gaol on the 18th April, and found sixteen prisoners in custody, ten males and six females. One of the former was committed for larceny, one as insane, and the others for drunkenness and vagrancy. Of the females, two were committed, and subsequently fully certified to as lunatics, one was charged with larceny, and the other three with vagrancy.

The gaol and premises were in a commendable state of neatness and order, with every evidence of the strictest attention on the part of the gaoler and his subordinates in the discharge of their duties. The books shewed that no case of punishment had been recorded for the past twelve months, that up to the date of inspection eighty-eight prisoners had been committed, and that since the year 1861 two of the females, now in custody, had been committed the extraordinary number of ninety-two and one hundred times respectively.

My second official visit to the gaol was made on the 23rd September, when twenty prisoners (fifteen males and five females) were in custody. Of the former two had been committed as lunatics, two were waiting trial for burglary, three for aggravated assault, and one for placing obstructions on the railway track, two were charged with larceny, and one was detained for want of sureties to keep the peace. The remaining four had been committed for drunkenness and minor offences. One female prisoner had been committed as insane, one for keeping a house of ill-fame, one for burglary and the other two for vagrancy.

The gaol was in a very satisfactory condition, both internally and in the enclosures. A decided improvement has been made by bricking up the two doors leading from the male and female corridors and which under certain circumstances might have been a means of communication between the prisoners confined in the respective corridors. These entrances were not absolutely required, as they served no very specific purpose, and by closing them all danger of communication in that way is removed.

The books of record were found to be neatly and properly kept.

BRANTFORD GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	252	216	175
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.</i>	29	18	27
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	127	105	90
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$3,127.19	\$2,886.48	\$2,960.80

The first inspection of this gaol was made by Dr. O'Reilly on the 2nd January. A copy of his report to the Government is appended, viz:—

“The Brantford gaol was visited by me on the 2nd January, 1884, when sixteen prisoners, twelve males and four females, were found in custody, none of whom, having regard to the nature of their offences, were of an important character. Four of the males were undergoing short sentences for petty larceny, and all the others, as well as the female prisoners, were of the vagrant and drunken and disorderly class. One of the prisoners, an old man, had been in gaol for more than a year, having been sentenced from time to time for vagrancy. He was very ill and helpless, and a most disgusting object. The Grand Jury called attention to this case in the last presentment, but the County authorities do not appear disposed to make any better provision for the care of the old man than to keep him in gaol.

“I saw the prisoners at dinner and examined their food, which consisted of soup, boiled beef and bread. It was in every respect an excellent meal.

“The gaol was found to be clean and in thoroughly good order. The heating arrangements are, however, very unsatisfactory and, to some extent, unsafe. The gaol is heated by a series of stoves, which create a great deal of labour, and in very cold weather they require attention during the whole of the night in order to keep the water pipes from freezing. It is recommended that the County adopt a better system of heating the gaol.”

The following report was made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly, after he had again visited the Brantford gaol:—

“The second inspection of this gaol during the official year was made on the 4th August. On that occasion there were seven men and three women in custody. One of the males was held on a charge of counterfeiting, three were under sentence for larceny, and four for drunkenness. Of the females, one was under sentence for larceny, and two had been committed as disorderly characters.

“It was a matter for gratification to find that action had at last been taken with a view to effecting the much needed sanitary improvement of this gaol, and I am inclined to think that it is chiefly due to the energy and perseverance of the Gaol Surgeon. A complete change from the old cesspool system to that of dry earth closets had just been made, and, so far as I could see, the plans were well devised, and the work properly executed.

“One other improvement I strongly recommend to the county authorities, is the substitution of iron bedsteads for the wretched benches with boards upon them, which are now made to do duty. It is simply impossible to keep the gaol free from vermin with such structures as these in the cells, and no gaoler can fairly be held responsible for want of cleanliness in this respect under such circumstances.”

BRAMPTON GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	137	109	151
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.</i>	13	25	19
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	66	52	59
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$1,452.31	\$1,463.02	\$2,027.09

This gaol was visited twice during the year by Dr. O'Reilly, who made the following reports to the Government upon it:—

“The first inspection of the Brampton gaol was made on the 31st May. There were two male prisoners in custody on that day; no females. One of these prisoners was an idiot, and the other a vagrant. The gaol was in excellent condition throughout.”

“My second inspection of this gaol took place on the 3rd September. There were then four male prisoners in custody. Two of them were charged with burglary, and, as regards the others, one was an idiot and the other a vagrant. Both of them were in gaol at the time of my previous visit.

“Everything about the building was found in good condition.”

BROCKVILLE GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	188	215	245
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.</i>	30	34	30
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	82	81	119
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$2,539.27	\$2,503.87	\$2,663.51

An inspection of the Brockville gaol was made by me on 23rd April. There were twenty prisoners in custody, fifteen males, and five females. Two of the males were committed charged with larceny, two as lunatics, one as an idiot, and one as a vagrant. One was under sentence for larceny, and the others for drunkenness, vagrancy and minor offences.

The females were under sentence for vagrancy, drunkenness, etc.

The lad committed as an idiot is also reported to be epileptic to such an extent as to render him helpless, and unable to care for himself in any way whatever.

Since the date of my last inspection, nothing worthy of special note has transpired.

I found the gaol and gaol premises in their usual excellent condition. The books likewise were properly kept.

A second inspection of this gaol was made on the 26th September, and I then found that there were twenty prisoners in custody, seventeen males and three females. Four of the males had been committed as lunatics, one in default of sureties to keep the peace, and the others for vagrancy and minor offences. The three females had been committed as vagrants.

One of the male prisoners had been committed on the 23rd February as a lunatic, and, as the examining authorities had disagreed as to his mental condition, he had been retained in gaol for further observation by them. The Sheriff was therefore requested to obtain and forward to me a report from the Gaol Surgeon on the mental state of the prisoner.

The gaol and premises were in good order, and the books carefully and properly kept.

CAYUGA GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	50	42	68
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	14	9	13
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	7	10	27
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$1,643.84	\$1,662.32	\$1,912.65

Dr. O'Reilly's reports to the Government upon this Gaol were as follows:—

"My first inspection of the Cayuga gaol for the current year was made on the 14th May.

"There was only one prisoner in custody. He is an old man, a vagrant, who spends the greater part of his time in this gaol. He is not now under sentence and has not been for some months. He is given shelter here by the sheriff with the knowledge and consent of the county authorities, in this way converting the gaol into a county poorhouse.

"The ventilation and closet arrangements of this gaol are defective. Attention has been called to the matter before, and I can only do so again with the hope that the necessary improvements in regard thereto will not be much longer delayed."

"I again inspected the Cayuga gaol on the 26th September, finding two male and two female prisoners in custody. One of the former was undergoing his third sentence for larceny, and the other was the vagrant who has a perpetual residence in the gaol. One of the women was under sentence for a short period for assault, and the other for prostitution.

"The gaol was clean and well kept in all respects, and I was glad to learn that the council had commenced certain improvements in the water closets and ventilation, as recommended by me at the time of my last visit. When the work is completed the condition of the gaol will be very much improved."

CORNWALL GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	50	53	68
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	7	5	9
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	7	21	14
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$1,572.94	\$1,608.98	\$1,800.05

An inspection of this gaol was made by me on the 23rd April. Two male and two female prisoners were in custody. Two of the male prisoners were under sentence for minor offences, two had been committed for larceny, and one as an idiot. The females had both been committed as insane. One of them was formerly an inmate of an asylum, and in the gaol was quieter than at home, where she was said to be violent.

The premises were well kept and in good order, except the closets in the yards, which, owing to the high water in the river, and severe frost of the past winter were choked and required attention. In view of the liability of these drains to stoppage at any time, and of the insufficiency of the water supply to keep them clean, it would be better to adopt the ordinary earth closets, which can be kept in good condition without trouble.

On this occasion I met a committee of the County Council in regard to the proposed new county buildings, and their relation to the gaol. The question was

fully discussed, and after examining various sites, a suggestion was made by which an extension of the building could be carried out without materially interfering with the gaol premises.

I made a second inspection of the Cornwall gaol on the 26th September, and found six males and one female in custody. One of the males had been committed as insane, three were charged with murder, and two with aggravated assaults. The woman was waiting removal to the Kingston asylum, to which place she was to be transferred as soon as a vacancy occurred.

The prisoners charged with murder were received into custody on the 24th September, and every precaution appeared to be taken to ensure their safe-keeping.

The Gaol Surgeon has called special attention to the fact that no means of ventilating the cells is provided, and that consequently they are quite damp at times, and unsuited for the confinement of aged and infirm persons. This defect might be remedied, I think, by having an aperture made in the rear wall of each cell and gratings inserted therein. The sheriff was therefore requested to confer with the county architect and gaol committee, as to the practicability of carrying out my suggestion.

The gaol in all departments was in excellent condition, and the books were properly kept.

COBOURG GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	100	121	127
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	22	24	24
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	31	32	30
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$2,587.63	\$3,074.75	\$2,721.82

An inspection of the Cobourg gaol was made by me on the 24th April.

There were four male prisoners in custody, one of whom was committed for larceny, and the other three for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

This number of prisoners is much below the average, and is accounted for by the fact that eight male and two female prisoners had just been removed to the Central Prison and Asylum respectively.

The entire premises I found in excellent order, bearing evidence of the strictest care and attention on the part of the gaoler and his turnkey in the performance of their duties. The books were also well kept.

I understand that the Council of the municipality have under consideration the heating of the gaol and premises with coal instead of wood, and in that event the erection of a coal-shed will be necessary in the yard at present used for the storage of wood. If this means of heating should be adopted, and the erection of a shed be determined upon, less space would be occupied for the storage of coal than for wood, and no exception would be taken to the shed being placed on the west side of the yard referred to, as the safe keeping of the prisoners would be equally provided for with the wall properly constructed, as proposed in the new erection.

A second inspection was made on the 23rd September. Sixteen male prisoners were in custody, of whom one was under sentence for arson, five for larceny, and seven for drunkenness. The other three were waiting trial for various offences.

The gaol premises were scrupulously clean and in excellent order. The coal-shed referred to in the previous report has been built, and the work done in a most satisfactory manner, both as regards position and the character of the structural arrangement.

CHATHAM GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	148	117	153
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	16	13	16
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	34	5	9
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$2,001.61	\$2,132.31	\$2,032.21

A copy of Dr. O'Reilly's report to the Government is annexed:—

"I inspected the Chatham gaol on the 29th April, and found it in its usual excellent condition of cleanliness and order.

"There were only five prisoners in custody, four males and one female, all of whom were under sentence for minor offences, except one who was on remand charged with felony, and one held for want of sureties to keep the peace.

"I was pleased to find that the construction of a new residence for the gaoler had been commenced, and it is to be hoped it will be completed in a short time, and the gaoler enabled to remove his family from their present very unhealthy quarters. When that is done, certain changes will be possible which will greatly increase the sanitary condition of the premises.

"On inspecting the yards I found in the wood-yard some timber, for the removal of which I gave instructions."

The following is a copy of another report made by Dr. O'Reilly upon this gaol to the Government:—

"On the 18th September the second inspection of the Chatham gaol during the official year was made. I found nine prisoners in custody, seven males and two females. One of the male prisoners was waiting trial for perjury, one was undergoing a sentence of two months for selling liquor to Indians, and three others were sentenced for embezzlement, larceny and assault respectively. One of the females was under sentence for prostitution, and the other for drunkenness.

"The gaol was thoroughly clean and neat. I noticed that some of the locks were out of order and unsafe, also that the plaster in one of the wards needed repair. The Sheriff was requested to have these matters attended to.

"The new residence for the gaoler, which is situated a few yards from the prison, is about completed, and doubtless that officer will soon be afforded an opportunity of getting his family out of the wretchedly unhealthy place in which they have been obliged to live so long. Near the new house is an old water-closet, and which, unless removed, will be a positive nuisance to the gaoler and his family. It is to be hoped that it will at once be taken away."

GODERICH GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year ..</i>	87	53	90
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.</i>	18	15	18
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	27	22	34
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$2,034.81	\$2,012.07	\$2,610.22

The report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is subjoined:—

"The Goderich gaol was inspected by me, at 10 o'clock at night, on the 5th May.

"There were eight male prisoners in custody; no females. Three of the prisoners were on remand charged with rape with violence. One was waiting trial for felony; one was detained as a witness; two were vagrants, and one was an idiot, the latter having been an inmate of the gaol for a year or more.

"The general condition of the gaol was, as usual, good ; everything was clean and orderly, so far as it is possible for it to be, with the defective drainage and bad ventilation which at present exist. These latter should receive the attention of the county authorities, and the Sheriff was requested to call special notice to it without unnecessary delay.

"The dampness of the Gaoler's dwelling, which arises from defective drainage, and also from the fact that the plastering is done directly upon the bricks, has been before referred to, and steps should be taken to remedy it.

"A supply of galvanized buckets for use in the cells in the day time is much needed, inasmuch as there are no inside closets to the gaol, and it is not always possible to allow prisoners to go into the others. The Sheriff will be good enough to attend to this matter.

"I called attention again to the necessity for replacing the wooden substitutes for bedsteads in this gaol, with proper iron bedsteads. These latter are now to be had at such low prices, that there is no reasonable excuse for postponing the change on the ground of cost.

"The only stairway in this building is in the centre, the wards, and all the other rooms, radiating from the well in which the staircase is placed.

"The floors of this central corridor, and the stairway and well, are all made of wood. This stairway affords the only means of escape from any part of the building in case of fire, and consequently such an occurrence in this central corridor would be certain to be attended with great loss of life. Paved floors and an iron stairway should be provided, and I commend this to the consideration of the gaol authorities.

"All the books were examined and found to be correctly kept. No punishments had been recorded in the punishment book since the date of the last inspection."

Another report made to the Government is also given:—

"The second inspection of the Goderich gaol was made by me on the 22nd September. Eleven prisoners were then in custody, five males and six females. Two of the male prisoners were waiting trial for rape and manslaughter, respectively ; another was under sentence for larceny, and the remaining two for vagrancy. Of the females, three were insane or idiotic ; one was waiting trial for child desertion, and the other two were vagrants. The case of one of these latter was a pitiful one, her husband having been sentenced to the penitentiary about a month before. The poor woman had two children in the gaol with her, one of whom was born there after her husband's removal to the penitentiary. It is a shameful state of things that no other accommodation can be found for this unfortunate women and her children but that afforded by the common gaol of the county. I instructed the gaoler to place the two children on the dietary list as one adult, during their stay in the gaol.

"I was glad to find that iron bedsteads had at last been furnished. This much needed improvement will be found conducive to cleanliness hereafter. Everything was in a satisfactory condition about the gaol."

GUELPH GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	192	187	147
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.</i>	20	28	18
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	12	34	23
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$2,974.09	\$2,592.27	\$2,677.03

Dr. O'Reilly made the following report to the Government :—

"The Guelph Gaol was inspected on the 1st May, when eight prisoners were in custody, namely, seven males and one female.

"All were under sentence for minor offences, except one prisoner, who had been committed as a lunatic and was waiting examination.

"The gaol was in a good condition of cleanliness, and well kept in all respects.

"The heating arrangements of this gaol are very defective; they are neither efficient, economical, nor safe. I call the special attention of the county authorities to this feature, with a view to improvement in the near future.

"A copy of another report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this gaol is appended:—

"The Guelph gaol was inspected by me again on the 23rd September, when there were six males and two females in custody. One of the former was waiting removal to the Central Prison, to which place he had been sentenced for one year for conspiracy; another was about to be removed to the Penitentiary to serve a term of seven years for cattle stealing; and a third was sentenced to six months in the Common Gaol for a like offence. The latter two were father and son.

"Of the females, one was waiting transfer to the Reformatory for Females; the other was an old *habitué* of the gaol, and was again undergoing sentence for vagrancy.

"The gaol was in fairly good order throughout, except that the straw in the beds had been used so long without renewal, that it had become unfit for further use. The gaoler stated that he could only get straw at certain seasons of the year, and having no place to keep a supply on hand he is unable to change the straw in the beds from time to time as required. I pointed out to him that the shed, known as the cow house, could easily be converted into a place for the keeping of straw, and I recommended to the County Council the adoption of the suggestion.

"No change had been made in the heating arrangements, and I regret to say that another winter will probably be allowed to pass without the heating of the female side of the gaol having been improved. To allow it to remain in the condition in which it was last winter, can only be characterized as cruelty, and I trust that an effort will be made to remedy this before the severe weather of the coming winter sets in."

HAMILTON GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	958	898	954
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.</i>	61	62	62
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	544	507	524
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$5,600.00	\$4,433.00	\$5,170.00

Dr. O'Reilly made the following report upon this gaol:—

"My first statutory inspection of the Hamilton gaol for the current year took place on the 5th June.

"On that date there were thirty-nine prisoners in custody, namely, twenty-seven males and twelve females. Two of the male prisoners were awaiting trial, charged with murder; one with assault and robbery; one with attempted suicide, and one with wilful damage to property. One was on remand charged with assault; one is an idiot boy awaiting removal to an asylum. All the other male prisoners were under short sentences—three for larceny, one for trespass, one for assault, one for wilful damage to property, and one for wounding, the remainder being of the drunken, disorderly and vagrant class.

"Of the twelve female prisoners one is an insane woman awaiting removal to an asylum, all the others were drunks and vagrants.

"I examined the gaol very thoroughly and found it to be in excellent order throughout. The new matron appointed in April last has effected some considerable improvements in the cleanliness and order of her department. The yards were all cleanly and well kept.

"On this occasion I took into consideration an irregularity which has been of long standing in this gaol, namely, that by the construction of the yards it is necessary for male prisoners in going from the gaol to the stone yard to pass through the laundry and through the female airing yard. As this is of course always done under the supervision of a turnkey, no great harm can come of it. But the difficulty is that this state of things renders it necessary for each male officer to have a key which will admit him into the female side of the gaol at all times. I was not aware that this state of things existed and did not suppose, until I found that a turnkey was able to and did, as a matter of fact, admit me into the female corridors, that such a thing was possible. Instructions were at once given to the gaoler to have the lock on the laundry door changed so that it could only be opened by a special key, which was to be given to the matron, and that no male prisoners were to be allowed to pass through the laundry except when the door was opened by the matron herself, and that this route to the yard was only to be used pending the construction of a new gateway through the wall of the west wood yard, which, when done, will afford access to the stone yard without the necessity of going through any part of the female side of the gaol.

"The Sheriff was desired to point out to the Chairman of the Gaol Committee the immediate necessity which exists for the construction of a gateway at the place indicated."

A copy of Dr. O'Reilly's second report to the Government respecting this gaol is annexed:—

"The second statutory inspection of the Hamilton gaol during the year took place on the 28th August. There were then in custody thirty-four males and eleven females. The important prisoners were—one waiting trial for rape, one for bestiality, one for robbery, and one for receiving stolen goods. The others were of the usual class committed for vagrancy, drunkenness, petty larceny, etc.

"The gaol was found to be in its usual condition of cleanliness and good order.

"A short time previous to my visit, a boy had escaped from the gaol by creeping through the bars of a basement widow. Upon enquiry I found that this was the second escape which had been made through these windows. On examination I found that for some unexplained reason, the bars of the basement tier of windows had been placed wider apart than those above, and the spaces were so wide as to render them quite unsuitable for the safe keeping of boys and girls. The Sheriff was requested to at once call the attention of the county authorities to this defect, with a view of having it remedied."

KINGSTON GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	125	153	178
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.</i>	21	23	28
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	18	19	28
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$3,796.88	\$3,683 89	\$5,134.33

I inspected this gaol on the 17th January, and found therein nine male and ten female prisoners. Three of the men were under sentence for larceny, one for

assault, four for drunkenness and vagrancy, and the other had been committed as an idiot. Of the females, one was a lunatic and the rest were under sentence for vagrancy and drunkenness. Two of the vagrants were under sentence for five years each in the Industrial Refuge for Girls, and two were under sentence to the Reformatory for Females, and were waiting removal.

The gaol premises were found to be scrupulously clean and in good order throughout.

The books were fully written up and well kept. The statements of accounts and vouchers examined, also shewed evidence of care and system in these matters to a creditable degree.

I again inspected this gaol on the 25th September. I found that since the time of my previous visit substantial improvements had been made in the internal arrangements of the gaol by fitting the closets in the wards with the latest appliances, and at the same time thoroughly ventilating each closet and ward in the building. The satisfactory manner in which the work has been done reflects credit on those having charge of it. The gaoler is also entitled to commendation for the excellent condition in which I found these improvements to be kept, as well as for the state of order and cleanliness prevailing in the gaol. The reconstruction of the sheds in the yard, as formerly recommended, has been done, and that yard is now in a better state.

Sixteen prisoners were in custody, seven males and nine females. Of the men, one had been committed as an idiot, one as a lunatic, and one had been sentenced by the military authorities for a period of six months. The rest were under sentence for larceny and kindred offences. All the females, except one committed for lunacy, were charged with drunkenness, vagrancy, etc.

LONDON GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	775	806	1,004
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.</i>	53	61	77
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	278	277	382
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$6,059.76	\$7,284.75	\$7,517.35

Dr. O'Reilly's report to the Government upon this gaol is given hereunder:—

"The London gaol was visited by me on the 16th January. There were in custody forty-three male and nine female prisoners; of the former, three were waiting trial for murder and one for forgery. Four were on remand, three being charged with larceny, and one with indecent assault. All the others were undergoing short sentences for petty larceny, drunkenness, assault, vagrancy, etc. There were no lunatics in gaol on this occasion; one of the female prisoners was an idiot, but simple and quite harmless.

"The gaol in all departments was in excellent order. The heating arrangements seemed fairly good, the temperature being even and sufficiently high for the comfort of all. In one respect the arrangement of this gaol is not satisfactory. The kitchen opens by an ordinary door upon a yard which is not enclosed by a wall, and it is also open to the front gateway. It may therefore be said not to be in the gaol proper at all, and it is impossible for the gaoler to take any prisoners into the kitchen to work, who would be likely to escape. I would recommend, therefore, that this defect in the construction of the gaol be remedied by placing such wickets as may be necessary to make the kitchen perfectly secure for prisoners to work in."

Dr. O'Reilly visited the gaol again during the year, and reported to the Government upon it as follows:—

"The London gaol was inspected by me on the 29th July. There were then twenty-three male and six female prisoners in custody.

"The gaol was carefully examined and found to be in the usual state of good order. The books of record were also well kept. I was pleased to find that the improvements suggested by me at the time of my previous visit had been carried out, thereby adding greatly to the security of the gaol, as well as to the comfort of the officers in its management.

"The present gaoler has had long experience in his work, and since his accession to his present position there has been no trouble whatever with this gaol. Everything has gone on as smoothly as could be desired, and I found no complaints amongst the prisoners as to the treatment they received."

LINDSAY GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	47	39	75
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.</i>	7	9	17
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	15	2	6
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$1,466.55	\$1,595.58	\$1,718.54

I made an inspection of the Lindsay gaol on the 11th June, and on that day there were four prisoners in custody, three males and one female. Of the former, two were committed, charged with rape, and the other was under remand, charged with violent assault. The female prisoner was under sentence to the Reformatory for Females for sixteen months for larceny, but since sentence was passed upon her she had been seriously unwell, and was then too ill for removal. The Sheriff was therefore requested to forward notice so soon as the surgeon reported her condition of health such as to warrant her being transferred to the Reformatory.

The gaol and premises were found in good order, and clean.

Another inspection of the gaol was made by me on the 3rd October, when it contained seven prisoners, six males and one female. One of the male prisoners was a lunatic, two were waiting trial for rape, and the others were vagrants. The woman was under sentence for larceny.

No change worthy of record had taken place in the condition of the gaol, either structurally or otherwise, since the date of my previous visit. The books were neatly and properly kept, and the premises were in good order.

L'ORIGINAL GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	16	23	23
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.</i>	5	7	7
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	3	1	4
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$1,014.38	\$1,423.81	\$1,063.62

I made a statutory inspection of this gaol on the 29th September, finding only one prisoner in custody. The charge on which he stood committed was attempted fraud.

The premises were in excellent order, and cleanly throughout. An examination of the books showed them to be neatly and properly kept, and everything connected with the gaol indicated a due regard on the part of the gaoler for the duties of his position.

MILTON GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	147	97	140
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time..</i>	19	16	21
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	26	22	17
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$1,183.92	\$1,234.15	\$1,287.00

The following report was made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this gaol:—

"The Milton gaol was inspected by me on the 2nd June, when there were in custody five males and one female. Three of the men were under sentence for minor offences, one was held for want of sureties, and one was a lunatic waiting removal to an asylum. The one female prisoner had been committed as a vagrant.

"The gaol was found to be, as it always is, scrupulously clean from top to bottom, and the books were thoroughly well kept."

Another visit was made by Dr. O'Reilly and reported upon as under:—

"I made a second inspection of the Milton gaol on the 30th September. I am glad to be able to report that there were no prisoners in custody on that day, nor had there been for several weeks previous. The gaol was in excellent order throughout."

NAPANEE GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	68	64	72
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time..</i>	12	13	9
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	22	28	26
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,320.07	\$1,218.11	\$1485.56

My first inspection of the Napanee gaol was made on the 24th April. Seven prisoners were in custody—six males and one female. Of the former, two had been committed for railway trespass, one as insane (name unknown), one for larceny, and one, an imbecile pauper, for an indefinite period; the others for minor offences. The female had been committed as an inmate of a house of ill-fame.

The gaol and premises were clean and tidy, bearing evidence of constant care on the part of the gaoler in his management. The books were also found to be well kept.

I inspected this gaol again on the 24th September, when two male and two female prisoners were in custody. One of the males was under sentence to the Central Prison and was waiting removal thereto, the other had been committed on a charge of rape. One of the females was under sentence for assault, and the other had been committed for prostitution.

The premises were scrupulously clean, and the books were also in good order.

OTTAWA GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	669	710	713
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time..</i>	59	58	47
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	102	107	97
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$5,587.18	\$6,564.30	\$6,351.10

I inspected this gaol on the 6th May, and found twelve male and six female prisoners in custody. Of the former, three had been sentenced for larceny, and one was awaiting trial for that offence. Three males and one female had been committed as insane, and the others for minor offences.

The books were in fair order, and the premises also, except that they were to a certain extent untidy, on account of the usual spring cleaning and whitewashing which was in progress at the time of my visit.

On the 30th September I made my second official inspection of the gaol for the year. There were in custody on that date twenty males and fifteen females. Of the males, two had been committed as insane, four were under sentence for larceny, two were awaiting trial for horse stealing, and one for larceny. The others had been committed for drunkenness, etc.

Of the females there were three under sentence for keeping houses of ill-fame, and four for being inmates of same; one was under sentence for larceny, and the others were committed charged with minor offences.

A substantial improvement has been made on the premises during the past season by the erection of a new coal shed. It is built of stone, and occupies a position in the yard formerly used for storing the Court House supply of wood. The coal for the gaol had hitherto been kept in an outer yard, from whence it had to be carried from time to time as required, thus exposing prisoners to the temptation to regain their liberty, which will now be obviated.

Attention has been called in previous reports to the defective and inconvenient entrance to the gaol, but no action has been taken by the County Council in regard thereto. The necessity for making the alterations, as recommended, is too apparent to require being further emphasized. I trust, therefore, that the sheriff will so represent the matter to the committee of Council that they will deal with it without further delay, and have a safe and convenient entrance provided.

The wooden benches which were formerly used for bedsteads were removed in 1881, and have not been replaced; consequently the prisoners beds are made on the cell floors. This is very objectionable, on the grounds of health alone, as the floors retain at all times more or less of the dampness occasioned by scrubbing them. The sheriff will therefore bring this matter also to the notice of the Council with a view to having ordinary iron bedsteads placed in the cells.

The premises were clean throughout. The work yard is much improved, having been levelled and properly sodded by the prisoners, giving it an appearance of neatness and order. The books of record were well kept.

I may add that in view of the satisfactory condition in which I found the premises of the gaol, as the result of strict attention to duty on the part of the gaoler and the turnkeys, I am of opinion that the salary paid to the responsible officer should be equal to the average amount paid to gaolers in the cities of the Province, and trust that the Council may see their way to grant this advance.

OWEN SOUND GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	168	130	200
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	31	20	27
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	64	45	72
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$3,663.00	\$3,439.92	\$3,467.54

Copies of the two reports made by Dr. O'Reilly on this gaol are appended:

"The first inspection of the Owen Sound gaol for the year was made by me on the 29th May. Sixteen prisoners were in custody on that day, fourteen males and two females. Both of the latter were under sentence for vagrancy. Of the former one was waiting trial for murder, four had been committed as insane and were waiting examination, one was under sentence for larceny, and the remainder were disorderly characters and vagrants.

"Everything in and about the gaol was found in good order, except that in the yards the grass needed cutting very much. This should not have been the case considering the number of prisoners in the gaol capable of doing the work."

"The Owen Sound gaol was again inspected by me on the 29th June, when nine men and one woman were found in it. One of the male prisoners was waiting trial on a charge of murder, one was under sentence to the Central Prison and one to the gaol for a like offence. One prisoner was insane, one was an idiot, and two were vagrants, one having been committed twenty-one times. The one female prisoner was undergoing her fifth sentence for the offence of vagrancy."

"The gaol in all its departments was found to be in good order."

ORANGEVILLE GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	35	43	56
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	10	14	16
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	4	6	16
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,572.00	\$1,913.00	\$1,972.89

Dr. O'Reilly's reports to the Government upon this gaol are given below :—

"The first statutory inspection of this gaol during the year took place on the 30th May.

"There were thirteen prisoners (nine males and four females) in custody. Of the former, one was waiting trial for larceny, one was an idiot, and the remaining seven were vagrants. Of the females, three were vagrants and one was an idiot.

"The general condition of the gaol was excellent. In the work-yard I found that wood had been piled too near the fence for the security of the prisoners. I called attention to this with a view to its removal.

"Such of the prisoners as were able to work were employed on the day I was there in whitewashing and scrubbing. Amongst the females confined on charges of vagrancy was one said to be 106 years old. No comment is necessary on the inhumanity that will commit such a person, for no crime but her poverty, to spend her few remaining days in a prison.

"On this occasion it became my duty to enquire into the circumstances connected with the escape of a prisoner on the 12th May. It appeared that the gaoler was taking three prisoners out of the yard to do some work in the street outside of the fence. While on their way to the place where the work was to be done, the gaoler had occasion to return to his office for a moment. He told the prisoners to go on to their work and he would follow. One of them, of course, took advantage of this circumstance, and made his escape by running across the fields. He was pursued, but was not recaptured."

"I made another inspection of the Orangeville gaol on the 3rd September, finding nine male and four female prisoners in custody. Two of the male prisoners were under sentence for short periods for larceny, one was an idiot, and all the others, both male and female, were vagrants. The old woman referred to in my last report as being 106 years old was still in the gaol.

"On inspecting the books, I found that they were not in an entirely satisfactory condition. I called the gaoler's attention to the fact, and I hope to find an improvement on my next visit.

"Again I had to make enquiry respecting an escape from the gaol. The prisoner who escaped was under sentence to the Central Prison, and when notice was received that the bailiff was to call for him, the prisoner was told, as is

always done, to exchange the gaol clothing for his own. When he had done this he was left in the corridor by himself, waiting for the bailiff to arrive. The door leading into the yard had been left open, and the prisoner went into it and scaled the wall, and thus made his escape. The prisoner got clear of the gaol and concealed himself in a wheat field, where he was finally discovered and recaptured the same evening."

PERTH GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	55	68	70
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	16	20	20
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	21	22	24
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$2,461.22	\$2,270.03	\$2,617.07

An inspection of this gaol was made by me on the 8th May, when I found five male and five female prisoners in custody. Two of the former were under sentence for short periods for larceny, the other three for minor offences. The females were all under sentence for short periods for vagrancy. The books were in excellent order. Everything appertaining to gaol and premises indicated scrupulous regard to duty on the part of the gaoler and turnkey.

I made another inspection of the Perth gaol on the 2nd October. On that day there were nine prisoners in custody, six males and three females. Except one man under sentence, all these prisoners were committed for vagrancy and minor offences.

The gaol was in good order, having been materially improved since the time of my previous visit by new water-troughs and down-pipes being placed where necessary throughout the building and by repainting the wood work, thus giving the exterior a neat and finished appearance. Both in front and rear of the county property, a substantial stone wall is being erected, which, when completed, will put the whole place in a most creditable condition.

PICTON GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	96	89	65
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	9	8	6
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	44	44	28
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,134.24	\$1,064.63	\$1,079.97

There were no prisoners in this gaol on the day of my visit, 24th September. Two prisoners had been discharged the previous morning, and another, a lunatic, had been removed to the asylum on the morning of the day that I inspected the gaol.

The gaol premises throughout were in very good order, indicating careful attention by the gaoler and his turnkey to the duties of their positions.

PEMBROKE GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	74	78	113
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	17	16	20
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	31	26	43
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$1,512.11	\$1,530.14	\$1,732.07

I made an examination of this gaol on the 7th May, when I found seventeen persons in custody, namely eight adult males, three adult females, and six children,

who composed the families of two of the female prisoners, both of whom were committed as imbecile vagrants. The other female was under sentence for larceny. Of the male prisoners one was under sentence to the Central Prison for twelve months, one for larceny for a short period, two were committed as vagrants, and one was committed as a lunatic, and two were waiting trial for forgery and one for larceny.

The premises and books were in first-class order, and all matters pertaining to the discharge of official duty indicated proper care and consideration on the part of the gaol officials.

My second official visit for the current year was made to this gaol on the 1st October. I found the premises in an excellent state of cleanliness and good order. The records also were neatly and properly kept, and there was evidence that the strictest attention is given to the rules and regulations by the gaoler.

On the day of my visit there were eleven males and one female in custody. Eight of the males were under sentence for drunkenness and vagrancy, and the other three were waiting trial, two for manslaughter and one for larceny.

An examination of the supply of uniform clothing shewed that it was much worn and insufficient for the average number of prisoners confined. The Sheriff was requested to order from the Central Prison six pairs of trousers of the regulation pattern to meet the requirements in this respect.

PETERBOROUGH GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	121	181	148
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.</i>	11	23	25
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	60	35	48
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$1,679.69	\$2,708.81	\$2,580.98

The first inspection of the Peterborough gaol was made by me on the 11th June. Eleven males and one female were in custody, all of whom I saw. Of the men, one had been committed for larceny, one for threatening, one for wilful damage to property, and the rest for vagrancy. Three of the latter appear to have been committed solely on account of injuries they had sustained, and of inability to provide for their care and treatment elsewhere. The woman had also been committed as a vagrant.

It was reported to me that the County Council was considering the advisability of heating the court house and gaol by steam or hot water. I pointed out that if the change were made an improvement could be effected by removing the bath-tub from the gaol kitchen to the hall in the rear of the wards.

The Peterborough gaol was visited by me for the second time during the official year on the 3rd October. There were nine males and three females in custody. Three of the males had been committed as lunatics, four were under sentence for minor offences, and one was detained for want of sureties to keep the peace, and one was waiting trial for rape. One of the female prisoners was under sentence for two years in the Reformatory for Females, and the other two had been committed as vagrants.

The gaol premises were in good order.

PORT ARTHUR GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	131	412	834
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	12	20	37
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	5	24	33
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$1,836.72	\$2,179.33	\$3,143.22

A copy of Dr. O'Reilly's report to the Government is annexed:—

"I made visits to this gaol on the 26th, 27th and 28th June. The gaol has ten cells on the male side and five on the female side, and yet on the occasion of these visits there were no less than twenty-nine male prisoners in custody, some of them being the worst of their kind. One was charged with murder, two with stabbing with intent, two with robbery, fifteen with larceny, two with assault, and one with vagrancy. All the others were under short sentences for drunkenness.

"The gaol was found to be exceedingly well kept, considering the immense difficulties the gaoler has to contend with in keeping so many prisoners in so small a gaol.

"The chief object of my visit was to devise plans for the enlargement of the gaol and court house, so as to meet present requirements. I recommended a plan to the Public Works Department, which was since adopted. When it is carried out the gaol capacity will be increased to thirty cells, and much superior accommodation found for the gaoler and other officers of the gaol."

SIMCOE GOAL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	96	108	81
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	11	10	11
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	41	44	29
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$1,537.03	\$1,623.48	\$1,795.03

The following report was made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Provincial Secretary:—

"The first statutory inspection during the year of the Simcoe gaol took place on the 14th May.

"There were only three prisoners in custody, namely, one male and two females. The male prisoner and one of the female prisoners were under sentence. The other is an idiot woman who is kept here for want of other accommodation for her. She is unsafe to be at large, and there is no other means of disposing of her at present.

"Some new flooring is needed in parts of the wards and corridors. There is very great trouble in keeping it in good order in its present condition. Wire screens are also required on the cell and corridor windows which overlook the Court House yard on the south side of the gaol. It is possible here for persons outside to hold communication with the prisoners, and, if so disposed, to pass things to the latter through the bars.

"The sheriff has been instructed to provide good strong wire screens to cover these windows.

"The gaol in all other respects was well kept and clean."

Dr. O'Reilly again reported to the Government on this gaol as under:—

"On the occasion of my second inspection of the Simcoe gaol, which took place on the 26th September, there were only three prisoners in custody, namely,

one male, under sentence for three months, and two females, both idiots, waiting transfer to the Asylum for Idiots.

"The gaol was in its usual clean and tidy condition, and the books were found to be well kept.

"It was gratifying to find that my recommendation with reference to screens for certain of the windows overlooking the yard, had been carried out, adding greatly to the security of the gaol. The repair of the flooring in some parts of the gaol, which I had also recommended, had not been made. I found the flooring in several places to be so much worn as to be quite unsafe, and as it is absolutely necessary to the security of the prisoners that this flooring should be repaired, the sheriff was requested to have the work done at once.

"A much felt want in the County buildings here is that of proper drainage, there being no system of drainage in the town of Simcoe. So far as the gaol is concerned, much difficulty has been obviated by the use of dry earth closets, but that system, admirable as it is, cannot be regarded as a substitute for thorough drainage, where such is practicable. I was therefore glad to hear that a plan is proposed for draining the town, and that it is of such a nature as will enable the County authorities to drain their buildings at a moderate cost. It is earnestly to be hoped that no time will be lost by the County in co-operating with the town in such a way as to accomplish this purpose."

ST. CATHARINES GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	104	132	97
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.</i>	12	14	15
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	11	16	7
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$2,297.93	\$2,349.63	\$2,666.70

Copies of Dr. O'Reilly's reports to the Government are appended:—

"The first inspection of the St. Catharines gaol during the official year was made on the 15th May. There were then five male and two female prisoners in custody. Four of the former and the two latter were under sentence for minor offences. The other prisoners were waiting trial.

"The general condition of the gaol, both externally and internally, was excellent, with the single exception of want of bath-rooms, and these, with the water-works of the city at hand, could be easily provided and made most efficient. It is to be hoped that the County Council will supply this want. If they do, the county will be able to boast of a gaol second to none in the Province in point of equipment."

"The second visit to the St. Catharines gaol was made on the 25th September. There were in custody on that day twelve males and one female. Three of the males had been sentenced to the Central Prison and were waiting transfer thereto, three had been committed as insane, and the remainder were petty offenders, such as drunkards, vagrants, etc. The one female prisoner was a lunatic waiting admission to an asylum.

"It appears to be the practice in this gaol for the gaoler and turnkeys to do the work connected with their departments, and to leave the prisoners in idleness. This is not as it should be. While there is work to do about the gaol, the prisoners should be made to do it. Several of the prisoners had been sentenced to hard labour, yet I found the turnkey doing work they could well have done instead of being locked up in their cells. I have no doubt but that the mention of this fact will be sufficient to correct this practice."

SARNIA GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	286	227	295
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.</i>	22	20	22
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	22	8	21
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$3,744.00	\$3,512.80	\$3,334.75

The following report was made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government:—

"I visited the Sarnia gaol on the 1st May, when I found nine prisoners in custody—seven males and two females. Five of the males were under sentence, one was on remand, and one was waiting trial. Of the females, one was sentenced as a vagrant, and the other was a lunatic waiting removal to an asylum.

"The interior of the gaol was in its usual perfect condition of cleanliness and order, the only drawback being that from the character of the bedsteads in use in the cells, it is impossible to keep that part of the gaol as it should be. In this respect the gaol will never be what it ought to be until iron bedsteads are provided, and it is to be hoped that this expenditure will not be much longer delayed.

"The attention of the Gaol Committee was again called to the necessity for a wood and work yard in connection with this gaol. This is a want which is very much felt, and it is important that it should be supplied without unnecessary delay."

Dr. O'Reilly again reported upon this gaol as under:—

"The second inspection of the Sarnia gaol was made on the 5th September. Nine male prisoners were then in custody. Three of them were charged with larceny, one with damage to property, one was insane, one was held for want of sureties to keep the peace, one was a vagrant, and two were drunkards.

"I have always found this gaol to be well kept in every respect, and its condition on this occasion made no exception to the rule."

STRATFORD GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	152	132	155
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.</i>	23	13	16
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	36	27	54
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$2,328.77	\$2,296.44	\$2,225.21

Dr. O'Reilly reported as under upon this gaol:—

"The Stratford gaol was inspected by me on the 6th May.

"There were in custody nine prisoners, namely, eight males and one female. One male and one female were under sentence for minor offences, four males were on remand, one male was retained for want of sureties to keep the peace, and two males were lunatics.

"The gaol was found to be clean and in good order, so far as it is possible to keep it so. No effort appears to be wanting on the part of the gaoler in this direction, but the general condition of the gaol in almost all respects is hopelessly bad.

"I had an interview on this occasion with a committee appointed by the County Council to consider the condition of the gaol, and I have reason to hope that as a result of this meeting steps will be taken to effect an improvement."

Dr. O'Reilly's second report to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

"The Stratford gaol was again visited by me on the 22nd September. There were then in custody nine males and one female. Of the former, one was charged

with assault, one with false pretences, one with neglecting his family, one was said to be insane, one was an imbecile, and the rest were vagrants. The female prisoner was undergoing sentence for vagrancy.

"The gaol was in its usual orderly condition, and the books satisfactorily kept."

SANDWICH GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	270	262	258
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time . . .</i>	36	33	31
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	42	22	45
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$2,480.99	\$2,708.14	\$4,484.64

The following is a copy of Dr. O'Reilly's report to the Government upon this gaol :—

"On the 29th November, while at Sandwich holding an investigation into the escape of three prisoners from the gaol on the 22nd November, I made an inspection of the gaol.

There were in custody seventeen prisoners, of whom fifteen were males and two females. One of the former was under sentence of death for murder, two were under sentence for short periods for larceny, four for trespass, two were insane, and the others were vagrants and drunkards. The prisoner condemned to death, and four of the other sentenced prisoners, were not clothed in the gaol dress. Enquiry elicited the fact that the three prisoners who recently escaped were also not so clad. The reason given for this was that the stock of gaol clothing had run so low, that there was none which could be used for these prisoners. I verbally instructed the Sheriff to make an immediate requisition upon my office, for a full stock of uniform clothing.

"The gaol was in fairly good order throughout, as was also the one yard attached to it.

"During my investigation, I found there was a loop-hole in the wall of the kitchen which looked directly into corridor No. 2, and through which, when open, conversation could be carried on between prisoners in the kitchen and those in the corridor. As the loop-hole was of value as a means of observing what was going on in the corridor, it could not be permanently closed. Orders were therefore given to have it covered with a proper door, provided with lock and key, so that it could only be used by the gaoler or his assistants.

"One of the windows of the kitchen, looking into the yard, is so close to the windows of corridor No. 2 as to render conversation possible between prisoners in the kitchen and those in the corridor. Instructions were given to have the lower part of the kitchen window closed with boards.

"This gaol, standing as it does so near the American frontier, and opposite Detroit, from whence many important prisoners are drawn, is structurally quite inadequate to the demands made upon it. There are only four corridors, with eight cells in each, making a total accommodation for 32 prisoners. One of these corridors is used for female prisoners, thus reducing the number of cells for males to 24. That this accommodation does not admit of a proper classification of prisoners is quite evident from the facts recently elicited, as well as from the past history of the gaol, for the records shew that in

1878 there were 30 prisoners in gaol at one time.

1879	"	22	"	"
1880	"	29	"	"
1881	"	25	"	"
1882	"	36	"	"
1883	"	33	"	"

"It is evident from these figures that with the gaol often more than full, such accommodation as is provided is not sufficient. The advisability, therefore, of taking early action towards increasing the capacity of the gaol is apparent. It is also to be observed that there is only one yard, and that by no means a large one, connected with the gaol. It has necessarily to be used as a wood-yard, as well as for working and airing purposes. Owing to its size, when the winter supply of fuel is laid in, there is very little room for anything else. Prisoners cannot, therefore, with safety be allowed in this yard, even in charge of a turnkey, for not even a large staff of turnkeys could properly watch any considerable number of prisoners while so many wood-piles and other things occupy space in this yard, more particularly as the walls also are so low that little difficulty would be experienced by an agile prisoner in scaling them. Another large yard should be enclosed to be used as a working yard, and the present enclosure could then be divided into two airing yards, one for each sex.

"During this inspection, I observed that proper use had not been made of the increased facilities which had been given by me for taking care of the prisoners, by authorizing the employment of an extra turnkey. It was my intention that one of the turnkeys should be constantly on guard within the gaol. I found that this had not been done, and to that fact is due the recent escape of the two murderers from the gaol. The Sheriff was instructed that while such important prisoners were in custody, a turnkey should be on guard within the gaol all the time, day and night."

A copy of the second report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government is annexed :—

"I made a special visit to the Sandwich Gaol on the 19th March to enquire into the circumstances attending the murder of the gaoler, the serious injury of one of the turnkeys, and the escape of two prisoners named O'Callagan and Kennedy, on the morning of Sunday, the 16th March, three days previous to my visit. On reaching the gaol, I was informed that the Coroner's enquiry had been recently closed, whereupon I procured a copy of the evidence from the County Attorney, and, upon seeing the list of witnesses who had been examined, and reading the testimony adduced, I found that for purposes of information a separate enquiry and examination of witnesses by me was unnecessary.

"I found the gaol in a very untidy condition, which was not inexcusable, however, owing to the recent unfortunate events, and to there being no gaoler, and only one turnkey on duty, who was at all acquainted with the ways of the the gaol. Much improvement cannot be expected in this respect until a gaoler and turnkeys are appointed, and the new staff gets into working order. There were seventeen prisoners in custody, including Kennedy, one of the men who had escaped, and who had been recaptured on the ferry boat a few hours afterwards.

"With the exception of this prisoner, who was waiting trial on a charge of burglary (to which is now added his complicity in the murder of the gaoler), and two others who are lunatics, all the prisoners were either under sentence or waiting trial for minor offences.

"This gaol consists of only four wards, one of which is used for females, thus reducing the accommodation for males to three wards of eight cells each, and all the cells are very small ones. There is not a cell in the gaol large enough to confine a prisoner permanently, as when he is in his cell he must perforce either sit or lie upon his bed. Two of the three wards are on the ground floor, and one above. Those on the ground floor are those which have to be used for all prisoners who are likely to attempt to escape, because the roof of the upper ward is so insecure as to render escapes through it quite feasible. In the lower wards the windows are only three or four feet from the ground, and the yard wall is only fourteen feet high, so

that, given the removal of a single bar from one of the windows, as in the Greenwood and Phipps' escape, all the rest is easily managed. The office of the gaoler is so situated as to be quite out of hearing of the gaol; and the kitchen on the other hand affords, from its situation, easy facilities for communication between the female prisoners working there and the male prisoners in one of the lower wards. So, that taking it all in all, a less secure gaol can scarcely be imagined. The necessary expenditure to make this gaol what it ought to be is withheld by the County Council because of the desire of some for a change in the county seat, which would remove the gaol from the immediate frontier of the county. This in itself is a desirable end to have in view, if its advantages are not more than counterbalanced by other considerations of greater importance. But as things stand at present, the condition of the gaol is most unsatisfactory and should either at once be improved or immediate steps be taken for the erection of a new one. I am inclined to believe that by the addition of another storey to the present gaol with cells and wards constructed according to modern ideas, ample security could be provided for the custody of the more dangerous class of prisoners, who, from its proximity to the United States, so often find their way there. This, with some minor structural improvements, such as raising the yard walls, providing more yard accommodation, and changing the position of the officers' quarters, so as to bring the occupants of them nearer the prisoners, would make the gaol sufficiently commodious and secure for all requirements. Before leaving, I gave the Sheriff instructions to have new and improved screens made for the windows of the gaol, which work was to be done without delay."

Dr. O'Reilly's third report upon this gaol was as under :—

"On the occasion of my third inspection of the Sandwich gaol on the 19th September, I found in custody seventeen prisoners, thirteen males, four females. It is very seldom that this gaol does not contain one or more prisoners of the worst type from the American side, but on this occasion there were none. All of the prisoners, with one exception, had been tried for minor offences and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment therefor. The one exception was a prisoner on remand, charged with arson. Of the female prisoners, one was insane, one was on remand charged with assault, and two were under sentence for drunkenness.

"The condition of the gaol on the male side, as regards cleanliness, was not very satisfactory. The gaoler is a new officer and perhaps not quite thoroughly up in his work as yet. I called his attention to this matter and no doubt there will now be an improvement in the condition of the gaol. There is also a new matron in charge of the female side. I found her department, both in the prison and in the kitchen, as clean and as orderly as could be desired. The books were all well kept."

ST. THOMAS GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year....</i>	212	193	267
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	27	20	27
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	63	60	96
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$2,453.06	\$2,509.28	\$2,618.04

Annexed are copies of Dr. O'Reilly's reports to the Government upon this gaol :—

"An inspection of the St Thomas gaol was made by me on the 29th April. Twenty-four prisoners, twenty-three males, one female, were then confined therein. Nine of the male prisoners were under sentence for minor offences, one was on remand, eleven were waiting trial for felony, and two were held for want

of sureties to keep the peace. The one female prisoner was under sentence for drunkenness and vagrancy.

"There is no improvement whatever in the sanitary condition of this gaol, although a drain is now in progress, which will, it is hoped, effect a change. But the condition of the gaol at the time of my visit was an extremely critical one, there being only twelve small cells for the confinement of twenty-three male prisoners. The day previous to my visit there were twenty-four men, or two for each cell.

"So critical did I consider this state of things, that I telegraphed immediately to the Attorney-General's Department at Toronto asking to have eleven of these prisoners removed at once to the Woodstock Gaol, where there was plenty of room.

"Of course, crowded as the gaol was, no attempt at classification of prisoners could be made, and the old and young, the hardened criminal and the more innocent offender must herd together until a better state of thing is brought about.

"Should an outbreak of fever take place in this gaol, which, in its present unhealthy and crowded condition, is possible at any moment, the results might be very serious.

"I again called attention to the absence of proper bedsteads, and to the filthy condition in which they must necessarily be until iron bedsteads are purchased.

"The books are well kept, and the discipline and management of the gaol is as good and efficient as can reasonably be expected under the unfavourable circumstances which exist."

"On making the second inspection of the St. Thomas gaol on the 22nd September, I found twelve males and five female prisoners in custody, only one of whom was charged with a serious offence. This prisoner was waiting trial for fraud. Two of the others, one male and one female, were insane and were waiting examination by the authorities.

"The gaol was found to be in a state of confusion, owing to the fact that the apparatus for heating the gaol by hot water was being put in. When this much needed improvement is completed, it promises to be a great acquisition, both as regards comfort and safety.

"The twelve male prisoners confined in the gaol exactly fill every cell and it is seldom that there are less than this number of prisoners. This, of course, does not admit of any classification of prisoners, and consequently young and old, the hardened criminal, and the comparatively innocent child have to be herded together. This was especially apparent on the female side of the gaol, where quite a young girl of respectable parentage, who was held on what was said to be a doubtful charge of petty larceny, was kept in the one available ward for women, with three harlots, one of them the keeper of a house of ill-fame, and one insane woman. A stronger plea than this for increased accommodation in the gaol it would be difficult to find.

"The drainage of the gaol has been completed and for the first time since my acquaintance with the gaol I found the basement free from water."

SAULT STE. MARIE GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year . . .</i>	26	24	37
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	7	7	12
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	3	5	1
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$1,410.82	\$1,481.73	\$1,434.12

A copy of Dr. O'Reilly's report upon this gaol to the Government is given hereunder:

"I visited the Sault Ste. Marie gaol on the 22nd June. There were seven male prisoners in custody, of whom four were under sentence to the Central Prison (two for larceny and two for assault), and were waiting transfer. The remaining three prisoners were under short sentences to the gaol for larceny.

"The gaol was found to be well kept, being clean and neat in all respects. Several improvements are much needed here, to which the attention of the Public Works Department has been called. The first is the want of a proper residence for the gaoler. He and his family have to live in a low basement, which is very damp, dark and unwholesome. Their living, cooking and sleeping rooms are all here, and as there is no prison kitchen, the cooking for the gaol has also to be done in the gaoler's quarters. A prison kitchen and a store-room are also required. Room for these could probably be found in the basement if the gaoler and his family were removed therefrom."

TORONTO GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	2,636	2,633	3,251
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	152	162	216
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	1,078	1,117	1,553
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$18,185.63	\$16,001.56	\$18,347.69

I made an official inspection of the Toronto gaol on the 31st May and found that there were 153 prisoners in custody, 111 males and 42 females. Ten males and two females had been committed as insane. Of the rest of the prisoners, eighty-four males were under sentence for offences as follows: five for assault, fifty-one for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, fourteen for larceny and receiving stolen goods, and fourteen for trespass and vagrancy. Of the females under sentence, there were twenty-seven for drunkenness and disorder, three for keeping disorderly houses and being inmates of the same, and three for trespass and vagrancy. There were three males waiting trial for stabbing, larceny and embezzlement respectively, and one woman was waiting trial for larceny. The remaining number, fourteen males and six female prisoners, were on remand, charged with the following offences: two males and four females with complicity in murder, two males with assault, four males and one female with insanity, three males and one female with drunkenness and disorder. A noticeable fact was that the bulk of the gaol population was composed of healthy and physically strong-looking young men, who did not show a marked criminal appearance when compared with those of the class usually found in imprisonment.

On the 29th April a prisoner, under sentence for sixty days for assault, effected his escape, but was recaptured on the 15th May. He was one of a number in charge of two turnkeys, working in the gaoler's garden. On pretence of going to the water-closet, he slipped off his shoes and ran from the premises. The gaoler's orders are not to take any prisoner sentenced to more than thirty days to exposed positions on the premises or outside the gaol walls, but by a mistake this man was taken out. The sequel shows the necessity of subordinates strictly adhering to the rules laid down for their guidance in the discharge of their duties.

I found that a number of female prisoners were employed in picking and preparing hair for upholstery work. The gaoler spoke favourably of this as a suitable employment, as the prisoners could be kept actively at work without interfering with their safe keeping or in any other way increasing risk when ordinary supervision is maintained. For these reasons it is very desirable that a sufficient quantity of material should be supplied so as to keep all the female prisoners constantly at work.

On all sides I saw evidence of good discipline and order. The premises were in a commendable condition of cleanliness. The ventilation was good except in the sick-rooms, both on the male and female sides, as these places are not supplied with closets such as are placed in the ordinary wards and, on account of this want, the air was offensive. It was reported to me that the gaol surgeon had made representations in regard to the necessity for supplying them, and the matter will no doubt receive the necessary attention from the committee in charge at an early day.

I made a second inspection of the Toronto gaol on the 25th October, and found 153 prisoners in custody, ninety-four males and fifty-nine females. Of the males, four were under sentence for assault, one for destroying property, ten for larceny, two for trespass, forty-three for drunkenness and disorderliness. Of the females, three were under sentence for being inmates or keepers of disorderly houses, two for larceny, and forty-three for drunkenness and vagrancy. There were eleven males awaiting trial, one charged with rape, one with felonious wounding, six with horse and cattle stealing, one with larceny, and two with embezzlement. There were also two females awaiting trial, one charged with murder, and the other with manslaughter. There were eight males on remand, one charged with felonious wounding, and the others with drunkenness and vagrancy. There were two debtors detained, and twenty-two lunatics, thirteen males and nine females, were awaiting removal. The large proportion of commitments appear to have been made for drunkenness and vagrancy, the sentences for such offences extending from ten to sixty days.

The whole building and premises were found to be in an excellent state of order and cleanliness, and the general condition of the prisoners showed that thorough discipline and control was regularly maintained. The sick rooms, both in the male and female wards, which formerly were without closets, have since the date of my last visit been furnished with them, and the result is that the nauseous smells formerly noticed are gone, and the air in the apartments can now be kept pure and wholesome. There were fourteen male and seven female prisoners suffering from various ailments, who, besides their attendants, were lodged in the different sick rooms of the gaol at the time of my visit, and as these apartments are comparatively small, the necessity for the improvements referred to is obvious.

WALKERTON GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	54	47	58
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time..</i>	9	10	10
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	7	3	7
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$1,626.36	\$1,728.14	\$2,340.25

The following report was made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly :—

“ My first inspection of the Walkerton gaol for the current year was made on the 8th May.

“ There were four prisoners found to be in custody, three males and one female, all of whom were under sentence.

“ This gaol is always the perfection of cleanliness and neatness, and all the books are well kept.

“ The gaoler reported that a portion of the roof needs new shingles. The attention of the county authorities was called to this. I also recommended that the interior of the goal be repainted; it is a long time since it has had a coat of paint, and it is needed very much.

"If these two recommendations are carried out there will be nothing wanted to make this gaol complete in all respects."

The gaol was again inspected by Dr. O'Reilly during the official year, and the report, copied hereunder, made to the Government :—

"On my second visit to the gaol made on the 23rd September, there were only three prisoners, all males, in custody. One was waiting removal to the Kingston Penitentiary, having been sentenced thereto for two years for larceny, assault and gaol-breaking; another was under sentence for thirty days for a common assault, and the third had been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for an assault upon his wife.

"The gaol building has been newly roofed and painted and cleaned throughout. It is always well kept, and a credit alike to the county and to those concerned in its management."

WOODSTOCK GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	201	198	341
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	31	29	35
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	92	87	129
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol.....</i>	\$3,231.65	\$4,209.78	\$3,437.50

Copies of Dr. O'Reilly's reports to the Provincial Secretary are subjoined :

"An inspection of the Woodstock gaol was made on the 28th April. There were ten prisoners in custody, eight males and two females. Two of the male prisoners were charged with larceny and were waiting trial. All the others were under sentence for minor offences. One of the female prisoners is an imbecile and has been an inmate of this gaol, under orders of the Superior Court, for many months. She is useful here, and, being quite unfit to be at large, is probably safest where she is.

"The general condition of the gaol was fairly good; the beds and bedding, as well as the cells, were in as good order as could be expected, as were also the yards. Thirty-five suits of clothing were found to be in store and in use by the prisoners. Some of the clothing was somewhat worn, but there did not appear to be any immediate necessity for a fresh supply.

"The books are properly kept and found to be correct. Only one case of punishment had been recorded since the last inspection, being that of a prisoner under sentence to hard labour, who was committed to the dark cell for a few hours for refusing to work.

"It was reported to me by turnkey Ross, then in charge of the gaol (the gaoler being absent), that a coloured prisoner, under sentence for two months, had made his escape the previous day by running away from the gaoler's stable, which is outside the gaol walls, and where he was at work at the time. Turnkey Ross, who was in charge of the prisoner, was unable to overtake him. I shall make special enquiry into this case when I receive the official report of the Sheriff upon the facts."

"The second inspection of the Woodstock gaol was made by me on the 27th September. There were ten men and six women in custody, none of whom were charged with serious crimes.

"The gaol was found in an unsatisfactory condition in some respects. The closets are foul, and, in my opinion, are beyond the possibility of satisfactory improvement. I strongly urge the adoption of earth closets in this gaol. The wooden flats, which are used instead of bedsteads, are infected with vermin, and

the gaoler stated that he cannot keep them clean. He took several of them out to show to me, and I ordered him to burn them with any others found in a like condition. There is only one remedy for this state of things, and that is the substitution of proper iron bedsteads. The burning process will have to be continued until a better state of things is brought about."

WELLAND GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	177	235	300
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.</i>	30	43	81
<i>Number of re-committals.</i>	62	85	116
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$2,544.00	\$3,315.13	\$3,805.00

The following minute was entered by Dr. O'Reilly in the minute book :—

"The first statutory inspection of the Welland Gaol was made on the 14th May.

"There were nine prisoners in custody, eight males and one female. Three of the male prisoners were under sentence for minor offences; three waiting trial; one held for want of sureties to keep the peace; two were vagrants, and one a lunatic. The one female prisoner was also under sentence as a vagrant.

"One of the prisoners, an old man, sentenced as a vagrant, was in a dying condition. He is said to be over 80 years of age, and has frequently been an inmate of the gaol charged with vagrancy. His only crime is poverty, and he is there in a cell, dying, with no attention or nursing other than is possible for him to receive in a common gaol. The last entry in the Surgeon's book with reference to him was on the 15th April, nearly a month previous to my visit, and that entry says nothing can be done for him. It does not appear from the book that the Gaol Surgeon has seen him since.

"An examination of the closets in the yard disclosed the fact that one of them is very foul, arising from the saturation of the wooden part of the urinals. The Sheriff has been desired to have all the wood work attached to the urinals torn out and replaced with galvanized iron. These closets are of good construction, well drained, and ought not to be allowed to become foul and thus pollute the atmosphere of the gaol yard. In all other respects the gaol was found to be in good order.

"My visit to this gaol was in the evening after locking-up time, and I noticed what appeared to me to be an apparent laxity in the care of locking-up. All the doors which should have been locked were not locked; but the explanation given me was that a sufficient number of them were locked to secure the safety of the prisoners.

"I called the attention of the Sheriff, and the gaoler also (the latter being new to his work), to the fact that the gaoler's duty was not fully performed while any of the precautions provided against the escape of prisoners were neglected, and I left strict injunctions that in future no doors were to be left unclosed."

Dr. O'Reilly again visited the gaol during the year, and reported upon it to the Government as under :—

"A second inspection of the Welland Gaol was made by me on the 25th September. There were in custody on that occasion eleven prisoners, ten of them being males. The one female had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for the crime of horse stealing. Of the males, one was insane; one was waiting trial for burglary; one was waiting trial for assault; two were under sentence for assault; one was a vagrant, and the rest were drunkards.

"Owing to work in connection with the steam-heating of the gaol and Court House being in progress, the gaol was not in a very tidy condition. A very great improvement will have been effected when the steam-heating arrangements are completed, and I think the county is to be congratulated upon its enterprise in having the job done in what appears to be a most thorough manner. A new kitchen for the turnkey has been added to his quarters in the gaol, thus supplying a much felt want. The quarters of the gaol officers can now be said to be very good in all respects, except that they are in the basement, which will always be objectionable."

WHITBY GAOL.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	92	116	101
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.</i>	15	15	20
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	27	46	41
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$2,188.51	\$1,950.79	\$2,004.82

The Whitby gaol was inspected by me on the 15th April, when four prisoners were found in custody, three males and one female. Of the former, one had been committed charged with larceny, and the other two with vagrancy. The female prisoner was charged with assault.

The clean and orderly condition of the gaol and premises shewed due care and attention on the part of the gaoler. The books also were correctly kept.

There was noticeable improvement in the sanitary condition of the gaol since the date of my previous visit. The floor of the basement in the gaoler's quarters had been concreted, and the connecting-pipe between the sink and the main drain had been shut off; the branch leading from the main drain into the closets in the north corridor had also been closed. With these alterations a decided improvement has been effected, and although little or no ventilation exists in any of the corridors, the smell formerly complained of appears to have been removed, and the air throughout the building is much purer.

The cell locks in the female ward required attention. Apparently they had been imperfectly fitted, as the bars which fasten the gates to the locks were so loose that they could be easily opened with a stout nail, or any instrument strong enough to press the bolt from its place back into the lock. Under these circumstances I recommended the immediate substitution of Scandinavian locks. When it is understood that the ceilings of the corridors are simply lath and plaster, and covered with an ordinary roof only, the necessity for properly securing the cells becomes the more apparent. I was informed that the County Council had been again considering the question of making improvements in the gaol premises. I therefore pointed out that one of the most needed improvements is a separate kitchen for gaol purposes, there being at present only the kitchen attached to the gaoler's quarters, and which is separated from the prison proper by the ordinary hall and locked gate. Under these conditions it is manifest that the prisoners cannot be employed to do cooking work, except under the closest supervision of the gaoler or turnkey.

Certain matters regarding improvements and repairs made in former years, and the cost of heating the gaol, were enquired into, but a full consideration of them had necessarily to be deferred until further details were submitted.

I made a second inspection of the Whitby Gaol on the 22nd September, and found four prisoners in custody, three males and one female.

The premises were well kept, but the ventilation remained unimproved, the result being that the noxious smell in the corridor occupied by male prisoners is

almost unbearable. With a view to remedying this defect, three small openings have been made in the base, from the outside of the building, underneath the floor of the corridor referred to, but as no provision is made for the admission of fresh air to the corridor itself, these ventilators are valueless as a means of improving the sanitary condition of the gaol. It seems to be a somewhat difficult matter to determine the cause of there being foul air throughout the building, and particularly why it should be more apparent in the male prisoners' corridor. The connecting branch drain leading into the closets of the wards has, I am assured, been shut off, and for a time the closing of this drain appeared to have the desired effect. Beyond question, however, there is necessity for a yet more effective means of shutting out the bad air, and, by proper ventilation, the admission of a free current of air untainted by the foulness which now finds its way into the building. The Sheriff was requested to bring these matters again before the Gaol Committee, with a view of having such alterations made as will remedy the evil

ALGOMA DISTRICT LOCK-UPS.

The Lock-ups in this District were inspected by Dr. O'Reilly, who made the following reports upon them to the Government:—

GORE BAY LOCK-UP.

"I visited this place on the 21st June, and found the lock-up empty and the door locked. The keeper was away a short distance on some errand, and as the time at my disposal would not admit of my waiting for his return, I did not see him or the interior of the building. There were no prisoners."

LITTLE CURRENT LOCK-UP.

"This lock-up was inspected on the 21st June. The building was, as usual, empty of prisoners, but it was clean and well looked after."

MANITOWANING LOCK-UP.

"I inspected this lock-up on the 21st June. There were no prisoners in custody. Since my last visit a residence for the keeper has been built, attached to the lock-up. The place is now very complete and in good order."

CENTRAL PRISON.

During the past official year one of the matters of principal interest connected with the history of the Central Prison was the destruction by fire, on the 20th November, 1883, of the North Shop, in which Messrs. Brandon and Company's woodenware works were carried on, and the subsequent rebuilding of it.

A searching enquiry was held into the circumstances attending this unfortunate occurrence, but the exact cause of the fire could not be discovered. Many theories were put forward and examined into, but no satisfactory conclusion was arrived at, as no direct evidence was elicited, which enabled me to speak authoritatively on the matter. The weight of evidence was, perhaps, slightly in favour of the supposition that an over-heated journal was the original cause of the fire. Nothing was brought out at all supporting the idea that it was the work of an incendiary.

The rebuilding of the shop was commenced as soon as practicable, the larger proportion of the cost being covered by the amount received from the insurance

companies. Prison labour was employed in the work of reconstruction, and the saving thus effected was sufficient to enable us to add to the shop an extension, measuring 80 feet by 40 feet. In rebuilding, a number of matters had necessarily to be considered, such as the general adaptation of the structure to the work to be carried on in it, and the making provision, as far as possible, for future requirements, as well as for those of the immediate present. It was also needful to see that the arrangement of the shop was such as to secure the greatest measure of accommodation and facility for the proper carrying on of the industry; while, at the same time the means of supervising the prisoners were sufficiently good as to ensure that discipline would not be injured through any structural defect. These and similar matters, including the safe keeping of the prisoners, and the maintenance of good order while the work was in progress, and the prison to some extent unavoidably disturbed, demanded the exercise of much thought and precaution.*

The renewal and rearrangement of the agreements with the contractors for the employment of prison labour, in the wood-working and broom-making industries, were also effected under such provisions as will add to the revenue of the prison from these sources, and at the same time by an equitable adjustment of details, the contractors will have afforded them increased facilities, which experience has indicated will result in mutual advantage.

In the tables and statements which follow will be found details of the movements of the prison population, and of the operations of the industrial department. Following them again are copies of the reports made by me to the Government from time to time, upon the condition, etc., of the prison when undergoing inspection.

The first table gives a summary of the committals to and discharges from the prison during the years ending on the 30th September, 1883, and on the 30th September, 1884:—

	1883.	1884.
In custody at commencement of year (1st October)...	324	273
Committed during the year.....	669	723
Recaptured.....	1	1
Retransferred from Asylum.....	1	..
Total number in custody during year.....	995	997
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	650	622
“ “ payment of fine	46	24
“ by remission of sentence	8	6
Retransferred to common gaol as unfit for labour....	1	1
Died in the Prison Hospital.....	2	3
Transferred to a lunatic asylum	7	2
Escaped	6	4
Conviction quashed	2	..
Total discharges, deaths, etc.....	722	662
Remaining in custody at close of year (30th Sept.)....	273	335

The population of the prison always fluctuates in correspondence with the increase or decrease in the number of committals to the common gaols. As there was an increase in such committals during the year, so there was a corresponding

* Since the close of the official year, the shop has been completed and work recommenced in it.

rise in the number of prisoners admitted to the Central Prison. At the close of the official year the population was 62 in excess of what it was at the end of the previous year; and at the time of writing it is higher than it has ever been in the history of the prison. However, notwithstanding the increased number of prisoners coming within the prison, the average daily population was less than in the previous year, as the commitments only began to increase during the last five months of the official year.

The number of prisoners sentenced direct to the prison and the number who had been sentenced to the common gaols, and afterwards transferred to it, are shewn in the next statement :—

	1883.	1884.
Sentenced direct to the Central Prison.....	286	374
“ to the common gaols and afterwards transferred	333	349
	<hr/> 669	<hr/> 723

The proportions, as compared with the previous year, are reversed.

The discharges present no special features, except the falling off in the number discharged on payment of fine, and the greatly reduced number of prisoners who were found to be insane and therefore transferred to an asylum.

The periods of sentence awarded to the prisoners admitted to the prison are shewn in the usual form, together with like information respecting the commitments to the prison since its establishment. The average period rose to a little over six and a-half months:—

SENTENCE.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Over 1 m'th and under 2			15	6	7	11	17	171	125	140	81
" 1 " and up to 2			10	2	35	16	23	101	127	105	88
" 2 m'ths " " 3	69	13	73	90	100	40	45	38	91	95	118
" 3 " " " 4	54	38	110	127	65	43	46	38			
4 months	50	56	66	76		59	47	53	60	43	61
5 " " " "	5	18	7	12	11	11	11	5	10	9	14
6 " " " "	97	205	186	179	214	224	186	174	199	151	203
7 " " " "		2	1	1	6	2	6	5	4	5	6
8 " " " "		6	8	4	1	7	6	3	5	6	5
9 " " " "		4	7	20	1	22	20	27	20	15	9
10 " " " "		1	4	6		4		3	1	4	1
11 " " " "		1		2		1		4	2		2
12 " " " "	38	45	94	88	94	93	87	72	69	67	75
13 " " " "			1			1		1	1	2	2
14 " " " "				2		1		1	2	2	1
15 " " " "	2	1	7	1	5	1	6	4	3	3	2
16 " " " "					2	1	4		1	2	1
17 " " " "					1				1		
18 " " " "	10	12	17	27	30	17	23	23	11	13	13
19 " " " "	1				1		1				
20 " " " "	2				2	2		1	2	2	2
21 " " " "			1		1		2	3			
22 " " " "	1		1	2	5	2	1	2	2		7
23 " " " "	4	3	8	20	8	7	10	12	20	5	13
24 " " " "	10	14	8	18	8	3	9	7	11	10	8
48 " " " "											1
2½ years	1								1		
3 " " " "	3			1	2	1	1	3	2		
3½ " " " "	1										
4 " " " "	5				1	1	2	3			
4½ " " " "	1										
5 " " " "	4			1	4	1		1			
Totals	370	426	637	655	636	567	560	745	767	669	723
Average period of sentence each year	6 12-30 M'ths.	7 3-30 M'ths.	6 20-30 M'ths.	5 22-30 M'ths.	7 10-30 M'ths.	7 3-30 M'ths.	7 14-30 M'ths.	5 12-30 M'ths.	5 12-30 M'ths.	4 28-30 M'ths.	6 18-30 M'ths.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Statistics relating to the total number of prisoners committed to the prison, as well as to those sentenced during the past year are appended :—

NATIONALITIES.	Prisoners committed during the year.	Number committed up to 30th Sept., 1884.
Canadian	353	3,133
Irish	112	1,164
English	130	1,182
United States	76	725
Scotch	30	356
Other countries and unknown	22	203
	<hr/> 723	<hr/> 6,763

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Church of England	233	2,537
Roman Catholic	289	2,352
Presbyterian	78	705
Methodist	92	808
Other Denominations, etc.	31	361
	<hr/> 723	<hr/> 6,763

CIVIL CONDITION.

Married	242	2,120
Single	481	4,643
	<hr/> 723	<hr/> 6,763

SOCIAL HABITS.

Temperate	85	1,451
Intemperate	638	5,312
	<hr/> 723	<hr/> 6,763

EDUCATIONAL STATUS.

Could read and write	556	5,035
Could read only	54	733
Could neither read nor write	113	995
	<hr/> 723	<hr/> 6,763

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

SERVICE.	Year ending 30th Sept., 1883.		Year ending 30th Sept., 1884.	
	Total expenditure.	Average daily cost per prisoner.	Total expenditure.	Average daily cost per prisoner.
	\$ c.	cts.	\$ c.	cts.
Medicine and medical comforts	345 36	0·325	220 30	0·020
Meat and fish.....	9,148 17	8·4	9,147 20	8·571
Flour, bread and meal	4,749 15	4·375	4,305 35	4·034
Groceries	5,081 07	4·675	4,182 85	3·919
Bedding, clothing and shoes	3,148 52	2·9	6,781 62	6·354
Fuel	4,437 68	4·1	3,314 32	3·105
Gas, oil and candles.....	1,017 30	0·950	1,016 18	0·952
Laundry, soap and cleaning	835 97	0·775	1,101 81	1·032
Stationery, advertising and printing	585 42	0·550	390 18	0·365
Library, school and religious instruction.....	700 00	0·650	700 00	0·655
Water.....	250 00	0·225	2,160 37	2·024
Furniture and furnishings	209 89	0·2	415 25	0·389
Stable expenses, forage, etc.	159 25	0·150	386 91	0·362
Repairs, ordinary	503 17	0·475	529 15	0·495
Unenumerated	662 15	0·6	981 27	0·919
Farm and grounds	357 25	0·350	141 12	0·132
Salaries and wages.....	18,811 64	17·3	19,484 69	18·258
Total.....	51,001 99	47·0	55,258 57	51·781

These figures shew the cost of maintaining the prison during the last official year and the one preceding it. The cause of increase in 1884 will be seen to be in two items, those of bedding and clothing, and water. The stock of supplies coming under the former head had to be almost entirely renewed during the year, in order to meet the increased demands which it was evident would be made upon it. The large expenditure for water is explained by the fact, that during 1883 the manner of charging for the water supplied to the prison was in dispute, and only \$250 were paid on account. This year, not only has a higher rate been charged, but some arrears have also been paid.

MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS.

A statement of the expenditure is appended, and to it is added the cost of maintaining the prison :—

	1883.	1884.
Carpenter and cabinet shop	\$ 400 47	\$ 815 52
Tailor shop	3,389 48	4,881 91
Shoe shop.....	4,615 07	3,283 75
Blacksmith's shop	390 52	367 98
Broom shop.....	343 98	629 62
Woodenware department	215 19	82 90
Brickyard.....	1,978 11	3,415 64
Gardening.....	26 50	.....
Stationery, advertising and printing....	223 37	149 02
Miscellaneous	751 97	767 82
Salaries and wages	4,656 60	4,935 66
Manufacturing expenditure	\$16,991 26	\$19,329 82
Maintenance expenditure	51,001 99	55,258 57
Total expenses.....	\$67,993 25	\$74,588 39

The increase of \$2,338.56 in the expenses of carrying on of the manufacturing operations of the prison is caused by the larger expenditure for material, etc., for the tailor's shop and the brickyard. In compensation for this, these two departments shew a very large increase in revenue, as will be seen in the following statement:—

	1883.	1884.
Broom shop, hire of prisoners.....	\$8,925 90	\$ 7,882 89
Woodenware shop, hire of prisoners	7,005 75	2,105 96
Brickyard, sales	3,414 60	13,169 13
Tailor's shop, sales	1,571 27	6,478 79
Shoe " "	4,460 20	4,111 64
Carpenter's shop, sales.....	474 37	143 60
Blacksmith's "	53 99	97 80
Gardening for Reformatory	387 13	.....
Miscellaneous	471 25	452 75
	\$26,764 46	\$34,442 56

If this revenue be deducted from the cost of maintaining the Prison and of carrying on the industries, the actual cost to the Province remains at \$40,145.83, or 37.66 cents per prisoner per day.

The table appended shews the manner in which the prisoners were employed, and the number of days' work which was performed at the different industries:—

	1883.	1884.
In the broom shop for contractors	27,780	24,913 days.
" woodenware shop for contractors.....	23,346	14,852 "
Total contract work	51,126	39,765 "
In the brickyard.....	5,659	11,543 "
" tailor's shop	3,234	4,407 "
" shoe shop	2,812	1,920 "
" carpenter's shop	1,043	2,414 "
" tinsmith and engineer's shops.....	276	1,164 "

In the blacksmith's shop	600	593 days.
In rebuilding the north shop, permanent improvements and work on Prison and Reformatory grounds	4,718	7,568 "
Number of days of productive labour	69,468	69,374 "
" " domestic work	20,556	14,191 "
Total number of days worked	90,024	83,565 "

The proportion which the number of days of productive labour bears to the total stay of the prisoners during the two years will be seen in the following summary:—

1883.

Total stay of prisoners	108,722 days.
Number of days' productive labour	69,468 "
Proportion	63.89 per cent.

1884.

Total stay of prisoners	106,592 "
Number of days productive labour	69,374 "
Proportion	65.08 per cent.
Difference in favour of 1884	1.19 "

That this increase in favour of the year just ended is most satisfactory will be conceded at once, when it is remembered that this increase has been effected in the face of the stoppage of the works formerly carried on in the North shop, which was burned down before two months of the year had elapsed.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

A table shewing the expenses incurred in bringing the prisoners to the Central Prison is annexed:—

WHEN TRANSFERRED.	Number transferred.	Prisoners' fares to the Prison.	Travelling expenses and salary of Bailiff.	Cab hire and food for prisoners.	Total.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
October, 1883	69	155 85	221 55	38 40	435 80
November, "	61	144 05	182 80	41 50	368 35
December, "	41	85 45	154 50	30 25	270 20
January, 1884	46	131 80	164 25	37 25	333 30
February, "	39	104 10	165 10	31 75	303 95
March, "	45	83 35	192 15	37 75	313 25
April, "	73	146 75	191 05	45 60	383 40
May, "	81	203 30	207 05	52 15	462 50
June, "	42	162 20	241 95	42 75	446 90
July, "	85	176 25	203 20	54 75	434 20
August, "	61	115 60	171 30	46 40	333 30
September, "	81	89 45	156 40	44 25	290 10
Total	723	1,598 15	2,251 30	522 80	4,378 25
Average expenses incurred per prisoner		2 21	3 11	72	6 04
Preceding year	673	1 77	3 17	70	5 64

The increase in the prisoners' fares is caused by more prisoners being brought this year from longer distances; viz., 9 from Thunder Bay and Sault Ste. Marie, against 1 in the preceding year; 38 from Sandwich, against 18; 10 from Pembroke, against 1; 8 from Cornwall, against 2. The gaols near at hand sent less; for instance, Hamilton 65, against 92. The expenses of the bailiff shew a reduction.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

Three hundred and fourteen discharged prisoners were returned to the places they came from, at a cost of \$1,015.52, chargeable to the fund for the Administration of Justice. The places they were sent to are shewn below:—

WHERE SENT.	Number of Prisoners.	Amount paid.
		\$ c.
Arthur	1	2 15
Barrie	12	23 45
Brampton	1	75
Berlin	10	19 20
Brantford	4	8 00
Brockville	1	4 15
Belleville	1	2 10
Buffalo	4	12 60
Burlington	1	1 00
Coburg	8	14 50
Chatham	13	66 80
Cornwall	4	22 80
Detroit	1	5 00
Galt	3	5 10
Goderich	1	4 00
Guelph	4	6 00
Gananoque	1	3 50
Hamilton	34	40 80
Ingersoll	4	11 40
Kingston	13	46 55
Lindsay	2	4 65
London	44	149 15
Lefroy	1	1 60
Marquette	1	6 50
Milton	1	1 05
Napanee	1	3 10
Newtonville	1	1 80
Newcastle	1	1 50
Ottawa	18	116 70
Owen Sound	7	25 55
Oshawa	1	1 10
Port Hope	7	11 85
Perth	2	12 90
Pembroke	3	21 30
Peterborough	2	5 70
Preston	1	1 70
Parry Sound	1	5 00
Sandwich	1	5 00
Sault Ste. Marie	1	6 50
St. Thomas	29	103 85
Stratford	3	8 25
Strathroy	3	12 00
Sarnia	10	38 00
St. Catharines	8	17 20
Simcoe	3	7 90
Suspension Bridge	4	10 40
Tilsonburg	1	3 00
Trenton	1	3 35
Welland	3	6 60
Windsor	22	98 52
Woodstock	5	12 95
Walkerton	1	3 60
Whitby	3	2 50
Ridgetown	1	4 90
Total	314	1,015 52

INSPECTIONS.

My Minutes of Inspection were as as under :—

Numerous visits to the Central Prison have been made by me since the beginning of the current year.

The extensive fire which destroyed the north shop on the afternoon of the 20th November last has given rise to many matters requiring attention, and one of the main considerations in connection therewith has been the question of its origin, which, if determined, would lead to the adoption of such measures as would be most likely to prevent a recurrence of such a disaster.

With this view enquiry has been continued at intervals since the occurrence of the fire, and also during this visit of inspection which has extended over the 27th, 28th, and 29th of February, with the hope that some clue would be got which would lead to the discovery. There does not appear to be any room for doubt as to the precise locality and time at which the fire broke out.

In consequence of the early darkening of the afternoon on which the fire took place, the prisoners were called from work at 4.55 p.m., and immediately marched to the prison and locked up for the night.

After handing over his prisoners, the engineer in charge at once returned to the boiler and engine rooms and remained for about ten minutes for the purpose of seeing that everything was in order, and, after satisfying himself in this respect, on being signalled, he, in company with the tower guards, returned to the prison guardroom.

Some ten or fifteen minutes later the alarm of fire was given, and those guards, who were first to see it, noticed flames issuing from the eastern ventilator on the roof of the north shop. On running across the yard to get the hose they saw that the fire was confined to a small space near the landing of the stairway on the second flat, and no reflection from it was observed, except on the upper half of the second storey windows at the east end of the shop. Returning with the fire hose, the assistant engineer hurried into the boiler room for the purpose of getting the water main valve key from the engine room where it was kept, and up to that time no fire appeared in either apartments, except what was falling down the chute from the second floor into the subway through which shavings and fuel were passed from the shop to the furnaces.

In view of these facts, which are substantiated by other guards who saw the fire when the alarm was first given, there does not seem to be any reasonable ground for doubt as to the locality where it originated, and also that for a short time it was confined to that locality.

Immediately underneath the ventilator, where the fire was first seen, boards had been laid on the wall beams as a temporary floor on which was stored some partly manufactured light wooden ware, and under, but attached to the beams, there was a short counter shaft from which was driven an emery wheel at a high rate of speed. There is therefore some reason for supposing that the fire may have originated from the overheating of this shaft, and when all the circumstances are taken into account it is difficult to assign any other cause for it.

Nevertheless certain reasons appear which do not favour this view, such as the fact that the shaft referred to was in that part of the shop, at the head of the stairway, where, of necessity the foremen, guards, and all the prisoners employed had passed out only a few minutes before the alarm was given, and it is only reasonable to conclude that if any fire had existed there at the time some one of the number would have discovered it.

As therefore, the fire did not originate in the boiler or engine room, and it does not appear probable that it was the act of an incendiary, the true origin

seems likely to remain unsolved, simply on account of the absence of any positive knowledge in regard to it.

In consequence of the destruction of this building the industrial operations of the prison have been very materially deranged, and the loss occasioned by virtually withdrawing the labour of an average of 74 men from one of the more remunerative occupations can be readily understood. Although in all moderate weather they have been constantly employed in the brick yard, making preparations for next season's operations, yet such employment is of but little pecuniary importance when the work had to be done in the winter, with frost so severe as that of the present season; every preparation, however, must be made to secure employment for the prisoners in the brick yard during the coming season, till the workshop is restored; and with that purpose in view, all the wood-work of the brick-making machines is being renewed, and they are being put in a thorough state of repair.

During the days occupied in making the present inspection, I have visited all the different parts of the prison proper, and also the yards and workshops, with the view of judging as to the order, discipline, and efficiency of the institution in every respect; and, apart from the serious interference with the industrial work and question of labour already referred to, the general condition was found to be satisfactory.

Internally the prison is well kept and in good order. The books in the Warden's, Bursar's, and stores department, together with the stores of all kinds, were found to be neatly kept and in satisfactory condition. Labour in the various shops is being vigorously prosecuted, and the number of prisoners employed in each of them is limited only by the room necessary for properly carrying out the work.

Since the fire in the north shop, the manufacturing operations of T. C. Brandon and Company, in wooden ware have necessarily been restricted to what they can accomplish with the space at their disposal in the south shop, and in their efforts to utilize the room to the greatest advantage, the various machines have been closely set together: In view of this fact it is most important, on every account, that the shop should be kept in the best possible order, and all shavings, cuttings and refuse of every kind removed. In this respect improvement can be made, and the attention of the Warden is called to the matter in order that it may be attended to at once.

On the last day of my visit on this inspection, there were 282 prisoners in custody, and their distribution among the various occupations was as follows:—

In the Broom shop.....	101
“ South shop.....	43
“ Tailor shop.....	19
“ Carpenter shop.....	8
“ Shoe shop.....	5
“ Machine shop.....	4
“ Brickyard.....	25
Cleaning Prison yard.....	14
“ Corridors.....	16
Domestics.....	39
In the Hospital.....	8
Total.....	282

During the autumn and winter the general health of the prison has been excellent, and of those in the hospital at present only one is reported ill, who has an acute attack of pleurisy.

The usual opportunity was given to each prisoner to make any complaint he might wish to state, but no real grievance came to my notice, and a fewer number than usual made any reference to the duties allotted to them. From personal observations made each day during my inspection, I am satisfied that the food supplied is sufficient in quantity, of good quality, and well prepared.

All necessary plans and specifications for the reconstruction of the north shop have been prepared under the direction of the Provincial Architect, and the prosecution of the work is only deferred until the sanction of the Legislature can be obtained for the expenditure of the sum required for the purpose. Some improvements will be introduced in the reconstruction of the shop, such as placing the shafting in a position which will reduce the friction and materially economize the power supplied for driving the machinery in use.

I made another official inspection of the Central Prison on the 17th and 18th July. There were in custody on the morning of the 17th, 297 prisoners, distributed and employed as follows:—

Broom Shop.....	48	
South shop.....	69	
Tailor shop.....	9	
Shoe shop.....	8	
Carpenter shop.....	9	
Re-building north shop.....	13	
In brick yard.....	58	
At Mercer Reformatory.....	5	
On garden and farm grounds.....	9	
Machinists and painters.....	6	
In hospital.....	4	
Convalescents and unfit for work.....	4	
Under punishment.....	7	
Domestics.....	48	
Total.....	—	297

The number of men employed in the brick yard is greater than during the season of 1883, and the prospect is that the output will largely exceed that of the former year.

The other principal industries of broom-making and wooden-ware manufacture are as busily prosecuted as can be fairly expected, with trade in its general depressed condition.

The arrangement for the rebuilding of the north shop by which all the material is supplied, and other work, is done by prison labour, is progressing very satisfactorily, more especially as it furnishes suitable employment for quite a number of men in a favourable locality for their safe-keeping, and in such circumstances generally as to maintain the ordinary routine and discipline of the prison intact. If the building had been constructed under contract, it is not likely that this favourable condition of matters could have been so well maintained, as the free labour necessarily employed would have proved a disturbing element when brought into such close proximity to a large number of prisoners under restraint.

Since my last recorded visit of inspection, there has been an increased display of insubordination and turbulence on the part of a small number of the prisoners; otherwise the ordinary discipline has been well maintained.

The greater number of dark cell punishments recorded during the time have been awarded in consequence of violent conduct, and wilful violation of prison rules by a few only of the more obstinate and criminal of the prisoners; but in

view of the fact that out of the full number now in custody, there are 93 who have been sentenced for the more aggravated crimes of assault, arson, burglary, counterfeiting, house-breaking, perjury, robbery, riot and wounding, it is not surprising that some of them should continue to exhibit a disregard for all authority and restraint.

In restoring the north shop, the structural changes which are in progress are of importance, and when completed will put the building in a much more convenient shape for carrying on the manufacture of woodenware. First, in this regard, is the addition of 40x80 feet on the west end to admit of the large number of the men in the employment of the contractors being continuously kept at work in one building, and also admit of the use of the south shop for other purposes for which it is urgently required. In re-arranging the shop the important question of the oversight of the prisoners when engaged at their work has not been lost sight of, and the partition walls existing in the old shop have both been removed, leaving nothing to intercept the view on the ground floor except the division wall between the old and new part of the building in the west end, and the brick wall enclosing the engine and boiler rooms in the east end.

The closing of the several openings in the boiler and engine rooms, and the arching over of the basement, so that the three boilers in use can be placed side by side and be fed with fuel at the same furnace, will, in addition to its convenience, almost entirely do away with any risks of damage by fire. Closets are also added to each flat, which will in many ways remove annoyances and render the oversight and discipline of the men more easy and complete. Many improvements, which time and experience have shown to be desirable in the internal arrangement of the machinery, have also been provided for, and a material saving of power will result from the use of one line shaft only, running the entire length of the shop instead of using counter-shafting for detached machinery.

The work of reconstruction is well advanced and substantially done, and in carrying out the necessary changes and improvements due precaution has been taken not to exceed the appropriation provided for the restoration of the building and machinery.

A minute examination of all parts of the prison internally and externally shewed evidence of active oversight and prudent forethought and care in the management generally: with regard to the condition in which the south shop was found, however, improvement is required, and although a more or less untidy and disordered condition must necessarily exist in consequence of the limited room at the disposal of the contractors for the present, yet it is obvious that more regard for order could be maintained without interfering in any way with the work carried on.

The food served to the guards, and also that prepared for the prisoners, has been carefully examined and found to be well prepared, of good quality and properly served.

On the 19th and 20th of September, I made a third inspection of the Central Prison, and found that on the second day of my visit there were 328 prisoners in custody. On the corresponding day of last year there were 274, shewing that the present population is an increase of 54 when compared with that of the former year.

The distribution of the prisoners, on the 20th of September, was as follows:

Broom Shop	59
South shop, woodenware	65
Tailors' shop	14
Masons, Bricklayers, and helpers	12
Carpenters' shop	12
Machinists and Steam-fitters	7

Brick-making.....	78
Garden and grounds	18
Sick, in hospital and cells	12
Unfit for work	5
Domestic work	46
Total.....	328

During the days devoted to this inspection, the general condition of the prisoners was enquired into, and from the prevailing quiet and contentment, together with my observations in regard to the food and clothing supplied them, and the evidence of careful administration of the rules governing the institution, it was apparent that the treatment they were receiving was good, equal to their necessities, and as considerate as the exigencies of prison life would warrant. In corroboration of this conclusion, it is worthy of note that when each prisoner was offered the usual opportunity of making a statement of any grievance which they might have, only three of the whole number proffered any complaint, and these were so trivial and worthless as to be unworthy of notice.

In view of the number of prisoners, who when received are to a greater or less degree in an impaired state of health, the average of unemployed on account of physical causes, is not in excess of what might be expected. There are at present nine prisoners unfit for labour, all of whom strictly belong to the class referred to, and excepting those, the general health of the prisoners continues to be exceedingly good.

The principal industries carried on are in a fairly prosperous state, and during the summer months brick-making has been actively prosecuted. It is estimated that the output for the season will amount to about two millions, or more, as the weather may prove favourable for the work.

In consequence of the general depression in business, the broom-making industry has been less active than it was a year ago, a greatly lessened demand has resulted, otherwise the business is in good condition, and, so far as the article produced is concerned, the product is superior. The drying-room, which has been put in since my former inspection, is a benefit in many ways, but especially by saving the labour of carrying the brooms from the upper flat of the work-shops to the upper flat of the south shop, and the repeated handling necessary to get them dried. The brooms are also much improved in appearance, as the drying process prevents the wire binding from rusting, the corn from moulding, and the handles from shrinking.

The woodenware industry has also had to be conducted under the influence of the prevailing depression, and the demand for the products of that department has been likewise lessened; a considerable number of men had been kept employed, however, and the number is being increased. In this regard, the complete restoration and enlargement of the north shop will provide all the necessary room for work of this kind, which can properly be carried on within the prison enclosure, and as the building is nearly finished, the opportunity for conducting this branch of business will be much improved for the future.

Since the date of my previous inspection, thorough investigation has been made as to the capacity of the engine formerly in use in the north shop, and the conclusion arrived at is, that if the engine was refitted and fully restored as it was before the fire, it would not have sufficient power for the work, and also that no economical arrangement could be made to utilize the one in the south shop so as to get the required power from both. Under these circumstances, and after inspecting an engine owned by Messrs. Ingles & Hunter, which has been exhibited,

in operation, at the Industrial Exhibition, instructions have been given to close an arrangement at once for it, by which both the old engines will be taken in part payment for the new one. The power of the new engine will be guaranteed, and will no doubt prove satisfactory in every respect.

As the number of prisoners now available affords a good opportunity for accomplishing work, the Warden is authorized to commence the construction of the addition to the stable which is required, and also the re-construction of the ice-house; in the latter case the old wooden building will be removed and will be replaced by a new structure of brick, which will afford less danger to the premises in the event of fire.

The general condition of the prison was found to be very satisfactory in regard to its state of order and cleanliness, and since the re-painting of the hospital, that building is much improved both in appearance and from a sanitary point of view.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF THE CENTRAL PRISON OF TORONTO.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit the Eleventh Annual Statistical Report of the Central Prison, for the year ending the 30th September, 1884.

The year was entered upon with 273 prisoners in custody. All the industrial departments in active operation, all the prisoners actively employed, none unfit for work, and none sick, or in the Hospital. There have been admitted during the year under direct sentence 374, and transferred from the County Gaols under sentence thereto 349, and recaptured one, total 724; an increase of fifty-three over the preceding year. In the same time there have been discharged under the several heads 658, and four escaped, leaving at the close of the year 335 in custody, being sixty-two more than in 1883, and present appearances indicate that not only will the capacity of the prison be taxed to its utmost during the coming winter, but in consequence of the prevailing depression in general business, and in nearly every branch of manufacturing throughout the Dominion, which must to some extent affect the contractors for the prison labour, I apprehend some difficulty in finding employment for them, should the number be largely increased.

The destruction of the North shop by fire on the 20th November, and the consequent throwing of one-fourth of the prisoners out of employment, at the commencement of winter, at a time when their labour could not be turned to account in any other remunerative industry, was most disappointing, and not only reduced the revenue, but disarranged the working of the whole institution. The greater portion of the prisoners employed in the shops had too long a time to serve, to warrant putting them at such work as could be done at that season in the brick-yard; and until settlement could be effected with the Insurance Companies holding risks on the building, and a grant obtained from the Legislature for its restoration, the work of rebuilding could not be proceeded with; consequently, while for some months the prisoners were kept at such work as could be found for them within the walls, yet it added little or nothing to the revenue of the prison.

About the middle of February, a part of the machinery saved from the fire was placed in the South shop, and a limited number of prisoners employed therein, under contract with Brandon and Company.

In the early part of June the consent of the Honourables the Provincial Secretary and the Commissioner of Public Works was obtained to the rebuilding of the North shop by prison labour, and since then the work has been carried on as fast as the limited number of suitable workmen to be found among the prisoners could be got to do it. So far the work has been performed in a very satisfactory manner; indeed, I may say in every respect, equal to what it would have been by free labour, with this advantage,

that free labour has not been associated with the prisoners—in itself, at all times objectionable and detrimental to proper discipline—employment has been provided for the prisoners, and a large saving thereby effected. It is satisfactory at this stage of the operations to know that when the building is finished ready for occupancy, it will reflect creditably on the prison management. I am unable at this time to give the actual cost when finished, but estimating the value of the work upon the basis of contract prices, it would be worth at least \$17,000. The addition of a wing, 40x80 feet, two flats, will make it a very convenient and commodious work-shop.

As soon as the season admitted of it in the spring, the wooden walls of the paint-shop and store-house were removed, and replaced with brick on a good stone foundation. It is now a substantial building. The cost of materials used was: for stone, sand and lime, \$431; lumber, \$30; 60,000 brick, and teaming, \$411. Excavation, mason work, brick-laying, carpenter work and plastering, all done by prison labour, valued at \$580; total, \$1,452.

Beside these two buildings, there has been erected since the writing of my report last year, a new carpenter-shop with root-cellar underneath, at a cost of about \$600 for materials and slating, irrespective of the prison labour, valued at \$390; total, \$990. The addition to the stable and the erection of the ice-house, to replace the temporary one constructed of wood, is now under way, and will be completed before the winter sets in.

I had hoped to complete the restoration of the north shop within the appropriation made for it, and to have had sufficient over to make a good start with the erection of a kitchen, which is so essential to the health, cleanliness, and comfort of the whole prison, but the enlargement of it, and consequent extra cost for materials, absorbed the grant, and exceeded my calculations.

Having made such a good exhibit of what can be done with prison labour, not only in the works to which I have referred, but in the return from the several industries, I again venture to bring forward the very urgent necessity that exists for the erection of a kitchen away from the main building, and the providing of at least a few reception cells. If an appropriation of what would be necessary to cover the cost of the materials, was made, say about \$3,000, all the work could be done with prison labour.

In reviewing the operations of the past year, and making allowances for the disarrangements caused by the fire, they have been in the main satisfactory. The return from the several industries in the shape of earnings, have been as follows:

Broom-shop, \$8,038.28; north and south shops, \$5,394.56; brick-yard, \$12,000; tailor-shop, \$5,903.52; shoe-shop, \$3,699.15; carpenter-shop, \$375.13; work done at Female Reformatory, \$602.10; labour performed in building operations, \$6,700; total, \$42,712.75. In this nothing is included for the prison farm and garden, or domestic work.

The conduct of the prisoners on the whole has been very good, and the discipline has been well maintained. There have been, and it may be expected, that there will always be, a few bad and quarrelsome men among so many prisoners, but with a very few exceptions they have behaved very well.

It is satisfactory to record, that while there has been a larger number of prisoners employed in the brick-yard than for some years past, there has not been a single attempt to escape from there on the part of any of them. The work has been energetically carried on, and throughout the season so far, the prisoners have manifested a willingness to further it, which I have not hitherto experienced. The season has not been a specially favourable one for brick-making, and for want of sufficient drying space it was not possible to keep the four machines working steadily, consequently if the output reaches two millions it is as much as may be expected.

It will be observed that but four prisoners escaped, as against six the previous year; one of them has since been recaptured, and is now in custody serving out his term of sentence, another was arrested at Owen Sound, shortly after his escape on a charge of having stolen goods in his possession, and was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. On the expiration of his term, he will be brought back here to serve out the unexpired portion of his sentence.

Mention should be made of the trouble occasioned in consequence of so many being sentenced to this prison who are unfit for work. It should not be a difficult matter for a

magistrate to determine whether a prisoner, who is on trial before him, is a fit subject for an industrial prison, where strict discipline has to be observed, and where the "hard labour" part of the sentence is known not to be a "dead letter." When prisoners are unfit for work, from old age, infirmity or epilepsy, or are imbecile or idiotic, they should not be sent to the Central Prison, because there is no distinct accommodation for that class. They are a positive hindrance to the working of the institution, and encumber the officers with a burden of worry and annoyance, and occupy time and attention which is fully required for other and more important duties. A very few of this class of prisoners is sufficient to give no end of trouble, and the practice of sending such here should be discontinued.

The religious services conducted by the Ministerial Association of the city, the teachers of the Sunday School and the Roman Catholic Clergy, are not only highly appreciated by the prisoners, but are productive of good results among them. Especially as the influences exercised upon them during their imprisonment, are in so many cases followed up by the Prisoners Aid Association securing employment for them upon their discharge.

The reading class for instruction in reading, writing, etc., has been well attended, and valued as a great privilege. The teacher has proved his fitness for conducting it, by the success which has attended his efforts, many having made good progress in learning under him. In this connection, I may mention that the books constituting the prison library are nearly all used up, and it is very desirable that a few hundred volumes be added to it. As a means to this end, I would recommend that a small fee be charged for admission to visit the prison, on the understanding that the receipts be appropriated for the maintenance of the library. A fee for admission is collected from visitors in many of the prisons in the States, and at the Kingston Penitentiary, and were it generally known that at certain hours on week days, visitors would be welcomed and admitted by ticket, the number, I believe would be largely increased, and attending on them now, accupies a very considerable portion of the officers' time. When all the works are in operation the prison, the shops and grounds, well repay the time spent in visiting them, and few would grudge the fee, if the object for which it was collected were known.

I will take this opportunity of replying to a question which has been asked in not a few instances: Why do "old jail birds" prefer to have six months or a year longer sentence in order to get to Kingston Penitentiary? The answer may be that there is no remission earned here, nor do the regulations admit of any luxuries being received from outside by the prisoners. Then the several industries are prosecuted with so much diligence that idle, lazy fellows have no opportunity afforded them to play off, and have "a good time," as they term it. The discipline is strict, must necessarily be so, if good order is to be maintained, without which, under the short term of sentence the average of them serve, neither reformative nor financial results could be attained; consequently while the Central Prison is but fulfilling its purpose, it is not, and never was intended to be a haven for idle vagrants, and vicious criminals, in which they could have a good, easy time.

The health of the prisoners throughout the year has been about the same as formerly; nothing of special importance to note in that respect. The Hospital was completely overhauled early in the spring, all the accumulated whitewash scraped and washed off, and the walls and woodwork painted, so that its internal appearance was quite changed, having now a clean, cheerful look.

I desire to acknowledge the assistance rendered to me by the officers and staff generally, specially to the foremen over the building operations, who have exerted themselves to the utmost in prosecuting the work, and under whose supervision and influence all the prisoners so employed were stimulated to put forth their best efforts, not a few working with as much fidelity as if they were in receipt of tradesmen's pay. And also to the guards over the broom-shop and brick-yard, whose efficiency and management is, and has been, most satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MASSIE, *Warden.*

ANNUAL RETURN OF THE CENTRAL PRISON.

Remaining in custody September 30th, 1883	273
Committed during the year	723
Recaptured	1
Total	997
Discharged on expiration of sentence	622
“ “ payment of fine	24
“ by remission of sentence	6
Retransferred to Common Gaols	1
Died in prison hospital	3
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum	2
Escaped	4
Total	662
Remaining in custody September 30th, 1884	335

SENTENCED DIRECT TO CENTRAL PRISON OR TO COMMON GAOL.

To Central Prison	374
To Common Gaol	349
Total	723

SOCIAL CONDITION.

Married	192
Single	481
Widowers	50
Total	723

EDUCATION.

Read and write	556
Read only	54
No education	113
Total	723

AGES.

Under 18	37
From 18 to 20	95
“ 20 to 30	278
“ 30 to 40	165
“ 40 to 50	79
“ 50 to 60	52
“ 60 to 70	15
Over 70	2
Total	723

NATIONALITIES.

England	130
Ireland	112
Scotland	30
Canada	353
United States	76
Other countries	22
Total	723

RELIGIONS.

Baptist	14
Church of England	233
Roman Catholic	289
Presbyterian	78
Lutherans	6
Congregationalists	4
Methodists	92
Hebrews	2
No religion	5
Total	723

HABITS.

Temperate	85
Intemperate	638
Total	723

SENTENCES.

One month and under	81
Over 1 and up to 2 months	88
“ 2 “ 3 “	118
4 months	61
5 “	14
6 “	203
7 “	6
8 “	4
9 “	18
10 “	5
12 “	75
13 “	2
14 “	1
15 “	2
16 “	1
18 “	13
20 “	2
22 “	7
23 “	13
2 years	8
4 “	1
Total	723

Average duration of sentence..... 6.06 months.

CRIMES.

Assault	29
“ indecent	10
“ aggravated	3
“ with intent to kill	1
“ and carrying fire arms	1
“ and battery	2
“ felonious	6
“ malicious	1
“ and doing actual bodily harm	6
“ and robbery	5
“ with intent to rob	1
“ and obstructing police	8

Attempt at horse stealing	1
" " larceny	3
Arson	1
Bigamy	3
Bringing stolen property into Canada	3
Burglary	8
" and larceny	1
Carrying unlawful weapons	4
Counterfeiting	1
Car breaking, with intent to commit larceny	7
Drunk	100
" and disorderly	9
" " assault	2
" " malicious injury	1
Deserting Police Force	1
Disorderly	10
Distillation, illicit	1
Embezzlement	7
Exposure of person	2
Escape from custody	2
Felonious wounding	1
Forgery	3
Frequenting disorderly house	4
Felony	7
Fraud	4
False pretences	9
Giving liquor to Indians	1
Gaol breaking	2
" and larceny	2
House breaking	10
" larceny, and carrying fire arms	1
Horse stealing	8
Keeping disorderly house	2
" house of ill-fame	4
Larceny	267
" and false pretences	1
" and receiving	2
" house breaking and receiving	1
" and embezzlement	1
Misdeameanor	5
Manslaughter	1
Malicious injury to property	2
Perjury	2
Receiving stolen property	6
Robbery	10
" highway	2
" from the person	2
Refusing to support family	1
Rioting	7
Shop breaking and larceny	2
Stealing from the person	1
Trespass	9
Unlawful wounding	5
Uttering counterfeit coin	2
Vagrancy	
Total	723

OCCUPATIONS.

Axemakers	1	Lathers	2
Agents.	3	Labourers	340
Barbers	6	Masons	3
Bakers	12	Millers	1
Blacksmiths	6	Moulders	14
" helpers.	3	Machinists	5
Butchers	4	Miners	1
Broommakers	4	Millwrights	3
Brushmakers.	4	Metal polishers.	1
Brassfinishers	1	Music teachers.	1
Brakesmen	4	Painters	23
Bricklayers	2	Pedlars	6
Brickmakers	1	Printers	8
Bartenders	2	Polishers	2
Boiler-makers	2	Plumbers	1
Bookbinders	1	Plasterers	4
Carpenters and woodworkers... 33		Piano-makers	1
Clerks and bookkeepers	15	Porters	1
Cooks	6	Pump-makers	1
Carders	1	Shoemakers	30
Chemists	1	Sailors	16
Cabinet-makers	3	Salesmen	5
Coopers	3	Storekeepers	1
Cigar-makers	14	Steamfitters	2
Confectioners	1	Stonecutters	1
Carters and teamsters	10	Sawyers	2
Dyers	1	Spinners	1
Engine-drivers and engineers.. 4		Tailors	34
Firemen	11	Tinsmiths and tinkers	6
Filecutters	3	Travellers, Commercial	2
Farmers	10	Tuckers	1
Gardeners.	5	Varnishers	1
Grocers	1	Waiters	7
Grooms and ostlers	4	Weavers	3
Harness-makers	1	Woodturners	3
Hackdrivers	1	Woolsorters	1
Japanners	1	No occupation	3
Knitters	1	Total	723

COUNTIES.

Algoma	9	Kent	19
Brant	8	Lambton	12
Bruce	1	Lanark	3
Carleton	16	Leeds and Grenville	11
Dufferin	2	Lennox and Addington	2
Elgin	35	Lincoln	14
Essex	38	Middlesex	34
Frontenac	19	Norfolk	2
Grey	11	Northumberland and Durham. 30	
Grenville	1	Ontario	12
Halton	1	Oxford	18
Haldimand	1	Perth	4
Hastings	12	Peterboro'	5

COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Prince Edward	2	Welland	16
Renfrew	10	Wellington	14
Simcoe	14	Wentworth	65
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	8	York	261
Victoria	2	Total	723
Waterloo	11		

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Return shewing the number of days' work rendered for the year commencing October 1st, 1883, and ending September 30th, 1884 :—

Broom shop	24,913
Tailor "	4,407
Shoe "	1,920
South "	14,852
Brickyard	11,543
Carpenters	2,414
Tinsmiths, Engineers and Machinists	1,164
Blacksmiths and Helpers	593
Bricklayers and Bricklayers' Labourers making permanent im- } provements	2,336
General work in yard and grounds, including the clearing of } debris after fire	2,416
Mercer Reformatory	590
Farm labourers in garden and on Farm grounds	2,226
Total	69,374

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Return shewing the number of Domestics employed from October 1st, 1883, to September 30th, 1884 :—

October	1,096
November	1,132
December	1,132
January	1,221
February	1,211
March	1,281
April	1,151
May	1,149
June	1,240
July	1,216
August	1,210
September	1,152
Total	14,191

Return shewing the number of prisoners in hospital, confined in cells, unemployed, and sick and convalescent, from October 1st, 1883, to September 30th, 1884 :—

MONTH.	In Hospital.	Confined in Cells.	Unemployed.	Sick and Convalescent.
October	17	31	58	55
November	154	34	76	71
December	113	39	129	81
January	41	48	15	45
February	139	35	204	56
March	167	31	163	35
April	139	38	94	52
May	58	84	331	64
June	133	56	290	67
July	133	97	306	105
August	134	116	384	114
September	132	94	584	89
Total	1360	703	2634	834

CENTRAL PRISON HOSPITAL.

Average number of patients in hospital per day from October 1st, 1883, to September 30th, 1884 :—

October, 1883 .....	.36
November, "	3.40
December, "	3.22
January, 1884 .....	.58
February, "	3.68
March, "	4.61
April, "	3.90
May, "	1.58
June, "	4.34
July, "	3.93
August, "	4.00
September, "	3.50

Daily average for the year	3.09
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Prisoners in hospital September 30th September, 1884	3
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TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners per day in the Central Prison for the year commencing
October 1st, 1883, and ending 30th September, 1884.

1883 and 1884.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1.	272	273	292	282	278	277	281	296	305	285	319	310
2.	268	272	292	274	277	277	287	299	303	292	320	319
3.	267	271	291	272	277	277	286	300	301	291	320	323
4.	265	271	290	269	276	278	286	300	293	292	326	328
5.	265	275	294	262	281	282	287	298	300	290	324	333
6.	260	373	293	262	285	282	287	301	300	290	331	330
7.	260	272	289	262	284	282	291	296	299	289	334	330
8.	259	272	290	266	283	285	289	304	299	288	330	330
9.	252	279	290	267	283	285	290	300	299	294	328	329
10.	250	281	288	266	283	284	288	302	305	292	328	339
11.	256	281	286	266	282	283	288	302	299	288	323	331
12.	255	278	284	265	287	287	285	299	297	300	322	330
13.	257	276	288	265	290	284	285	299	296	300	334	323
14.	257	275	284	263	288	282	288	293	293	303	332	322
15.	256	284	288	260	288	280	287	296	293	300	335	328
16.	253	289	288	271	289	280	284	295	292	297	332	328
17.	254	286	287	271	289	285	270	295	291	297	332	334
18.	254	286	288	271	288	284	289	289	299	296	332	335
19.	261	286	287	275	283	283	289	292	303	300	327	332
20.	257	290	289	275	281	281	289	287	299	300	327	328
21.	257	291	286	275	278	277	288	294	297	298	328	328
22.	259	290	286	272	280	278	292	292	297	302	328	328
23.	256	288	286	280	277	278	289	290	295	309	324	328
24.	262	294	285	277	277	277	294	290	299	304	324	326
25.	261	294	285	275	274	274	290	290	299	305	321	332
26.	257	297	281	276	273	277	288	293	298	301	318	328
27.	253	294	279	276	271	277	288	297	290	301	317	342
28.	253	292	281	274	278	276	284	293	287	307	316	342
29.	260	289	283	273	270	286	293	293	287	307	316	337
30.	259	288	283	277	.....	286	299	305	285	306	311	335
31.	258	.....	282	273	.....	283	.....	305	.....	321	311	.....
Total.....	8013	8487	8895	8392	8160	8707	8631	9195	8910	9245	10070	9887

Total number for the year	106592
Highest number for any one month, August, 1884	10070
“ “ “ day, September 28, 1884	342
Lowest “ “ “ month, October, 1883	8013
“ “ “ day, October 10, 1883	250
Average per month	8882.6
“ “ day	292

General summary of distribution of prisoners in the Central Prison from October 1st, 1883, to September 30th, 1884 :—

Industrial Department.....	69,374	
Domestic ".....	14,191	
		<hr/> 83,565
Sick in Hospital.....	1,360	
" Cells and Convalescent.....	834	
		<hr/> 2,194
Confined in Cells.....		703
Unemployed.....		2,634
		<hr/>
Total.....		89,096

REPORT OF THE SURGEON TO THE CENTRAL PRISON FOR ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30th, 1884.

To the Inspector of Prisons, etc., for Ontario :

SIR,—During the past year the general health of the convicts in this institution has been good.

The present mode of supplying the Prison with meat is much more satisfactory than that which previously obtained. Under the old system, complaints on the part of prisoners, guards and the late Warden (Capt. Prince) were numerous and not without reason—as I knew from personal examination, made at the request of the late Warden, on different occasions. But now I scarcely ever hear of guard or prisoner complaining of the quality of the fresh meat.

There is a great deal of trouble and anxiety arising from the mental condition of some of the prisoners. A small percentage is insane upon admission, which a residence of a few days clearly establishes. This undesirable oversight is likely to continue, and does not necessarily involve censure on any one.

Prompt conviction after arrest, without time for observation, will readily account for non-recognition of the mental state of the prisoner. But even in the case of some prisoners, of unsound mind, confined in gaol for a longer or shorter time previous to their trial, with no work to perform, nothing to annoy, and possessing apparently good health, features of insanity may not so clearly manifest themselves as to be recognized by the gaol surgeon; and yet, when the prisoner is received into the Central Prison, and compelled practically to give up his own will, and submit to the will of the Prison authorities, then comes unreasonable friction, much inclination to talk and argue against rule, strong desire to select the quality and amount of labour to be performed by him, obstinacy in refusing to work, noisy abuse of the guard, and then follows the inevitable report of the guard to the Warden, and the punishment awarded by the latter.

Discipline, in the eyes of the other prisoners, must be maintained, otherwise there would soon be revolt.

Now ensues a profession of penitence, amendment and a desire to go to work again, or a sullen endurance of the sentence.

Well, the convict is again sent to his work, soon to show his want of self-government and lack of effort in harmonizing his daily life with his hated and unchangeable environments, by running his head, as before, against unyielding prison discipline. Punishment may improve him, oftener it does not, for the man is, if not insane, certainly pre-insane.

The sane prisoner dislikes, in the dark or in the light, in health or in sickness, confinement in his cell, while the other men are out at work. Indeed, a prisoner will often endure a good deal of suffering, and attempt to go on with his work, rather than give up, and go alone to a comfortable cell.

A prisoner in health is greatly averse to having his rations cut down, and even in the Central Prison prefers the silent praise of never being reported against, to the disgrace of "report" and punishment.

Shamming sickness is often enacted to avoid work, or secure lighter labour, but not at the cost of loneliness in the cell. Indeed, one of the punishments now adopted by the Warden is to sentence the prisoner to remain in his cell. The cells are eight feet long, five feet wide, about seven feet high, dry, well-lighted and comfortably warm.

When, therefore, a convict, who is apparently well, with good pulse, clean tongue, normal temperature, good appetite and digestion, deliberately refuses to do work which he is well qualified to perform, without danger or degradation to himself, or violates prison law, being fully conscious of the impossibility of avoiding prompt punishment, and without the hope of securing any compensatory benefit, is punished and again and again repeats the offence, it is, in my judgment, proper to regard such a man as previously stated, if not insane, undoubtedly pre-insane.

It is usual for people, not accustomed to observe closely human frailties and their causes, to speak of the pre-insane as "cranks," "not level," "not all there," "unmitigated scoundrels, requiring only sufficient punishment to break up their rascality and drive the

devil out of them." But it is not true that punishment of the pre-insane will cure them; instead of that it is calculated to push them over the border land into unquestioned insanity.

There are always several of these on hand, admitted into the Prison, rarely made on the premises: some have been repeatedly in the Prison. One or two of these in a gang will arrest the attention and disturb the work of the others, causing great trouble to the guard. In my opinion, these cases should be gathered into a company by themselves, and placed under a guard, who is observing, judicious, self-possessed and good natured. In this corps the discipline could be elastic; it would not be looked upon with great respect by the other prisoners, and there would be a desire so to act as to avoid being drafted into it.

This arrangement might add somewhat to the expense of the Prison, on account of the extra guard, but there might be no additional cost, as much more work would be done by the men than is now obtainable from them. The plan would be humane. The punishment of simple confinement in the cells would be largely avoided, and the health of the class would be better. Whatever lowers the health in these pre-insane tends to fully developed insanity.

Prison life in the sane does not of itself injure the health, as the prisoners usually improve in colour, flesh and firmness of muscle.

We greatly need an apartment, not within hospital or corridor, containing proper punishment dark cells; cells for the noisy and the very filthy, so to avoid disturbing the sleep, or risking the health of other prisoners.

Owing to our Asylums being full, it is sometimes impossible to transfer our insane to these institutions.

It is highly desirable that the insane should be easily removed to the Asylum, but that appears impossible without additional accommodation. The Hospital is well located for fresh air and isolation, but needlessly distant from the main building. As it is outside the brick wall there is in it great temptation to escape. This could be remedied by placing the brick wall further west, so as to throw the Hospital into the square, thus securing greater safety of the convicts and avoiding inconvenience, such as at present exists. The sick could then all be seen and examined in the Hospital, where all would be quiet and needed articles at hand. Objections were made by the late and present wardens, and no doubt very properly, to the reported sick going in numbers as externs for treatment to the Hospital for fear of escapes. At present some of them are seen in the dining-hall, some in the broom-shop and some in the Hospital.

Owing to the crowded state of the Prison, scores of cells have two convicts in each. On moral grounds this is most undesirable; the practice of Sodom's sins did not die with the fiery destruction of that ancient city.

The kitchen is very unsuitable—deep in the ground, without any cross currents, very hot, often full of vapour and unhealthy, particularly in the summer.

The heating of the Hospital is by stoves and the corridors by steam.

From the ceiling of every cell leads a circular channel upwards combining with others, and finally emerging in the open air above the ridge of the building. This arrangement was intended for ventilation upwards, but does not accomplish all that was expected of it, since air will not pass out of a building without provision for other air to pass in. The air in the corridors, especially in the upper part, is often very foul during the night.

The simplest and cheapest way of dealing with this, during the winter months, is to furnish each prisoner with an extra pair of blankets or more, and a cloth night-cap that will not only cover his head but his entire neck, and then, after the lights are turned off, to open widely the dining-room windows. The amount of steam in the corridors might be very much lowered for six or seven hours, and thus lessen the expenditure for coal. This procedure would greatly freshen, though cool, the air, and the prisoners would run no risk of taking colds. Even if the prisoner was compelled, in self-defence in keeping himself warm, to sleep in his day clothes, he had better do so than to breathe fetid air and run its risks. If this course, which is without danger, were adopted sickness in the Prison would be much lessened; and we would not have anything like the number of cases of congestion and inflammation of the tonsils, throat and bronchial mucous membranes that

now obtain to an unnecessary large extent. The breathing of pure air continuously all night would fortify these and all other organs against attacks when exposed to them by day; would, by purifying the blood, lessen irritability and be productive of more easy self-government.

The air pollution is due to the large number of human beings in a limited space; to the fact that many of the prisoners are averse to soap and water beyond the compulsory amount required by prison discipline, and that the buckets in the cells are often left uncovered.

There were three deaths during the year: one from acute inflammation of the bowels; one from pleuroneumonia, and the third was shot dead while attempting to make his escape.

The following list indicates the applications for treatment made by prisoners at work, and the nature of the diseases, viz.:

DISEASE.	No.	DISEASE.	No.
Abrasions	2	Dyspepsia	113
Abscess	14	Dysuria	12
Acne	3	Epilepsy	12
Ague	36	Epistaxis	5
Aguish	38	Eruptions, cutaneous	43
Asthma	7	Erysipelas	2
Balanitis	7	Feverishness	9
Blisters on feet	3	Gangrene	1
Bronchitis	8	Goitre	1
Burns and scalds	2	Gonorrhœa	16
Carbuncles	5	Hæmoptysis	1
Catarrh, nasal	15	Headache	120
Complaining	29	Heart Disease	4
Conjunctivitis	37	Hernia	14
Constipation	803	Inflammation of arm	4
Contusions and wounds	67	“ bowels	1
Cornea—foreign bodies in	8	“ finger	1
Corneitis	3	“ knee joint	1
Coughs and colds	750	“ wrist	1
Cramps	88	“ lymphatic glands	2
Debility	77	Insanity	2
Diarrhœa	86	“ temporary	2
Dysentery	14		

List of applications, etc.—*Continued.*

DISEASE.	No.	DISEASE.	No.
Irritability of bladder.....	1	Sore throat, simple.....	90
Lumbago.....	40	Sore throat, syphilitic.....	7
Nervousness.....	6	Spermatorrhœa.....	14
Neuralgia.....	97	Sprains.....	15
Orchitis.....	7	Stricture of urethra.....	18
Otorrhœa.....	14	Syphilis, primary.....	10
Paralysis.....	1	“ secondary.....	25
Pediculi.....	10	Toothache.....	60
Phthisis.....	1	Teeth, extractions.....	29
Piles.....	8	Ulcers.....	24
Pleurisy.....	4	Varicocele.....	1
Phymosis.....	3	Varicose veins.....	4
Rheumatism, mild.....	94	Vomiting.....	12
Ringworm.....	10	Whitlow.....	4
Scabies.....	16	Worms, tape.....	3
Sciatica.....	5		
Sleeplessness.....	6	Total.....	3108

Number of patients admitted into hospital during the year, and their diseases :

DISEASE.	No.	DISEASE.	No.
Abscess.....	3 Recovered.	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	70
Ague.....	1 “	Necrosis.....	1 Relieved.
Asthma.....	2 “	Neuralgia.....	2 Recovered.
Contusion and wounds.....	13 “	Orchitis.....	2 “
Coughs and colds.....	15 “	Otorrhœa.....	1 “
Cramps.....	1 “	Peritonitis.....	2 “
Conjunctivitis.....	2 “	“.....	1 Died.
Diarrhœa.....	8 “	Pneumonia.....	3 Recovered.
Debility.....	7 “	Pleurisy, pneumonia and pericardis	1 Died.
Dysentery.....	2 “	Pleurisy.....	2 Recovered.
Eczeima.....	1 “	Phymosis.....	1 “
Erysipelas.....	3 “	Rheumatism.....	15 “
Fracture of clavicle.....	1 “	Sore throat.....	12 “
“ finger.....	1 “	Stricture, urethra.....	1 “
Febricula.....	2 “	Scrofula.....	1 Improved.
Gangrene.....	1 “	Sciatica.....	1 Recovered.
Headache.....	1 “	Syphilis.....	1 “
Hydrocele.....	1 “	Ulcer.....	1 “
Knee joint inflamed.....	1 “	Vomiting.....	1 “
Lumbago.....	4 “		
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	70	Total.....	119

Average number of patients in hospital per day for each month for the year, viz. :

During October, 1883	0.36
“ November, “	3.40
“ December, “	3.22
“ January, 1884	0.58
“ February, “	3.68
“ March, “	4.61
“ April, “	3.90
“ May, “	1.58
“ June, “	4.34
“ July, “	3.93
“ August, “	4.00
“ September, “	3.50

Daily average in the hospital for the year 3.09

Number of patients remaining in hospital Sept., 30, 1884..... 3

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. AIKINS, M.D.,
Surgeon to the Central Prison.

TORONTO, 10th October, 1884.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario, Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the work carried on in the Sunday-school at the Central Prison, during the year ending on the 30th ultimo, has been most satisfactory.

As far as we are able to see the results of our work, we believe that the influence has been during this year more wide-spread and permanent than ever before.

The attendance of teachers has been regular and large enough to enable us at all times to properly carry on the work of the school, and our staff could easily be increased sufficiently to enable us at any time to take charge of the whole body of the prisoners.

We shall be glad when you are able to allow all prisoners who desire to do so to attend our services.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HAMILTON CASSELS,
Supt. C. P. S. S.

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION.

TORONTO, Oct. 1st, 1884.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—The officers of the Prisoners' Aid Association submit herewith a statement of their revenue and expenditure during the past year, the object being to show generally the work being done, and particularly the practical expenditure of the Government grant of \$1,000 for the benefit of discharged prisoners.

The statement shews the payment of \$1,064.35 directly for food, lodging, clothes, tools, furniture, railway fares, etc., and indirectly a further sum of \$2,000, which has been raised and applied toward assisting them and establishing them in respectable occupations.

Appended is the report of the schoolmaster of the Central Prison, whose salary is paid by the association, to which we request your attention.

The work-shop and lodging for male discharged prisoners has proved a great success, and has greatly assisted us in getting the men sheltered at night.

We are also pleased to report that we have succeeded in establishing a lodging-house for discharged female prisoners, where they can be taken care of until work is procured. We expect to add to this place work-rooms also.

We have aided and assisted in getting employment during the past year 742 men and women. We need add nothing to this exhibit of the usefulness of the association.

We also append exhibit shewing the character of the assistance given for one month, and an extract of one day's work from the diary of the agent.

We are also pleased to report that our Sunday-school work in the prisons has been maintained during the year with results for which we are most grateful to Almighty God. All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. H. BLAKE, President.

SAMUEL E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR ONE MONTH, FEBRUARY, 1884.

J. J., board, lodging and clothing	\$1 46
Hy. P., food	15
G. W., board and lodging	1 00
J. Mc. C., food	15
W. G. F., lodging	25
F. B., clothing	90
E. D., food	15
J. P., clothing	75
J. S., food	15
J. H., food	15
W. W., board and lodging	1 25
T. McD., provisions, clothes and furniture	6 25
W. W., provisions	35
A. C., clothing	60
J. C., clothing	50
T. W., food and clothing	75
Jas. R., provisions and clothing	1 12
T. L., food and clothing	87
G. S., clothing	50
T. McC., provisions and clothing	2 75
A. W., provisions	25
T. J., tools	65
J. J., clothing	1 45
J. J., clothing and lodging	2 50
H. H., clothing	50
J. P., railway fare and food	40
J. W., tools	50
R. W., board and lodging	1 20
Hy. H., tools	75
J. C., provisions	1 00

A. L., food	15
H. N., board and lodging	25
H. I., board and lodging	25
T. P., board and lodging	25
W. L., board and lodging	25
J. B., board and lodging	25
C. W., board and lodging	3 25
C. H., tools	1 10
J. A., tools	3 15
G. O., board, lodging and clothes	2 70
J. S., food	15
J. B., food	15
R. L., food	15
A. H. M., clothes	90
W. S., board and lodging	1 25
W. S., board, lodging and tools	1 80
C. H., board, lodging and tools	2 95
T. H., board, lodging and clothes	1 75
G. F., board, lodging, clothes and tools	2 10
T. C., " " " "	1 95
Hy. R., " " " "	3 10
W. L., " " " "	2 10
E. R., board and lodging	1 50
J. H., food	15
T. C., "	15
M. W., "	15
T. W., "	15
A. D., "	15
J. G., food and tools	90
Mrs. J., lodgings	25
T. L. W., lodgings	25
W. S., tools	2 35
J. C., board, lodging and clothes	1 40
J. K., board and lodging	50
J. McM., clothes	75
H. R., board and lodging	25
J. G., board and lodging	25
J. J., food	15
P. D., food	15
M. A. J., provisions and lodging	1 35
G. P., board and lodging	50
R. O., clothing	1 30
W. P., provisions	35
W. P., board and lodging	75
J. R., "	36
R. J., "	50
J. C., "	36
A. C., "	35
J. R., clothing	75
Mrs. J., provisions	50
G. W., board and lodging	25
S. A., provisions and lodging	25
A. L., food	15
J. R., "	15
G. H. H., food	15

AGENT'S DIARY.

FEBRUARY, 18th, 1884.

J. G. discharged from C. P. on 15th inst. I believe this man is truly converted. I took him to board with Mr. C., S. St., and he has work at M., near market. He called in company of G. H., (late of C. P. (another marvellously changed man.) I took them into the broom shop, and it was most encouraging and interesting to hear these two men talking to and advising their late companions in the Central Prison to seek pardon for their sins through the blood of Jesus, and by God's grace to lead a new life.

I went with H. H. (late of C. P.) to see Mr. E. about giving H. H. employment. Mr. G. seems quite disposed to engage him, and wishes me to call again and see his foreman to-morrow.

M. A. J., from gaol, wanted work. Told her where to apply for a situation; she returned to say she was engaged and was to go immediately.

Mrs. M. C., from gaol, called to say she was going to stay with a friend till to-morrow, and if I would have a situation for her by that time she would be glad.

G. P., from C. P.; got him work at the C. S., to commence in the morning. Provided for him for the night, and found him a boarding house near his work. This poor fellow was very grateful.

Went to see Mr. McK. about employment for W. L. Mr. McK. wishes W. L. to call again this evening. I gave W. L. a coat and pair of shoes. W. L. is an intelligent, business-like man, and might do well but for the drink; he assures me he will never take it again.

W. P., from C. P., is leaving by evening train for Montreal; gave him supper and a parcel of provisions for the journey.

PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION.

Disbursements for twelve months ending September 30th, 1884 :

Aid to discharged prisoners, food, lodging, clothes, tools, furniture, railway fares, etc.	\$1,064 35
Salaries—Agent, Central Prison Schoolmaster, Bible woman, Evan- gelist	727 27
On building, alterations, insurance, interest	392 95
Books, printing, stationery, advertisements	194 37
House, fuel, water, lighting, etc.	96 89
Books—Central Prison night school	13 86
Broom industry	587 59
Tctol	\$3,077 28

In addition to the above the Association administer a grant by the Government for cabs to take ministers to the preaching services and lady teachers to the Sunday-school. Received during the year ending September 30th, 1884 :

By Government grant	\$1,000 00
“ County grants	310 00
“ City grant	300 00
“ Subscriptions	698 00
“ Do special	130 00
“ St. Andrew's S.S.	6 49
“ Collected at Annual Meeting	16 46
“ Repaid on account of loans made to ex-prisoners	344 62
“ Brooms sold	311 88
Total	\$3,117 45

During the year employment has been found for and assistance given to 742 ex-prisoners.

 REPORT OF CENTRAL PRISON SCHOOLMASTER.

To the President and Officers of the Prisoners' Aid Association :

GENTLEMEN,—I have great pleasure in handing in the following Report of the Central Prison Evening School under my charge.

For the better understanding of the same, it may be desirable to remind you of the arrangements under which we work, which are these—attending the school is made a privilege, open to all desirous to learn, without regard to nationality or creed, forfeitable for any misconduct in or out of school. Any prisoner desirous of attending requests permission of the Warden, who grants him the privilege if he considers him a fit subject for the school, and finds no bad reports recorded against him in the Prison books. He is then brought up to class, by the school-room guard, on the first school night of the month when I classify him, and place his name upon the roll, from which I may remark in passing, it is seldom removed, until he leaves the Prison. I am informed by the Warden that this appears to have a beneficial tendency, in many cases, towards the maintenance of the general discipline of the Prison, as persistent efforts are sometimes made to obtain the privilege, even after refusal, and it generally happens, after the first, or maybe second refusal, he feels himself warranted in granting their requests; and my own observation of the men leads me to conclude that there are very few, probably, I may say, not more than half a dozen, who have come up since the establishment of the school in April, 1883, with any other intention than to benefit thereby.

On referring to my Register I find that 194 different men have already attended the school, with a regularity worthy of praise, when it is remembered no compulsion is used, nor extra encouragement of reward held out as an inducement. As an instance in support of this I may state one man went out of the Prison last month, who had only been absent from class eight times during the eighteen months he had attended, six of which absences were accounted for by sickness.

The number of names upon the roll for the twelve months ending September, 1884, were as follows: October, 56; November, 52; December, 48; January, 46; February, 44; March, 43; April, 44; May, 44; June, 42; July, 44; August, 35; September, 42; and I may remark that the absentees from class have been very few.

The following summary for the last month, September, may be taken as a fair specimen of the attendances, in proportion to the names upon the roll, but the numbers, as may be seen above, are larger in the winter months, generally averaging an attendance somewhere between 40 and 50 men. There were 32 old pupils and ten new ones upon the roll of the month, six of whom were discharged from the Prison on the expiration of their terms, and one struck off for breach of the Prison rules, during the month. The number present were: On the 1st, 41; 4th, 38; 8th, 41; 11th, 41; 15th, 39; 18th, 40; 22nd, 38; 24th, 36; 29th, 35, whose names are carried forward as old pupils for the next month.

The men are fairly attentive to the instructions given both in class and the working of the exercises in their cells, and I believe, in most cases, trying their utmost to profit thereby, and under all the circumstances, I consider the school is doing a very satisfactory work.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,

J. J. PRITCHARD.

Toronto, Ont., October 1st, 1884.

ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES.

With the exception of one incident, that of the suicide of an inmate on the night of the 14th May last, no unusual occurrence took place in connection with the ordinary routine of the Reformatory during the past official year. That such a condition of matters can be reported in regard to the working of the Reformatory is probably one of the most satisfactory evidences of its success in accomplishing the purpose for which it was established.

The measures of primary importance for the benefit of the inmates are doubtless centered in steady employment and the enforcing of obedience to rules tending to develop regular and correct habits. These and relative matters, together with the equally important question of the attention paid to their health, are so fully and correctly set forth in detail in the reports of the Superintendent and Surgeon, that the affairs of the Reformatory do not demand further notice at my hands in this portion of the report. The many questions brought to my attention at the time of my statutory visits of inspection are referred to in the minutes made by me, copies of which are to be found at a later stage of this report.

The remarks made respecting the success of the Reformatory apply equally well to the Refuge for Girls, where, notwithstanding the admission of 16 new inmates, a larger number than in any previous year, the order and regularity of a home has been maintained.

The two summaries which follow shew the number of inmates of both branches of the institution during the official years 1883 and 1884; and all other details respecting those of the latter year are given in the tables attached to the Superintendent's report:—

REFORMATORY.

	1883	1884
Number of inmates at beginning of year.....	145	102
“ “ “ since admitted.....	117	156
Re-captured (escaped during previous year).....	1	....
Re-transferred from Lunatic Asylum.....	....	1
Total number in custody during year.....	263	259
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	151	127
“ “ payment of fines.....	4	5
“ “ authority of Court.....	1	.....
“ “ remission of sentence.....	3	2
Transferred to Refuge for Girls.....	1	.....
“ “ Lunatic Asylum.....	1	3
Died.....	....	2
	161	139
In custody at close of year.....	102	120

REFUGE.

Number of inmates at beginning of year.....	28	36
“ “ since admitted.....	12	16
Total number in residence.....	40	52

Discharged on expiration of term.....	2	3
“ warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.....	1	1
Apprenticed by order of Inspector.....	1	4
Ran away.....		1
	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 9
In residence at close of year.....	36	43

These statistics speak for themselves, and require no comment or explanation from me.

Statements shewing the cost of maintaining the Reformatory and Refuge and the operations of the industrial department are annexed.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

SERVICE.	Total expendi- ture.	Average daily cost per inmate.
	\$ c.	Cents.
Hospital expenses.....	169 47	0.30
Butcher's meat and fish.....	2,875 36	5.23
Flour, bread and meal.....	1,758 90	3.20
Groceries.....	3,292 74	6.00
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	1,859 94	3.40
Fuel.....	3,111 16	5.66
Gas, oil, candles and matches.....	649 41	1.18
Laundry, soap, cleaning appliances and water.....	3,888 33	7.07
Stationery, advertising, printing and postage.....	571 35	1.04
Library, schools and lectures.....	444 50	0.81
Furniture and furnishings.....	510 84	0.93
Stable expenses, forage, etc.....	205 85	0.37
Repairs, ordinary.....	278 04	0.50
Grounds and garden.....	544 91	1.00
Unenumerated.....	628 83	1.14
Salaries and wages.....	8,239 93	15.00
TOTALS.....	29,029 56	52.83
Preceding year.....	29,809 55	49.00

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Sewing Department.

No. of days worked, 5,999.

Total revenue.....	\$1,198 34
Less cost of material.....	254 26

Net revenue..... \$944 08

Daily earnings per inmate employed, 16 cents.

Laundry Department.

No. of days worked, 4,584.

Total revenue.....	\$3,107 96
Less cost of material.....	678 06

Net revenue..... \$2,429 90

Daily earnings per inmate employed, 53 cents.

Knitting Department.

No. of days worked, 4,043.	
Total revenue.....	\$601 04
Less cost of material.....	100 00
Net revenue.....	\$ 501 04
Daily earnings per inmate employed, 12½ cents.	
<i>Making up Clothing for Inmates.</i>	
4,376 days at 33½ cents per day.....	\$1,465 96
Clothing for inmates leaving Reformatory and Refuge...	160 40
	<hr/>
	\$5,501 38

The gross and net earnings of the different departments were:—

	Gross.	Net.
Sewing department.....	\$1,198 34	\$ 944 08
Laundry ".....	3,107 96	2,429 90
Knitting ".....	601 04	501 04
Total gross revenue.....	<hr/> \$4,907 34	<hr/> \$3,875 02
Making clothes for inmates....		1,465 96
Making clothing given to inmates leaving.....		160 40
Total net revenue.....		<hr/> \$5,501 38

In the year preceding the one now under report the receipts of the Industrial Department were, gross, \$4,206 76, net, \$3,215 20, shewing a considerable increase during the year.

MINUTES OF INSPECTION.

In addition to the visits referred to at length in the minutes copied in this section of the report, I frequently went up to the Reformatory to settle on the spot any questions which arose requiring personal attention. As my office, too, is connected with the Reformatory by telephone, information respecting its daily working can be obtained at any time:—

On a visit of inspection to this institution on the 25th March I found that there were 117 inmates distributed and engaged in various employments, as follows:—

Employed making clothing.....	23	} work from which revenue is derived.
" " knitting.....	5	
" in city and laundry work.....	23	
" learning to make clothing.....	1	
" Sewing, knitting and making clothing for the Reformatory.....	27	
" House and corridor cleaning.....	12	
" Cooking and baking.....	7	
" Inmates dining-room.....	4	
" Reformatory laundry.....	8	
" In hospital.....	6	
" Nurse.....	1	
Total.....	<hr/> 117	

There is no material change to be noticed in regard to this institution since the date of my last inspection.

The health of the inmates has been good and continues so generally up to this time. Of the cases under treatment in the hospital one patient only appears to be seriously ill with an attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

The discipline of the institution is found to be in a very satisfactory condition, the tendency of the whole management and system being to develop amongst the inmates a proper respect for the authority of the Superintendent and the Deputy, and obedience to their orders.

An examination of the books of record, including the Surgeon's diary, showed them to be kept with scrupulous care and exactness, and due regard to detail in the entries in each case.

The Reformatory is also in its usual condition of good order and cleanliness throughout, and the industrial work in a fairly prosperous state.

The washing of the Central Prison clothes, which was formerly done there by detailing a certain number of prisoners for the work, has for some months past been done by the inmates of the Reformatory with a view to ascertaining if it could not be more satisfactorily performed and with greater economy in labour, as well as better results in preserving the clothes from wear and tear in the process. The result of this experiment has been so successful in both respects, and of course in the interests of both institutions, affording, as it does, suitable employment for a class of inmates who are not available for other work, and also economizing in the handling of the prison clothes, that it has been decided to continue the present arrangement.

To provide the required room and appliances the appropriation of a sum sufficient for the erection of an addition to the south wing of the building has just been made, and when the work is completed with the necessary laundry fittings, the whole arrangement will no doubt prove to be of considerable importance in point of economy, both as regards labour and the wear and tear of clothing.

Refuge Branch.

There are at present 36 inmates in this branch, who are reported to be generally well behaved, and the majority of them making good progress in their studies and in acquiring a knowledge of domestic work. Their appearance indicates robust health and good spirits, and is strong evidence that their physical condition is well looked after. Their moral conduct and training are equally made a matter of earnest consideration.

On the 18th of September, I made a second inspection of the Reformatory and found that there were 120 adult inmates in custody, together with three infants, two of whom were born in the house. The present population is an increase of 20 as compared with the number in charge on the corresponding date in the previous year.

At the time of my visit the inmates were employed as follows :—

Tailoring.....	18
Knitting.....	11
Laundry work (public).....	29
Sewing and mending.....	18
House and corridor cleaning.....	6
Kitchen.....	3
Bakery.....	3
Dining-room.....	4
House laundry.....	9

Nursery	4
Hospital nurse	1
Incapable and sick	12
Convalescent	2
Total	120

The number of inmates employed at the several branches of industrial work necessarily changes from time to time as the requirements for the different supplies indicate, and according to the fitness of those who for the time being are available for the work to be done. Experience has shown that for many reasons laundry work is one of the most suitable employments for inmates of the Reformatory, and efforts to increase the amount of work done have been successful, making it at present the chief employment from which revenue is derived, and the increase from this source will be considerable. The development of the laundry operations has necessarily curtailed the manufacturing branches of work, and consequently the returns from them. It is, however, necessary to have employment constantly supplied in the industrial branches referred to as a means of instruction to some of the younger inmates, and also for the purpose of employing a class who cannot otherwise be kept busy.

An examination of the laundry and work done shows that it is being systematically carried on, and that the samples of work completed are in excellent order and in every respect creditable. The industrial manufacturing departments are also found to be in a satisfactory state, and the samples of work done in them in many respects superior. First prizes have been awarded for exhibits of plain and fancy needlework sent to the Industrial Exhibition from the Reformatory for the past two years. The work in producing the samples was done in overtime, and the prizes distributed among the inmates who took a part in getting it up.

The general discipline of the institution has been very well maintained since the date of my last inspection, no important difference in the number of punishments or deprivations recorded is noted, and in view of the increased number of inmates, and the refractory character of some of the later entrants, this condition of the punishment record is encouraging.

The separation and classification of inmates formerly noted has for some time past been kept up without change. It is apparent, however, that an improvement can be made by at once admitting new entrants to the general wards and using the one now reserved for them and the refractory class for the sole occupancy of the latter. This arrangement will therefore be acted upon at once, as it is hoped that the influence on entrants will be to maintain their position by good behaviour and deter them from disobedience, which would result in their being placed in the refractory corridor.

For some time past the health of the inmates has been well preserved, and in the majority of cases it is much improved during the period of their stay. At present there is one person only confined to bed, suffering from chronic inflammation. Although others are reported sick, their ailments are not of a serious nature.

The usual opportunity was given to the inmates to make any complaint or state any grievance which they might have. In no case, however, was any complaint made.

The Reformatory was found to be in a good state of order and neatness, except in the apartments where the refitting and renewing of the baths and closets was in progress. In these cases there was the usual disorder, but to no greater extent than necessary where such work is being done.

Tenders have been accepted by the Public Works department for the erection of the addition to the south wing, and as the work will be pushed rapidly forward, the laundry and drying-room, for which it is intended, will no doubt be ready for occupation before the winter sets in. This accommodation for laundry purposes is a necessity in event of the employment being continued, and will prove to be of no little advantage to the institution, both as a disciplinary agent and a means of increasing the revenue from the labour of the inmates.

An examination of the Bursar and Clerk's books, and also those kept in the Industrial Department, show them to be in proper order, and exhibit a correct record of the affairs of the Reformatory.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

TORONTO, October 10th, 1884.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—I beg to submit the fourth annual report of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls for the year ending September 30th, 1884.

The number of inmates discharged on the expiration of sentence during the past year is 127 as against 151 of the year preceding; this is owing to the fact that prisoners are now sentenced to longer terms.

Of the 127 discharged, 28 were placed in situations by the officers of the Reformatory, 14 were met by their friends, 37 were sent back to friends, of 27 we have lost all trace, 9 were taken in charge by the ladies of the Sunday-school, 3 were provided for by the Prisoners' Aid Association, 2 were sent to the Home for the Aged, 1 to the Magdalen Asylum, 1 to England, 1 to the General Hospital, 1 transferred to the Industrial Refuge, 1 to the Convent of the Good Shepherd, 1 married, and 1 to the Haven.

As in former years, we have continued to keep up a correspondence with discharged inmates, visiting from time to time those within our reach. We are glad to be able to report that a large percentage have remained in their situations and are at present doing well. One girl has been in the same place for two years and a half.

Fifty-six were provided with such clothing as was necessary to make them appear respectable. Those who were here for a long term, whose conduct was good, and who worked well, received a complete outfit.

Religious Services.

We gratefully acknowledge the services rendered by the ministers of the Protestant denominations every Sunday afternoon and on each Tuesday evening. The spiritual wants of the Roman Catholics have also been faithfully attended to.

Under the superintendency of W. H. Howland, Esq., and his co-workers, the Sunday-school has been regularly carried on.

Every morning the inmates are assembled for prayers before going to work. We attribute much of our success to the good influence these religious services has on the minds of the inmates, and also the comparatively few punishments that have been resorted to.

Punishments.

Referring to the inmates' offence book we find that the cases of punishment for the past year number one hundred and thirty-one. Forty-three inmates only were punished, however; sixteen were punished once, eight twice, seven three times, two four times, four five times, two seven times, three eight times, one twelve times.

This clearly proves that the number of refractory women is small, and that a very large number are never guilty of any breach of the Reformatory rules.

Night School.

It has been found necessary to make a change in the manner of conducting the night-school. Our experience during the past four years has led us to the conclusion that it is utterly useless to compel women over thirty years of age to attend school. With few exceptions they are unwilling to be taught. Thus, after a trial of four years we have been obliged to discontinue the night-school, and to substitute in its stead daily classes for the younger inmates. We purpose, however, holding reading and writing classes during four evenings in the week for all those older women who wish to attend.

Library.

From the number of books which are distributed every week we may judge that the women fully appreciate this provision made for their instruction and amusement.

Escapes.

No escape has occurred during the year.

Nursery and Hospital.

The nursery was closed at the beginning of the year.

Three infants were born in the Reformatory, two were brought in by their mothers, one of these was placed in the Convent at Sunnyside, the other left with its mother, leaving at present three infants in the nursery. The general health of the women has been good. There were but two deaths during the year, one from heart disease, and one committed suicide. The latter event happened on the night of the 14th May.

The circumstances connected with this suicide were as follows:—The inmate in question was locked up in her cell for the night, and at about half-past eight she was spoken to by the night watch, who did not perceive anything unusual in the prisoner's manner. The night watch again visited the cell at half-past ten o'clock, and she then found the prisoner hanging from the door. A doctor was at once telephoned for, but when he came he said she had been dead for some time. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned that the prisoner came to her death by strangulation self-inflicted.

Grading.

Since our last report an attendant has been employed to take charge of the younger inmates, namely—those under eighteen years of age. We find keeping these girls separated from the older women of great advantage.

An hour and a half is devoted each morning to teaching them reading and writing. They are also instructed in different branches of industry, such as shirt and pant making, knitting and hand sewing.

Industries.

We were again successful in obtaining the 1st prize from the Industrial exhibition for "the best collection of work in any public institution." The prize money (\$25) was divided among the workers. The following figures will shew the work done in the workshops.

List of articles made:

Shirts	2040	Dresses	300
Pants	2860	Women's underwear	373
Quilts	104	Flannel skirts	244
Quilted skirts.....	197	Aprons	200
Overalls	186	Col. aprons.....	340
Boys' suits	3	Underwaists	222
Stockings	918	Jackets	22
Socks	1462	Infants' clothing	50
Mitts	170		

Inmates have been employed as far as practicable in the industries best suited to their capacity. There are always a number who through want of physical strength are wholly unfitted for heavy work. Nevertheless a greater number have been employed this year in the public laundry.

Incapables.

During the year six inmates have been received who are incapable of work of any kind, two of these are subject to severe epileptic fits, one is partially blind, one has a broken wrist, and two are infirm. These women do not add to the revenue of the Reformatory, and they require a great deal of care and watching, especially those subject to epileptic fits.

Improvements.

The laundry work has increased so much that it has been found necessary to build another drying room and laundry, which we hope to occupy in a couple of months.

The old water closets have been removed, they have been replaced by new ones of an improved kind.

Change in Staff.

Two attendants resigned, and once was dismissed. Three attendants were appointed to replace them. One was engaged to take charge of the girls under eighteen years of age.

At present all are working satisfactorily.

The attendants are always ready to give encouragement and assistance to those who are anxious to redeem their characters. In many instances they visit them when in situations and endeavour to strengthen and sustain them in their good resolutions.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE.

As early as 1847, Dr. Channing, at a lecture delivered in Boston, said: "Society has hitherto employed its energy chiefly to punish crime; it is infinitely more important to prevent it." This idea appears to be slowly gaining ground in Ontario. We now have a population of forty-three children, sixteen have been received and nine discharged; out of the nine four were apprenticed, two discharged on the expiration of sentence and situations provided for them, two were claimed by friends, and one, a girl under fourteen years of age who had been sentenced to the Reformatory for a term of six months, at the expiration of that time was, at her own request, allowed to enter the Refuge. After a short time, disliking the restraint, she left.

We are happy to be able to report that of those apprenticed all are doing well.

Great progress has been made in the classes. The giving of small prizes at Christmas and midsummer is a great incentive to further exertions.

We are well pleased to see the girls improve so much in knitting and hand sewing. All the clothes worn at the Refuge are made by the girls. The following is a list of articles made:—

Dresses	85	Aprons	50
Skirts	74	Unenumerated articles..	335
Drawers	28	Stockings knit	68
Chemises	19	Stockings footed	60
Night dresses	14		

The girls obtained first and second prizes for knitting and hand sewing from the Industrial Exhibition.

The training here is more domestic than educational. Since June all the cooking for the staff has been done most satisfactorily by two of the girls under instruction.

On the 14th of March two of the girls made their escape, about seven o'clock in the evening. They were in the play-ground, and by placing a plank against the fence they managed to get over. They were returned to us the next morning very much exhausted and very cold, as they had taken no outdoor clothing. They expressed great sorrow for their foolish conduct. Escapes could easily be made from the Refuge, as the doors are never locked except at night.

There has been no case of serious illness among the girls; their general health is good.

Owing to the steady increase in the Refuge, it will be advisable to have a laundry built to provide employment for the girls, where they could be taught to be good laundresses.

We strongly recommend this, as there is no accommodation for teaching this most necessary branch of domestic work.

The same alterations in the water-closets have been made here as were made at the Reformatory.

A shed is being built in the play-ground, where the girls can take exercise in inclement weather.

As in former years, the children have enjoyed several excursions to High Park. One pic-nic was given by Wm. Gooderham, Esq.; he sent them in vans to the Park, and supplied them with refreshments.

They enjoyed the usual sail in a yacht, at the expense of the Government.

Twenty-one of the older girls were taken to the Industrial Exhibition.

In comparing the punishment book, we notice fewer punishments administered this year than in past years; this proves that the longer the girls are with us the better their conduct becomes.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. J. O'REILLY,

Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR
THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1884.

Number of inmates, October 1st, 1883	102
“ “ since received	156
Re-transferred from Lunatic Asylum, Hamilton, to complete sentence.	1
Total number of inmates	259
Discharged on expiration of sentence	127
“ on payment of fines	5
“ by remission of sentence	2
Died	2
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum	3
Remaining in custody, September 30th, 1884	120
	259

Nature of Sentences.

Sentenced direct to Reformatory	96
“ to common gaols	60
	156

Nationalities.

England	30
Ireland	34
Scotland	2
Canada	68
United States	18
Germany	2
Newfoundland	2
	156

Religious Denominations.

Episcopalians	55	
Roman Catholics	58	
Presbyterians	4	
Baptists	10	
Methodists	26	
Lutheran	1	
Unknown	2	
		— 156

Social Condition.

Married	89	
Single	67	
		— 156

Temperate or Intemperate.

Temperate ..	44	
Intemperate	112	
		— 156

Education.

Read and write	69	
Read only	43	
Neither read nor write	44	
		— 156

Ages.

Under 18	23	
From 18 to 20	8	
“ 20 to 30	57	
“ 30 to 40	32	
“ 40 to 50	24	
“ 50 to 60	8	
“ 60 to 70	3	
Over 70	1	
		— 156

Sentences.

For 3 months	1	
“ 6 “	82	
“ 9 “	2	
“ 12 “	41	
“ 15 “	2	
“ 16 “	2	
“ 18 “	4	
“ 20 “	3	
“ 22 “	1	

For 23 months.....	13
“ 1 year and 360 days	3
“ “ 364 days	1
“ 3 years	1
	— 156
Average period.....	10.58 months.

Crimes.

Assault	1
“ drunkenness and prostitution.....	1
Causing a disturbance by being drunk	3
Drunkenness.....	15
Drunk and disorderly	2
Drunkenness and vagrancy	2
“ vagrancy and prostitution.....	2
Forgery	1
Fraud	1
Frequenting a house of ill-fame	3
“ a disorderly house	8
Giving liquor to an Indian	1
Inmate of a house of ill-fame	7
“ “ disorderly house	1
Keeping a house of ill-fame	10
“ a disorderly house	12
Larceny.....	29
Larceny and drunkenness.....	1
Obtaining money under false pretences	1
Prostitution	6
“ and night walking	1
Receiving stolen goods.....	1
Vagrancy	31
“ and drunkenness.....	3
“ “ prostitution	10
Unlawfully and maliciously wounding	1
Wandering	2
	— 156

Occupations.

Charwomen	2
Cooks	2
Dressmaker	1
Housekeepers	16
Laundresses	4
No occupation	16
Prostitutes	41
Seamstresses	4
Second-hand dealer	1
Servants	65
Spinner	1
Tailoress	1
Washerwoman	1
Weaver	1
	— 156

COUNTIES from which inmates were received.

COUNTIES.	Sentenced direct to Reformatory.	Sentenced to Common Gaols and subsequently removed.	Total.
Carleton	2	13	15
Elgin	4		4
Essex	8		8
Frontenac	5		5
Grey	5		5
Hastings	3		3
Kent	3	4	7
Lambton		1	1
Lanark	1		1
Leeds and Grenville	5	3	8
Lincoln	2		2
Middlesex	2	2	4
Ontario	1		1
Oxford	4	1	5
Peterborough	1		1
Simcoe	2	1	3
Victoria	1		1
Waterloo	1	1	2
Wellington	2		2
Wentworth	24	16	40
York	20	18	38
	96	60	156

NUMBER OF DAYS WORK DONE BY INMATES DURING THE YEAR.

Industrial Department.

Knitting to fill orders	4,043
Shirt, quilt, overall and pant making	5,999½
Laundry (City, Canadian Pacific Railway, and Central Prison)...	4,594
	<hr/> 14,636½

Domestic Labour.

Assisting in Library	18
Corridor cleaning	3,025½
Cooks	1,438
Bakery	916
Dining room	1,457
Laundry (inmates, officers and attendants)	2,599
Learning to sew	722
Learning to knit	284
Sewing and mending for Reformatory	3,896¼
“ “ own clothing	478½
Nursery (attending infants)	254
Nurse (hospital and insane inmates)	390
	<hr/> 15,478¼

REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT.

Number of inmates, October 1st, 1883	36
“ “ since received	16
	—52
Since discharged by expiration of sentence	3
“ “ Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	1
Apprenticed by order of Inspector (under provisions of the Act)....	4
Left the Refuge, July 2nd	1
Remaining in custody, September 30th, 1884	43
	—52

Nature of Sentence.

Direct to Refuge	15
Came by her own desire and by permission of Inspector	1
	—16

Nationalities.

Canada	14
England	2
	—16

Religious Denominations.

Episcopalians	11
Roman Catholic	2
Methodist	2
Baptist	1
	—16

Education.

Read and write	2
Read	2
Neither read nor write	12
	—16

Ages.

Six years	1
Seven years	1
Eight years	2
Nine years	1
Ten years	1
Twelve years	1
Thirteen years	5
Fourteen years	4
	—16

Offences.

Vagrancy	11
Larceny	1
Incorrigibility	4
	—16

Sentences.

Six months	1
Twenty-three months	1

Two years	2
Five years	3
Indefinite	9
	—16

Counties.

Brant	2
Frontenac	2
Grey	2
Lambton	2
Lincoln	1
Lennox and Addington	1
Simcoe	1
Wentworth	1
York	2
Ontario	1
Welland	1
	—16

NUMBER OF DAYS.

	October.	November.	December.	January, 1884.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	36	36	36	34	36	36	36	37	37	39	40	45
2	36	36	36	34	36	36	36	37	37	38	40	45
3	36	36	36	34	36	36	36	37	37	38	40	45
4	37	36	36	34	36	36	36	37	38	38	40	45
5	37	36	36	34	36	36	36	37	38	38	40	45
6	37	36	36	33	36	36	36	37	38	38	40	45
7	37	36	36	33	36	36	36	37	38	38	40	45
8	37	36	36	33	36	36	36	37	38	38	40	45
9	37	36	36	33	36	36	36	37	38	38	40	45
10	37	36	36	33	36	36	36	37	38	38	40	45
11	37	36	36	33	36	36	36	37	38	38	40	45
12	37	36	35	33	36	36	36	37	38	38	42	45
13	37	36	35	33	36	36	36	37	38	38	43	45
14	37	36	35	33	36	36	36	37	38	38	43	45
15	37	36	35	33	36	36	36	37	38	39	45	45
16	37	36	35	33	36	36	36	37	38	39	46	45
17	37	36	35	33	36	36	36	37	38	39	46	45
18	37	36	35	33	36	36	36	37	38	39	46	45
19	37	36	34	35	36	36	36	37	38	39	45	45
20	37	36	34	35	36	36	36	37	38	39	45	45
21	37	36	34	35	36	36	36	37	38	39	45	46
22	37	36	34	35	36	36	36	37	38	39	45	46
23	37	36	34	35	36	36	36	37	38	40	45	47
24	37	36	34	35	36	36	36	37	38	40	45	46
25	37	36	34	35	36	36	36	37	39	40	45	46
26	37	36	34	36	36	36	36	37	39	40	45	46
27	37	36	34	36	36	36	36	37	39	40	45	44
28	37	36	34	36	36	36	36	37	39	40	45	44
29	37	36	34	36	36	36	36	37	39	40	45	43
30	37	36	34	36	.....	36	37	37	39	40	45	43
31	36	.....	34	36	.....	36	.....	37	.....	40	45	.....
Total	1141	1080	1083	1060	1008	1116	1081	1147	1161	1205	1339	1351

Total days' stay, 13772. Average daily population 372⁶⁷/₃₆₅
Highest population, 46.
Lowest 33.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

ROBT. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

TORONTO, 1st October, 1884.

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities:

SIR,—I have the honour of herewith submitting to you my Annual Report as Surgeonⁿ of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females, and Industrial Refuge for Girls, for the year ending September 30th, 1884.

REFORMATORY.

I am pleased to be able to report that considering the number of inmates, the sources from which they come, and other circumstances, the health generally has been good, and will favourably compare with other institutions.

There were but two deaths during the year, viz.: M. A. M., who deliberately committed suicide on the night of May 14th, 1884, by strangulation in her cell; and M. F., who died suddenly from heart disease on the night of May 31st, 1884, in her cell. In both instances an inquest was held by Coroner Duncan.

A third inmate, M. T., a consumptive, who had for some considerable time been an inmate of the Reformatory Hospital, was, after the forwarding of a certificate of her physical condition to the Minister of Justice, released by that official.

Notwithstanding there are several inmates more or less insane in the institution, they are usually manageable, although at times some of them require the especial attention of an attendant, or locking up, to prevent injury or general disturbance. During the past year, however, three have required removal to Asylums for the insane. Two who had been insane before their admission became worse as time passed, and were removed on the 4th of October, 1884; while a third case rapidly developed without any previously observed symptoms into first a religious mania and shortly after into a violent form of insanity, and was removed on the 3rd July, 1884. The conveniences and surroundings of a mental and moral character are ill adapted for treating insane cases, and it is to be regretted that not a year passes but several insane cases are sent to the Reformatory.

Again, the institution is forced into becoming a sort of refuge for old and debilitated cases, whose whole life has been a variation between an outside debauch and a prison recuperation. This class forms the greater portion of those requiring medical and hospital treatment, and are neither productive to the institution, nor qualified to inaugurate a better career in life when sentence expires.

To the foregoing may be added pregnant women and mothers with their children. Such arrivals lead to hospital and nursery provisions being required sometime during the period of sentence, and to an increased expense over the ordinary inmate, with less production of service to the Reformatory.

It is a fact that a very large proportion of the inmates have been professional prostitutes or chronic drunkards, and in many cases both, and hence I have a large amount of constitutional and chronic disease to treat. Added to this there is an increased amount of sickness due to the proneness of the sex to many special ailments.

Constitutional disease has since the opening of the Reformatory been a prevailing class of ailment, and necessitated the establishment of a specific (or Syphilitic) ward, where the inmates, though under treatment, could at the same time have their labour utilized. Isolation to prevent the spread of Syphilis to other inmates has been constantly maintained. During the past year no less than twenty-four cases of Syphilis have occupied the specific ward. Of these eleven cases were in the secondary stage, twelve in the tertiary stage, and one (a pitiable sight) was inherited Syphilis. Of the twenty-four inmates, nine were in at the beginning of the statistical year, and fifteen were admitted during the year. At the close of the year only three remained. A portion of the others were discharged cured, while the remainder left owing to expiration of term of sentence. One inmate went direct to the City Hospital from the Reformatory. This class of cases are not rated as hospital cases, owing to their ability to work to some extent, whereas inmates of the Reformatory Hospital are severely sick, or injured, or incapacitated from all work while there. The daily average number of inmates in the Syphilitic ward and under treatment was 7.77.

During the year thirty-eight inmates spent some portion of their term of sentence in the Reformatory Hospital. Of these fifteen spent from one to ten days' time as patients; seven spent from eleven to twenty days; five spent from twenty-one to thirty days. Of the remaining eleven cases the days spent by each severally, with the disease for which treated, were :—

33 days.....	Psoas abscess.
33 “	Acute rheumatism.
36 “	Persistent masturbation.
41 “	Acute rheumatism and bronchitis.
41 “	Disorders of pregnancy and child birth.
53 “	Insanity and general debility.
61 “	Chronic phthisis.
66 “	Acute rheumatism and heart disease.
81 “	Varicose ulcers of leg.
86 “	Chronic phthisis.
95 “	Epilepsy.

The daily average of inmates in hospital was 2.57.

The daily average of cases presenting for treatment during the year was 7.91, excluding inmates of the hospital and syphilitic wards; while the daily average of those presenting who were so sick as to be incapacitated for work was .90.

As might be anticipated, not a few reported themselves, under the pretence of being sick, with a view to escaping some particular work, when nothing ailed them, or at the most something very frivolous was the matter. In this class there were 78 presentations.

By the following figures it will be seen that the daily average number of inmates treated during the year, was as follows, viz. :—

In Hospital.....	2.57
In Syphilitic Ward.....	7.77
Casuals	7.91
Total	18.25

While the daily average of those sick and incapacitated for work was as follows, viz. :

In Hospital ..	2.57
Temporary sick .....	.90
Total	3.47

The large number of cases of biliousness, indigestion and constipation, is doubtless due to the change from a rough active out and indoor life, to one of restraint and indoor life. This is in part remedied by affording outdoor recreation in the yards during a portion of each day.

The old and debilitated inmates are, when it is necessary, supplied with woollen guernseys.

In the hospital the diet varies from the ordinary course in the dining hall of the Reformatory. Those who are ill receive according to their ailment or physical state what is the best adapted to their condition, and in quantities proportionate.

Very few complaints have been or could be made by inmates regarding the diet. I have at unexpected intervals visited the dining-hall and have partaken of the dinner furnished inmates and invariably found it ample and sometimes more than ample in quantity and good in quality. From the various memorandums of inspection, I quote the following, which may be accepted as a fair criterion of the daily dinner, and no complaint has been made of any other meal.

“ 24th October, 1883.—Partook of inmates' dinner, which included soup, bread, beef and carrots, which were of good quality.”

"22nd January, 1884.—Partook to-day of soup, bread and meat, of inmates' dinner, and find them good."

"12th March, 1884.—I partook of inmates' dinner to-day and consider it excellent. Bread, soup, meat and potatoes all good."

"15th July, 1884.—Had a lunch from inmates' dinner to-day and found good corn-beef, potatoes and bread."

"11th September, 1884.—I visited the dining-room to-day and found each inmate supplied with about a half a pound of boiled beef, one large bowl of soup, a thick slice of bread, and corn. I am informed by the Superintendent that this is the first time the inmates have had corn this season."

When complaint has been made at any long intervals, it has not been on account of insufficiency, but rather because the food itself, or the mode of its preparation, did not meet the approval of the complainer. In March last I was asked by the Superintendent to see a carcass of mutton in the cooler, against which complaint had been made, and I reported that in my judgment it was diseased, for the appearance and smell were both favourable to that view, and I had no hesitation in condemning it. I report this case as it was, I believe, the only existing just ground for complaint during the year, and this was removed so soon as made known.

The Lying-in-Chamber had but three occupants during the year.

Following is the record of births, viz. :—

March 4th, 1884.....	Male child born, delicate.
July 30th, 1884.....	Female " small but healthy.
Aug. 26th, 1884.....	Male " large and healthy.

Besides the three births, two children were admitted, the one an infant, was immediately separated from its mother and the latter at once consigned to the specific ward for the treatment of syphilis, with which she was afflicted. The other was a little girl of two years of age, who was suffering with whooping-cough. Of the five inmates of the nursery during the year two have left the institution and three remain; none have died. Mothers remain in the Hospital Lying-in-Ward for two weeks, after which the infants are transferred to the nursery.

As in former years, I have still adopted the precaution of vaccinating each inmate not already vaccinated, or not bearing evidence of having had smallpox. The number of inmates vaccinated during the year was fourteen.

Every sanitary precaution thought of has been adopted, the bedding and cells have at various times been examined and have been found with scarcely an exception clean, dry, light, and well ventilated and well supplied.

I am pleased to report that the recent changes in the water closets and baths is, in a sanitary point of view, a great improvement on the past, and which with the good ventilation and graded temperature obtained by a judicious distribution of thermometers throughout the corridors and work-rooms, has placed this institution in about as safe a sanitary condition as it is possible to secure.

The health of officials and attendants has during the year been better than in previous years.

I regret the fact that hitherto when the Chief Guard (who is solely entrusted with the care of medicines, their administration, and responsible for carrying out professional directions both in the hospital and throughout the different wards, as well as the Industrial Refuge for Girls) has become fairly well acquainted with these peculiar duties, a change takes place, and the work of instruction and training begins *de novo*. It is very important, indeed it might be the saving of life, to have at least one competent attendant ready to act in any emergency.

The different points to be visited, the hospital, the syphilitic ward, the nursery, the casual sick in cells in different corridors, and the girls in the Refuge, require considerable time at my hands, to say nothing of the preparation and dispensing of medicines.

An intelligent, careful and trained attendant is indispensable, and with frequent change, there can never be the same degree of efficiency.

In this connection I may say that the present Chief Guard is becoming proficient in the discharge of these peculiar duties.

PRESENTATIONS for treatment during the year, excluding hospital cases.

DISEASE.	No.	DISEASE.	No.
Abrasions	47	Diarrhœa	66
Abscess	15	Dysentery	3
Acne.....	1	Dysmenorrhœa	76
Amenorrhœa	17	Dyspepsia	4
Anæmia	2	Dysuria	1
Aphonia	1	Earache	26
Asthma	2	Eczema	8
Ague	4	Endometritis	10
Bilious	229	Enteritis	1
Boils	7	Epilepsy	17
Bronchitis.....	8	Erysipelas.....	2
Burns	16	Erythema	3
Cancer.....	2	Febriculæ.....	18
Catarrh	1	Fractures, finger.....	3
Cephalalgia	100	Gastralgia.....	27
Chancroids	5	Goitre	1
Chemosis.....	3	Gonorrhœa	1
Colds, simple	182	Glossitis	1
Colds, severe	22	Heart Disease	1
Congestion, kidneys	21	Hæmoptysis.....	5
do ovaries	3	Hemorrhoids	8
do uterus.....	3	Hoarseness	9
Conjunctivitis	15	Housemaid's Knee	2
Constipation.....	263	Hysteria	16
Contusions and wounds	32	Incontinence of Urine.....	2
Convulsions	7	Indigestion	112
Corneitis	8	Inflammation, head or face	24
Coryza	2	do upper extremities.....	15
Cramps	35	do lower extremities	8
Croup	2	do bursæ	1
Cough	57	do glands	5

PRESENTATIONS for treatment during the year, excluding hospital cases.

DISEASE.	No.	DISEASE.	No.
Influenza.....	4	Pregnancy, disorders of	2
Ingrowing toenails.....	1	Progressive Muscular Atrophy	1
Insanity	9	Pruritis	4
Insomnia	4	Psoriasis	11
Iritis	1	Retention of Urine	2
Irritable bladder	11	Rheumatism, acute	4
Laryngitis.....	1	do sub-acute and chronic	113
Leucorrhœa	23	do gonorrhœal	2
Lumbago.....	11	Ringworm	2
Malingers and frivolous	78	Roseola	1
Masturbation.....	9	Scabies.....	1
Meno-pause	2	Scrofula.....	6
Menorrhagia	24	Septicæmia.....	3
Metritis.....	39	Sorethroat, simple	64
Metrorrhagia.....	2	Sprains	12
Nausea	17	Suppression Urine	2
Neuralgia	60	Syphilis, secondary	35
Edema	1	do tertiary	29
Operations (minor) for removal of small tumors and growths, external and internal; dilatation of osuteri; removal of metal points, needles, etc.....	19	do hereditary	3
Ophthalmia	4	Teeth extracted	29
Otitis	9	Toothache	44
Ovaritis	3	Tonsillitis	15
Pains, alleged and simple, in various parts of the body.....	215	Ulcers	27
Paralysis	2	Uterus, ulceration	27
Pediculœ	10	do displacements.....	2
Pharyngitis	3	Vaccinated	14
Phlebitis	3	Varicose Veins.....	2
Phthisis, acute	1	Vaginitis	1
do chronic	5	Vertigo	9
Pleurisy.....	1	Weakness from debauch and sickness.....	101
		Worms.....	18

MONTHLY record of cases other than hospital cases.

MONTHS.	Casuals or Ordinary Cases Presenting.				Dark Cell.	Syphilitic Ward.	
	Total cases seen.	Daily average of cases.	Total cases sick.	Daily average sick.	Visits to inmates.	Total inmates.	Daily average.
October, 1883.....	194	6·25	27	·87	13	13	11·12
November, “.....	230	7·66	28	·93	3	12	11·93
December, “.....	245	7·90	37	1·19	3	13	11·90
January, 1884.....	268	8·64	39	1·25	2	10	9·16
February, “.....	257	8·86	23	·79	2	12	6·65
March, “.....	290	9·35	28	·90	1	9	9·00
April, “.....	223	7·43	28	·93	.....	10	8·03
May, “.....	271	8·74	31	1·00	.....	7	6·58
June, “.....	194	6·46	19	·63	4	6	6·00
July, “.....	261	8·41	20	·66	.....	8	6·25
August, “.....	239	7·70	39	1·25	3	8	4·90
September, “.....	226	7·53	25	·83	.....	3	1·80

CASES treated in the Reformatory Hospital.

DISEASE.	No.	DISEASE.	No.
Abcess	2	Hæmoptysis.....	2
Ague	1	Housemaids' Knee.....	1
Asthma	1	Insanity.....	2
Burn.....	1	Inflammation, gland.....	1
Bronchitis.....	2	do face.....	1
Caries.....	1	Masturbation.....	1
Childbirth	3	Metritis	2
Conjunctivitis	1	Neuralgia	4
Congestion of lungs.	1	Operation, tenotomy.....	1
Cough, severe	1	Otitis	2
Contusion and wound	2	Phthisis, chronic.....	2
Convulsions, hysterical.....	1	Rheumatism, acute	5
Corneitis	1	do chronic.....	4
Debility and weakness	4	Severe cold	2
Diarrhœa, chronic	2	Severe biliousness	1
Dysentery, acute	1	Sprained ankle	1
Epilepsy	1	Spinal irritation	1
Erysipelas	2	Ulcers	2
Hysteria	1	Ulcerated sore throat	1
Heart Disease	1	Vomiting	1

MONTHLY RECORD of hospital cases.

MONTHS.	Total inmates.	Total days.	Average inmates per day.	MONTHS.	Total inmates.	Total days.	Average inmates per day.
October, 1883	3	67	2.16	April, 1884.....	5	68	2.19
November, "	5	65	2.16	May, "	9	89	2.87
December, "	4	28	.90	June, "	7	90	3.00
January, 1884	11	109	3.51	July, "	6	96	3.09
February, "	7	60	2.06	August, "	6	119	3.83
March, "	5	80	2.58	September, "	5	75	2.50

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

I am pleased to be able to report that the health of the girls of the Industrial Refuge has been excellent. This institution has been singularly free from all epidemics. There has not been a single accident of any importance, not a case of serious illness during the whole year, nor a death since its opening four years ago.

From the tabulated statement which follows, it will be seen that the ailments have all been of a mild type. .

It was at one time feared that the practice of the solitary vice would prove a formidable evil in the Refuge, but candour and plain speaking, with a setting forth of the evil consequences that must follow its practice, has had a good effect, and I have the best of reasons for believing that the wisdom of the course adopted to check it has been satisfactorily proven.

The harmonizing of labour, refreshment, instruction, recreation and sleep, in their proper proportions has made the children, with very few exceptions, the pictures of health and contentment.

The same precautions have been adopted here as in the Reformatory in all matters pertaining to the sanitary condition of the building, etc. The place throughout is kept scrupulously clean.

FOLLOWING are the diseases or ailments treated during the year, with the number of girls afflicted with each.

DISEASE.	No.	DISEASE.	No.
Abscess	2	Inflammation (Gland)	2
Abrasious	1	Inflammation (Hand)	1
Acne	1	Leucorrhœa ..	1
Bilious	2	Masturbation	7
Cold (Simple)	9	Poison (from the Ivy plant)	1
Cold (Severe)	1	Sore throat	9
Constipation	2	Teeth extracting	5
Cough	6	Toothache	7
Cramps	1	Vaccinated	4
Erythema	1	Wounds	2
Indigestion	1	Worms	1

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. KING, M.D.,
Surgeon.

REPORT ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL OF THE ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY.

The school has been continued regularly during the year, the good results being even more apparent than in former years.

Both teachers and pupils (adults and children) have been regular and punctual in attendance, and with but few exceptions have given earnest and deep attention to lessons and addresses from the desk.

The staff of teachers, including superintendents of the Sabbath School, numbers twenty-three.

From time to time distinguished Christian workers have addressed the school, among others Mr. George Soltau, evangelist, Mr. Fegan and Mr. Brace, England, and Mr. Wm. Gooderham, Toronto.

The singing of the inmates is greatly improved, all, especially the children of the Refuge, entering with a zest and heartiness into this part of the service which is very pleasant to hear.

At the Christmas season, through the kindness of the Directors of the Upper Canada Bible Society, a copy of God's Word was presented to each of the Protestant inmates. Christmas cards, the gift of the teachers, were also distributed, and at various times during the year much interest has been aroused by the circulation of leaflets, tracts, books, pictures, papers, and other periodicals.

Whenever required, the teachers have provided suitable clothing for discharged inmates.

Both superintendent and lady superintendent converse every Lord's day, individually, with a large number of the inmates. Frequently from twelve to twenty persons are thus spoken to, and there is abundant evidence that many, through these conversations, have been led to a knowledge of the truth. The corridors, cells and hospital, are also visited.

During the year eighteen (as nearly as may be ascertained), were provided for by the teachers, upon their discharge from the institution. Three were sent to excellent situations; one to friends at a distance; two to furnished rooms; one to the Industrial Refuge, Yorkville; and eleven to the Haven, 206 Seaton Street. Four of those sent to the Haven were provided with good situations.

The Haven has sheltered for lengthened periods nine discharged inmates, viz., A. G., and infant, five months; S. C. and infant, three months; M. W. and infant, three months; H. H., two months; Mrs. F., three weeks, and S. McC., two weeks.

From fifteen to twenty of the discharged inmates are living in their own homes, or in situations in the city; these are visited sometimes as frequently as twice a week by the teachers.

Several of the teachers correspond regularly with their discharged pupils, and the letters received are often interesting and encouraging.

Perfect harmony and accord have prevailed among the workers, and the unwearied kindness and unvarying courtesy of the superintendents of the institution, guards, etc., is greatly appreciated.

A spirit of enquiry is being aroused in the minds of many, a steady growth of morality and spirituality is plainly visible, and the teachers enter upon another year with no inconsiderable amount of faith and hope. They specially commend the preventive work of the Refuge, and the efforts which are being made to secure a better classification of the adult inmates.

W. H. HOWLAND,

Superintendent.

Mrs. M. J. HARVIE,

Assistant Superintendent.

THE ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS, PENETANGUISHENE.

During the past year satisfactory progress has been made in adding to the Reformatory such structural additions and improvements as will in many ways be of permanent benefit to the institution.

It is apparent that when the object is to instruct as well as to restrain that suitable buildings and appliances are a most necessary provision, and especially in this case, where the domestic work is wholly done by the boys. The reconstructed laundry, the new well-lighted and ventilated kitchen, and the securely and comfortably enclosed pump-house, all erected or refitted during the past year, will largely contribute to the comfort and discipline of the Reformatory, and while adding materially to its safety will in many respects leave the building proper in a much more finished and complete state.

In making the improvements indicated, as well as those completed under the direction of the Public Works Department, due regard has been had to the sanitary condition of the institution. Indeed, the principal reason for immediate action being taken in these matters was the outbreak of typhoid fever during the past winter, an account of which will be found in notes of inspection and the report of the Surgeon which follow.

Apart from the unusual occurrence of an epidemic disease, nothing else has taken place to disturb the satisfactory working of the institution during the year under report, and it is gratifying to note that the general order and progress of the schools and routine work has not suffered, but on the contrary it is evident that there is substantial improvement in the general working and discipline of the Reformatory.

The movements of the Reformatory population are shewn in the subjoined statement:

Number of boys in residence on the 1st October, 1883	245
Admitted during the year	81
Returned after attempted escape	1
	327
Total in residence during the year	327
Discharged	54
Transferred to the Central Prison	1
Reprieved	25
Died	3
Escaped	2
	85
Number in residence on the 30th September, 1884	242

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon my inspection visits are annexed:

"I beg herewith to append a copy of the report from the Surgeon of the Reformatory for Boys, dated the 18th February, in which he states that typhoid fever has made its appearance in that institution.

"In consequence of this information I visited the Reformatory on the 22nd and 23rd inst., with the view of investigating and reporting principally upon its present sanitary condition, and the following are my notes of inspection made on this occasion, which I beg to submit:

"From the Surgeon and Superintendent I learned that quite a number of cases of typhoid fever have occurred in the village of Penetanguishene and neighbouring country during the past four or five months, and that on the 19th ult. one of the Reformatory boys had an attack which developed into a mild, though well defined case.

"At intervals of about a week apart four others have similarly been seized. The surgeon reports the condition of each patient to be favourable, and the present appearance of four of them (those first attacked) indicates their rapid restoration to health and strength.

"The steps taken to prevent the spread of the disease are likely to prove effective, and the most judicious measures were at once taken to secure the comfort and good treatment of the patients by converting the Protestant chapel into a sick-room. The isolated position, ample area, and good ventilation of the chapel renders it particularly well adapted for this purpose, and it is gratifying to notice the comfortable surroundings of the patients.

"Strict inquiry has been made with the view of ascertaining the local cause for the appearance of the disease, and from the history of the existing cases it does not appear that any local position in the Reformatory has been exempt, or that being more closely employed in any particular portion has in consequence left the occupants more liable to an attack. The five boys now ill were separated in their usual occupations, one of them had been engaged in out-door work, one in the wash-room, another in the shoe-shop, and the others were at school and in the play room. Each dormitory also has a former occupant on the sick list.

"An examination of the water supply indicated that no reasonable apprehensions can be entertained in regard to its cleanliness and freedom from impurities; and the usual cleanliness and order observed in the Reformatory and its surroundings would also warrant the conclusion that the disease could not arise from inattention or neglect in this regard to general routine and domestic order.

"There is, however, reason to suppose that the appearance of the disease, to some extent, may be due to the want of proper ventilation in one of the drains leading from the central or original building, as well as to the present condition of the basement of that section of the building.

"Owing to the corroding of the steam and water pipes which underlie the stone flagging in the basement, and the necessity for reaching and replacing them properly, a trench has been dug the full length of this part of the building. In forming the trench the earth has been removed as it was dug, but in washing and scrubbing from time to time in the laundry, kitchen and halls, a large quantity of water has found its way through the interstices of the stone floors, and the excavated earth has been saturated with this dirty water for years past. As the upturning and exposure of this earth, together with the more dilapidated and open condition of the drain, are the only changes in the ordinary condition of the matters in or about the institution, I am of opinion that to these, as local causes, may be attributed the cases of fever which have lately appeared.

"The measures taken will no doubt prevent a recurrence of the mischief from this cause, as the trench is being solidly constructed with good brick, well laid in cement, and when finished will exclude the water and gases. Provision has also been made in the estimates for the current year, for a sum sufficient for the reconstruction and ventilation of this drain. But to complete the work the stone flagging will also have to be laid in cement, and the joints thoroughly filled with it, otherwise a good sanitary condition in the Reformatory may not be secured.

"Another improvement of equal value would be the removal of the laundry and kitchen, as previously recommended, the former to the old carpenter shop,

and the latter to the east wing of the main building. The attention of the Government will be called to the desirability of effecting these changes.

"The general appearance of the boys on the occasion of this visit was very satisfactory. Their clothing was generally in good condition, and no indication of ill health appeared except in the cases referred to. On the first morning of my visit they were distributed and employed as follows :—

At school	116
In the several shops, engine room.....	31
At stables and outside work	26
Hauling cord wood.....	7
Cooking, cleaning and domestic work	27
Sick, and attendants in hospital	11
Under punishment	2
Night duty	1
Band practice	18

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"During an interview with the county school inspector, who was paying an official visit to the Reformatory, I learned that the more advanced classes will, in many respects, bear a very favourable comparison with the average of such classes in the common schools in the county, especially in regard to proficiency in writing, arithmetic, geography and history, but that they are deficient in composition.

"The junior classes are reported to be much behind the average of such classes in the common schools, and as those classes are made up of the later entrants to the Reformatory, the statement confirms the many evidences already existing as to the greater liability of neglected and unoccupied minds to drift into mischief and crime.

"Apart from the disordered condition of the basement in consequence of the present repairs, etc., in progress, the Reformatory, both internally and in its surroundings, was found to be well kept and in good order. A marked improvement was also observed in the laundry work, due to the personal supervision of the deputy superintendent who now attends to it, in consequence of the unsatisfactory condition in which it was recently done.

"In company with the Provincial Architect, I made a second visit of inspection to the Reformatory for Boys on the 7th and 8th July. The principal object of this visit was to determine in regard to the improvements and alterations in progress, and to those to be made during the present season.

"A computation of the amount already expended, together with a careful estimate of what will yet be required for the several improvements, shews that the appropriations will be sufficient to complete all the work which can properly be undertaken with the Reformatory labour during this year.

"From a sanitary point of view, one of the important changes to be effected is the removal of the laundry from the basement of the Reformatory to the building formerly used as a cigar shop, and as the outbreak of fever during the autumn and winter in the neighbourhood, and subsequently among the inmates of the Reformatory, proves the unsuitable location of the present apartment and the greater exposure of the boys as well, the work has been hurried forward.

"The old shop is now placed on a substantial stone foundation with the necessary drainage effected, and the casing of the outside walls with brick is also finished, which, together with the concrete floor now being laid, will render it thoroughly serviceable for laundry purposes at all seasons of the year. As there

is a question of doubt about the capacity of the boilers in the main building to supply the necessary steam in the new laundry building, at the distance which it would have to be conveyed, the Superintendent is instructed to have the agricultural boiler (now out of use) thoroughly tested, and if found to be serviceable with ordinary repair, to make provision for its use and have it placed in the new building.

"The next important alteration for which an appropriation has been made, is the necessary fitting required to connect a part of the easterly divisions of that wing into a kitchen. In order to accomplish this, at least one-half of the old cell block must be removed, and an examination at this time shews that this can be done safely by the boys, without in any way disturbing the roof or its supports. The Superintendent is authorized to proceed with the work at once, seeing that the old material removed from the block is used, or as much of it as will answer in the reconstruction of the partition walls which are to enclose the new apartment.

"Attention has been called to the worn condition of the tubing in the hot water boiler, rendering it unfit for use in its present state. The Superintendent is therefore authorized to have the necessary repairs made as speedily as possible.

"The repairs, re-shingling of the bursar's house, which have formerly been authorized, are about completed, and after examination shew the work done has been finished in a satisfactory and substantial manner.

"On the occasion of my former visit on the 27th of February the principal interest in matters pertaining to the Reformatory was centered in the health of the boys and the sanitary condition of the institution. In consequence of the outbreak of typhoid fever about the middle of that month, active measures were necessary to counteract the disease and preserve the lives of those who were smitten with it. The first case appeared about the middle of February, and the last boy suffering from it was admitted to the sick-room on the 24th March, and it is gratifying to note that during its prevalence the officers, without distinction, discharged their duties faithfully and with commendable regard for the comfort and well-being of the sick.

"Since the disappearance of the disease the general health of the boys has been excellent, and the 232 who were inmates at the time of this visit were bright and healthy looking, and all actively employed in the usual occupations allotted to them.

[Etc.] "I made a third inspection of this institution on the 10th and 11th October

"On the first day of my visit there were 242 boys in charge, distributed and employed as follows:—

In the carpenter shop.....	4
" engine room	4
" stables	5
" farm and garden	2
Teaming	5
Outside work	13
Picking potatoes	100
Gate	2
Cooks	4
Dining-room.....	6
Laundry	7
Cleaners	17
Supt. and Deputy Supt.'s Houses.....	2

Protestant school.....	14
Catholic "	42
Hospital.....	6
Wing.....	2

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"The general health of the institution during the summer months has been excellent. Scarcely the usual number have been complaining of the lighter ailments to which the lads are more or less subject. About the beginning of September, however, a mild case of typhoid fever appeared, and subsequently two others of the same type occurred, but it is gratifying to state that in each case the patients have made rapid progress to a good recovery, and there does not appear to be grounds for any apprehension that the disease will spread or assume an epidemic form.

"The school-rooms were visited, and the scholars were reported to be attentive and making satisfactory progress. The general discipline of the institution also continues to be in a satisfactory state, and the usual hearty and frank expressions of countenance indicating the comfort and contentment of the boys was the prevailing feature, either when they were seen assembled or distributed at their various employments.

"An examination of the quantity and quality of the food furnished, and the manner in which it was prepared and served shewed, that the dietary was substantial and put on the table in proper condition.

"The several dormitories and all the premises were also examined, and were found to be in good order and properly kept.

"The alterations and improvements of a structural character in progress during the summer are all well advanced. The laundry and kitchen are about ready for occupation, and the work of bricking up the engine and pump-house has been finished, together with the necessary grading of the yard attached, and the roadway leading to the building. The improvements have been substantially made, and in many ways will prove to be of permanent advantage.

"The repairs to and reconstruction of drains, etc., under the direction of the Public Works Department, are also well under way and will be completed in a short time. When finished this work will add much to the sanitary condition of the Reformatory, and put the drains in such order as to require no further expenditure of labour or money for a length of time to come."

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

At my request the Minister of Education desired Mr. Morgan, the Public School Inspector of the District, to examine and report upon the Reformatory Schools. As the result, Mr. Morgan made the following report:—

BARRIE, 29th February, 1884.

To the Minister of Education, Education Department :

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before you the report on the educational condition of the Reformatory for Boys at Penetanguishene, together with such suggestions in the direction of improvement as most obviously present themselves.

I may remark that this is the first time I have *completed* an inspection of the institution, the other occasions having been more preliminary in their nature. On this occasion, however—going up on Monday and returning on Wednesday, and spending in addition a day and part of a day in the institution—I have had a fair opportunity of determining, not only its condition at present, but the causes which have operated and are

still at work to prevent the amount of improvement which might otherwise fairly be looked for.

To prevent misunderstanding, however, let me state at once that the condition of the school, as compared with the majority of rural schools, thoroughly surprised me, as I did not look for the amount of intelligence or the degree of information which I found.

There are three rooms devoted to school purposes ; one a large, finely lighted room, which might with advantage bear sub-division, and two very much smaller rooms. As compared with really good rural schools, the absolute space per pupil is only about one-half what it ought to be, and it is sufficient for the present only because the pupils are in at school for only just half the day, *i.e.*, half attending in the morning and the other half in the afternoon.

In the senior room of the Protestant school, I found the first, third, fourth and fifth classes at work under Mr. E. H. Murphy, a former teacher in my inspectorate, and a gentleman who gives proof of exceptional ability. The number in his room, however, is so great that he is compelled to hand over almost entirely the teaching of the first class to one or two of the older pupils in his room. Holding the belief which I do, that the teaching of class I. is alike the most difficult and the most important part of a teacher's duty, I feel that this arrangement, at present rendered necessary by the pressure of work, is ruinous to the success of the teacher in the higher classes. Obviously there is no present remedy, for every moment of Mr. Murphy's time must be taken up with boys who, at best, can spend only three hours a day in the school-room. In this room I found arithmetic and writing thoroughly taught ; geography and history fairly mastered by the pupils in the higher classes and something done with algebra and Euclid ; English, however, whether written, spoken or read is decidedly poor. The reading lacked clearness of enunciation, correct phrasing, and few pupils even attempted to give any expression. In one or two cases the composition was fairly creditable, the rule was decidedly the other way.

The second class is large enough to occupy a small room, and to be taught by Mr. Ferguson, who was at one time a teacher in North Simcoe. Here, for the first time, the boys are brought under the influence of regular teaching, and it is no doubt owing in some degree to this fact that the educational status of this division is very low indeed.

Passing down stairs to the Roman Catholic schools, I find as unsatisfactory results as in Mr. Ferguson's room. This division includes all the classes from first to fourth. Of itself this is a great difficulty to contend with, the teacher's time being so sub-divided that he can give comparatively little attention to each class. Two other causes also contribute to render the result in this room poor, as compared with Mr. Murphy's division : (1) There has been a constant change of teacher, and the choice would seem to have been sometimes determined by other considerations than educational fitness. I am pleased now to find installed Mr. Madden, a successful teacher and an under-graduate of the University of Toronto. I look for a decided improvement under his management. (2) A comparison of facts elicited from the boys themselves (as per schedule enclosed) reveals the curious fact that in the Protestant school only about one-twentieth had attended no school previous to their entrance into the Reformatory, whilst in the Roman Catholic school about sixty per cent. received their first lesson in that institution. I wish particularly to call your attention to this fact, in view of a strong recommendation to be made further on. It should be noted also that the teachers in the Reformatory labour under a great disadvantage in that they are completely isolated, and have not the opportunities enjoyed by other teachers of keeping abreast with the constant improvement in modes of teaching and methods of government. Had they the privilege of attending teachers' conventions they would undoubtedly derive advantage.

Amid much that calls for criticism it is a pleasure to notice the order and discipline, which are admirable. Nor must it be supposed that it is a sullen and unwilling (though perforce prompt) obedience which the scholars render. On the contrary, my intercourse with them was unmingled pleasure. The warm interest, the bright intelligence and respectful courtesy would put to shame many a school which is, or ought to be, a model. That this is due in part to the teachers is true ; that it is a necessary result of the admirable system observable everywhere through the building does not admit of a doubt.

The first feeling prompted is one of surprise that so much is accomplished under so many disadvantages; the second, and decidedly the more powerful, is regret that the opportunities are so limited. There is no doubt that the boys should look on their sojourn here as a period of probation from which they are removed just as soon as the Warden sees that they are fitted to take their places in the outside world, and an important factor in forming his estimate should be their progress and status in the school-room. Is it too much to hope that the time may come when these boys on leaving will absolutely be sought for, if they leave under good auspices? Such a result is perfectly possible. Already their physique receives thorough attention; the moral condition should be attested to by the Warden, and the mental training should be of a different nature from that which they receive now. The tendency everywhere in the world is towards utilitarianism, and it certainly should be the aim of the teaching in the Reformatory. I would give but little place to algebra, geometry, geography, history, etc., but I would insist on really good reading, writing, English and book-keeping, arithmetic (especially mental and commercial), spelling, mechanical drawing and vocal music, looking also forward to the time when phonography and telegraphy would be added. That such a programme would be impossible with the present staff of teachers is doubtless true, especially with the time the boys are in school. To meet the case two things are urgently needed—another large room and an additional teacher, and a junction of the two schools with proper grading throughout.

(1) I am not aware if this would be possible with the present building, but where so much money has been and still is spent, is it too much to hope that more accommodation may be provided? As far as the head teacher is concerned, one should be obtained who can teach as many of the new subjects as possible, if even it is at a high salary, and in any future changes the same purpose should be kept steadily in view, filling the places in the meantime with occasional teachers—and in some cases this can be done in the adjoining town—of such subjects as cannot be taught by the regular employees.

(2) I am quite aware of the difficulties which would be met with in proposing or attempting a fusion of the two schools under any other circumstances, but whatever feeling exists as to the necessity or advisability of separate schools elsewhere, I think there can be but one in this case. As there are two chaplains, and as the boys are absolutely under the control of the officers of the Reformatory, the amplest provision might be made for separate religious instruction daily, with a total removal of all distinctions or barriers during purely secular teaching. The advantages of such an arrangement are so obvious and unquestionable that it is not necessary to discuss them. Suffice to say that with such a fusion, with a proper grading of the school as a result of such union, with the additional teacher and a couple of hours added daily to the time each pupil is in school, the absolute instruction each boy would receive would be more than doubled, and the practical subjects indicated above could be taught with success. Add to this that it might be arranged for each teacher to teach in every grade those subjects which he taught specially well, and the advantages of such a change become still greater. I do not hesitate to say that the results achieved in two years would, if started now, be looked on as impossible by any one who has not seen the immense advantages derived from a properly graded school with the resulting division of labour.

Finally, whilst I take a deep and powerful personal interest in these schools, and whilst I would sever my connection with them with exceeding regret, I cannot refrain from strongly urging the advisability of filling my place with an Inspector whose duties are so light as to admit of his giving about a week at each inspection, which should take place, if possible, every quarter. With my large district this is impossible to me, and, whilst feeling and appreciating the honour done me by my appointment, my hearty interest in the success of the institution would make me see with pleasure the effecting of a change which would be much for its benefit.

I must acknowledge in conclusion the unvarying courtesy and valuable assistance rendered me by the Warden and other officers, an assistance which greatly facilitated my work and rendered more reliable the conclusions at which I arrived.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. MORGAN.

I have omitted any mention of the fact that there is a deficiency of good blackboard, maps, apparatus, etc., that the attention of the authorities has been called to these defects, and that I believe the want will in a short time be supplied. I give below a summary of the suggested changes :

1. Employment of additional teacher with additional room.
2. Fusion of the two schools into one, with systematic regrading.
3. Two hours longer in school for each pupil.
4. Change in programme, keeping steadily in view the teaching of practical subjects and those which might cause the boys to be rather sought after.
5. Minor improvements about the building.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

The cost of maintaining the Reformatory during the year is shewn hereunder:—

SERVICES.	Total expenditure.		Annual cost per inmate.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
Salaries and wages	15,810	62	65	60
Rations	7,368	21	30	57
Bedding and clothing	4,465	90	18	53
Fuel, light and cleaning	5,486	92	22	77
Furniture and furnishings	733	46	3	04
Farm expenditure	1,875	64	7	78
Ordinary repairs	1,018	40	4	23
Stationery, postage, telegrams and advertising	738	97	3	07
Workshop, tools and fixtures	415	94	1	73
Hospital expenses	104	52	4	3
Chapel, schools and library expenses	384	52	1	59
Officers' travelling expenses	216	43	9	0
Recovering escaped boys	230	75	9	5
Rent of cottages for guards	474	87	1	98
Freight	344	24	1	43
Sundries	856	73	3	55
TOTALS	\$40,526	12	\$168	15

The Report of the Superintendent (with statistical tables attached), the Chaplain, the Schoolmaster and the Surgeon of the Reformatory, will be found in the following pages:—

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

PENETANGUISHENE, Oct. 15, 1885.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honour, herewith, to submit the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys for the year ending September 30th, 1884.

The statistical tables appended will, when compared with 1882-3, shew a decrease in the average number of inmates. In 1882, 249 was the average, increasing to 255 in 1883, whilst this year the average number is reduced to 241. Many reasons might be advanced to account for this reduction, but it is to be regretted that it is not due to a decrease in the number of commitments. The figures fifty-eight represent those for 1883,

in 1884 the number is 81, an increase of 40 per cent. During the year just ended it will be further noted, in respect to the movements of inmates, that only one was transferred to the Central Prison, two escaped, three died, fifty-four were discharged on termination of sentence, and twenty-five obtained remission of sentence through the exercise of executive clemency. These latter figures are the most consolatory of the group as they evidence the fact that, no matter what fluctuations take place in respect to commitments, the number of remissions for good conduct and marked progress keep steadily on the increase. This is the more noteworthy as the system under which these discharges are obtainable is, to say the least, rather difficult of application. This will be better understood when the fact is made known that the system is, in every respect, the same as that which must be followed when executive clemency is sought in favour of the felons and convicts committed to the Penitentiaries of the Dominion. That this is a palpable absurdity is painfully evident, when it is considered that the ages of the large majority of our inmates range from seven to fifteen, and that of these fully 90 per cent. are committed for petty offences. There is reason to believe that this system was first put in operation in connection with the penal institutions referred to, and, that in all its cumbersome details, it is the same now as when first conceived; therefore, in regard to our juvenile offenders it is entirely too stringent in its methods, and these should be modified.

During the past year considerable structural improvements of a radical character were projected and are now approaching completion, the most important being the removal of one half of the remaining portion of the cell structure, and the diversion of the space thus acquired to the purposes of a kitchen, bringing, by this arrangement, the dining-hall and kitchen into closer proximity, besides removing the latter from the dark, dreary, and unhealthy basement, and securing for those employed therein the light and sunshine of the ground floor. The further advantage of securing that the steam and smell of the cooking operations will no longer permeate the main building, is too apparent to require lengthened notice. Similar provision for the better performance of the laundry work, which hitherto had perforce to be relegated to the basement, have been made by the adaptation of the building known as "the old carpenter's shop," situated in the eastern side of the enclosure. The advantages sure to accrue from these much needed improvements can hardly be estimated, and, next to the substitution of the associated dormitories in exchange for the cells, and the removal of the latter structure to make room for the new dining and lecture halls, they will take rank, from a moral and sanitary stand, as being the most important of the structural reforms entered on within a long series of years.

The placing of a stone foundation under the pumping-house and the bricking up of that structure, together with the erection of a brick smoke-stack in its connection—all of which has been done during this summer—are works of some magnitude, and are of too much importance to be overlooked in this report.

For all inmates capable of labour there has been no lack of employment. In fact, had we as many more boys between fourteen and eighteen as we had during the season which permits of earth removal, at work, there would have been no difficulty in utilizing profitably their labours. But, owing to the peculiar sources from whence we derive our workers, no matter how much we may suffer through scantiness of supply, we cannot well give utterance to the lamentation that "the labourers are few."

Still, considerable progress has been made this summer in improving the walks, grounds, etc., within and without the enclosure. The road leading to and the grounds attached to the pumping-house on the bay shore, have had a large amount of labour expended on them, with the result that around the structure itself an extensive area has been levelled and fenced in, and, by making a circuitous roadway in that direction the steep incline has been avoided, and the great difficulty hitherto of reaching it with our teams has thereby been removed. The footway has also been made easy of ascent and descent through the hillside, being provided with levels at regular intervals, these being reached by broad wooden stairways securely placed. When the height and steepness of the declivity (it being at this point nearly 150 feet above the Bay, and almost perpendicular), and the rugged character of the soil is considered, the size and superabundance of

the granite boulders requiring to be removed, and the quantity of earth displaced are taken into account, and that only boys varying in age from thirteen to eighteen were employed thereat, a better idea of the success achieved will be arrived at. The boulders and surplus earth were utilized in making a good wharf, of considerable dimensions, in the vicinity of the pumping-house, the drift saw-logs which line the shore of the Bay in this neighbourhood being appropriated, and used for the purpose of facing up and completing the dock. Other works of a like character as regards utility, and through the same causes alike difficult, have been well started, and we have hopes that before the end of next season these will also be carried to successful completion.

The season being somewhat favourable, the farm and garden returns are more encouraging than they have been for some years past. Our good fortune in this respect will enable us to put away a varied supply of roots and vegetables, sufficient to last until next season's crop is available. Owing to the light and sandy character of the soil, and the fact that the spring-time in this latitude is generally cold and backward, our farming and gardening operations are, through these and kindred causes, rendered precarious. Yet, on the whole, by the liberal use of manure and other fertilizers, and intelligent efforts on the part of those in charge, a very fair average return has so far been maintained.

In the face of difficulties growing out of the economy which we are at all times compelled to practise, we have by patient efforts succeeded in improving to a considerable extent the quality of our horned cattle, and by judicious management of them we are now, for the first time in a number of years, in a position to give our boys a full supply of milk the year round. Early last spring, by the exercise of a little tact, the exclusive services of a thoroughbred bull were for a nominal annual sum secured; therefore, through the new and pure blood thus infused, we may safely speculate on still further improvement in the milk producing qualities of our cattle being effected.

In my reports of 1880-1, not very flattering reference was made to the number, quality and condition of our live stock generally, particular stress being laid on the very poor character of the porcine portion of the stock. As shown above, marked improvements have been made throughout in the quality of our horned cattle, and it is now my very pleasant duty to report similar results in respect to our stock of pigs. This change for the better, when the condition of affairs in 1880-1 is considered, has not been of slow growth, and, taking into account all things, our success in this particular matter is worthy of being noted. Last year I was enabled to state that when the season for packing had arrived, we would be in a position to cure a quantity of pork of our own raising, almost double in amount that of any year during the last decade. Further, that "our stock for next year's purposes is in such numbers and condition, as to justify us in speculating on a reasonable increase in the above shewing." That our speculations then were not without a substantial basis is evidenced by the fact, that, when the Bursar consulted us in reference to meat contracts for the present year, we were happily enabled to say to that officer that he need not include pork in his requisition, as, when the season permitted, we would cure enough of our own raising to meet all our requirements. Our steady progress in this section of stock-raising will be better appreciated, when it is stated that in 1881 purchases of pork to the extent of 13,000 lbs. required to be made; in 1882, 10,000 lbs.; 1883, 8,500 lbs.; 1884, *nil*. Yet this is not all, as, after killing the quantity needed for this year, say 13,500 lbs., we will still have on hand a large stock of store pigs, and these with their increase will, I have reason to hope, be more than sufficient for the requirements of next year. In fact, from being in the past large purchasers, we expect to be, in the near future, sellers of that food commodity. This point, considering all things, not the least being the fact that our piggeries are of the rudest and most uncomfortable character, has not been reached without the usual difficulties attendant on all such attempts where routine must, of necessity, hold sway. That we have so far succeeded is due to patient efforts on the one hand, and active, intelligent exertions on the other. In so far as the latter is concerned, the need of praise is due to the Deputy Superintendent, for in this, as in many other matters of a like nature, where unflagging zeal and persevering endeavour are essential to insure success, he can be thoroughly depended on.

It is not to be expected, in a community such as this, that a whole year should pass without producing the usual average of trials, tribulations and consolations, the latter oft-times being in an inverse ratio to the two former. Yet, such has not been our experience for the past twelve months, for, although our trials and tribulations have not been few, still our consolations more than counterbalance them.

Above, we have inferentially conveyed to you that our trials and anxieties for the past year have not been unreasonably heavy or burthensome, and we are led to so conclude by comparing the present position of affairs with that of the past, more particularly those earlier years when we first grappled with the difficulties which beset us at every point when endeavouring to make the change from the repressive to the paternal system of discipline. The most serious of these were : 1st. That growing out of the hardening process to which they had been so long subjected ; it was exceedingly difficult, at first, to convince the boys that the Government and ourselves were in earnest when promising ameliorations in discipline and improvements in their surroundings. 2nd. To succeed in imbuing the minds of a number of our then assistants with faith in the efficiency of the system we were aiming to introduce ; and 3rd. To, at the same time, expel all lingering doubts existing amongst these as to the possibility of the inmates not appreciating the change, or of their not readily responding to the efforts required to be put forth in connection with its introduction. By persistent and unswerving effort these hindrances to success were gradually overcome or removed, therefore any failure now will be directly due to carelessness on the part of those whose duty it is to see that the work does not flag or cease to be progressive ; and whose daily task must be to keep strict watch in order that no tendency towards supineness or indifference become developed.

With this preamble we will now proceed to examine the present condition of our charge, being careful at the same time to keep our too sanguine temperament under restraint in order that it may not influence us in misleading others or in deluding ourselves.

First. The physical health of the boys has been, throughout the year and still is, excellent. (Exception is, of course, made here to a period during last winter when typhoid fever prevailed, the causes and effects of which will be fully given in the Report of the Surgeon.)

Second. Their moral health is also good ; this being evidenced by the Report of the Chaplains.

Third. Their mental progress is exceedingly satisfactory ; this being vouched for by the Inspector of Public Schools, as well as by the school teachers who are in daily contact with them.

Fourth. Their progress in the workshops and other fields of industry is decidedly encouraging, this being shewn by the daily reports furnished by their instructors.

Fifth. That they are happy and contented is proved by their brightness of mien, and the alacry which they display in their work or at their play.

Sixth. And, that notwithstanding year by year, a larger measure of personal liberty has been accorded them, yet year by year, the tendency to escape become gradually lessened ; eleven consecutive months of the present year having passed without one attempt in that direction.

That the boys are attaining a higher degree of moral and religious perception is evident ; the difference between right and wrong being now more clearly understood. It is most consoling to witness in the struggle between these opposing forces how often victory decides in favour of the right, although the sole certain reward here is only that of an approving conscience.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS McCROSSON,
Superintendent

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Shewing the operations of the Reformatory for the year ending 30th September, 1884.

In residence, 1st October, 1883	245	
Admitted during the year	81	
Returned after attempting to escape	1	
Total number during the year	327	
Discharged according to sentence	54	
Transferred to the Central Prison	1	
Reprieved	25	
Died	3	
Escaped	2	
	85	
Remaining in residence September 30th, 1884	242	

NATIONALITIES of boys committed during the year and of those committed since the establishment of the Reformatory.

	Commitments of the year.	Total commitments.
Canadian	59	1091
English	7	137
United States	9	126
Irish	6	53
Scotch		26
Other Countries		17
Total	81	1450

RELIGIOUS denominations of Boys committed during the year, and of those since the establishment of the Reformatory.

	Commitments of the year.	Total commitments.
English Church	19	482
Roman Catholic	38	494
Presbyterian	6	132
Methodist	16	256
Baptist	1	66
Other denominations	1	20
Total	81	1450

AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

4 at 9	14 at 13	2 at 17
6 at 10	17 at 14	1 at 18
14 at 11	13 at 15	
5 at 12	5 at 16	
Total		81

PERIODS OF SENTENCES.

For 2 months, and an indefinite period not to exceed 5 years	1
“ 1 year, “ “	4
“ 2 years, “ “	2
“ 2 years, and an indefinite period	3
Indefinite period not to exceed 5 years	2
For 6 months and a further period of $4\frac{1}{2}$ years	1
“ 1 year, and a second year if the authorities think fit	1
“ 2 years	8
“ 3 “	27
“ 4 “	17
“ 5 “	15
Total	81

CRIMES and Offences for which the 81 boys were convicted and sentenced to the Reformatory.

Larceny.....	48
Housebreaking and larceny.....	1
Vagrancy.....	4
Shopbreaking and larceny.....	1
Incorrigible conduct.....	2
Horse stealing.....	3
Shopbreaking.....	2
Housebreaking.....	1
Breaking open bonded car.....	3
Burglary.....	6
Larceny of post office letters.....	1
Breaking into a store and stealing clothing.....	3
Willful damage.....	1
Trespass on railway property:.....	1
Stealing horse and buggy.....	1
Riding on a Grand Trunk car without a ticket.....	2
Obstructing the railway.....	1
<hr/>	
Total.....	81

COUNTIES of Province from which the 81 commitments were made during the year.

Brant	1	Kent	6
Carleton	2	Lambton.....	3
Elgin	4	Lanark	1
Essex	1	Lincoln.....	1
Frontenac	2	Middlesex	4
Hastings.....	2	Norfolk	2
Huron.....	1	Northumberland and Durham	1

Ontario	5	Welland	1
Oxford.....	5	Wellington.....	2
Peterborough	1	Wentworth.....	14
Prescott and Russell	1	York	15
Renfrew	1		
Simcoe.....	1	Total	81
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry..	4		

NUMBER of commitments since Confederation.

COMMITMENTS.	YEAR.	No.	No. at close of same year.
Committed in	1867	55	170
"	1868	57	173
"	1869	47	170
"	1870	41	163
"	1871	48	155
"	1872	48	158
"	1873	31	130
"	1874	58	139
"	1875	71	173
"	1876	47	183
"	1877	75	195
"	1878	69	196
"	1879	57	206
"	1880	80	216
"	1881	96	250
"	1882	84	263
"	1883	58	245
"	1884	81	242

PRODUCE of the Farm and Garden attached to the Ontario Reformatory for Boys from the
1st October, 1883, to 20th September, 1884.

Timothy Hay.....	19 tons.....	@ \$10 00 ..	\$190 00
Marsh Hay.....	7 tons.....	@ 8 00 ..	56 00
Potatoes.....	1206 bushels ..	@ 25 ..	301 50
Turnips	200 bushels ..	@ 15 ..	30 00
Milk	20048 quarts ...	@ 3 ..	601 44
Pork	6365 lbs	@ 7 50 ..	477 37
Beef	3 fat cows...	..	125 00
Pigs.....	53	@ 4 00 ..	212 00

1993 31

GARDEN.

Vegetables..... 829 47

REVENUE.

Farm and Garden..... 55 59

Total\$2878 37

STATEMENT exhibiting the unproductive labour in the various shops for the year ending
30th September, 1884.

CARPENTER SHOP.

	DAYS.	\$	c.
To work at the Superintendent's house	330	\$132	00
“ “ Deputy do do	51	20	40
“ “ Bursar's do	15½	6	20
“ “ R. C. Chaplain's do	4	1	60
“ “ Guards do	55	22	00
“ “ Institution	3227	1290	80
Total number of days	3682½ at 40c.	1473	00
To cash as per workshop account		8	00
		1481	00

SHOE SHOP.

To 591 pairs of Cobourg boots @ 50c. making	\$295 50
“ 25 “ long do @ 75c. “	18 75
“ 600 “ boots repaired @ 30c. “	180 00
“ 450 days work outside @ 25c. “	112 50
“ Cash as per workshop account	14 10
	620 85

TAILOR SHOP.

To making 325 coats for inmates..... @ \$1 00 ..	\$325 00
“ 672 pants “	336 00
“ 449 drawers “	67 35
“ 289 shirts “	36 12
“ 26 caps “	5 20
“ 12 night-shirts “	3 00
“ 185 mattresses for dormitories	46 50
“ 462 sheets “	46 20
“ 411 pillow cases “	20 55
“ 388 towels “ “	3 88
“ 36 prs. slippers “	3 60
“ 16 aprons for cooks and bakers @ 10 ..	1 60
To repairing 1258 shirts for inmates..... @ 05 ..	62 90
“ 794 drawers “	39 70
“ 65 coats “	6 50
“ 80 pants “	8 00
“ 663 sheets for dormitories	33 15
“ 258 pillow cases	2 58
“ 25 suits for guards and officers.. @ 5 00 ..	125 00

To repairing	2 pairs of pants for	"	..	@	1 00	..	2 00
"	19 overcoats for guards	.....		@	3 00	..	57 00
"	3 overcoats	"	.....	@	1 50	..	4 50
To outside work	306 days	.....		@	25	..	76 50
To cash as per workshop account	.....						1 70
							<hr/> 1314 28

RECAPITULATION.

Carpenter shop	.....	1481 00
Shoe	"	620 85
Tailor	"	1314 28
		<hr/> \$3416 13

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, 10th October, 1884.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities :

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the following report, as Protestant Chaplain of this Institution for the year ending 30th September, 1884.

The number of boys under my charge at the close of the year is 146, being fifteen less than when my last report was presented. Forty-four came in during the year and fifty-nine went out, nearly a score of whom were liberated.

The Sunday and weekday services are conducted according to the rules issued by the Government in 1881. These services must necessarily have a beneficial effect upon the minds of the lads, many of whom had never bent their knees to a Creator before they entered these walls, and although brought up by professedly Christian parents—for all claim to be attached to some one of the many denominations of Christendom, are ignorant of the A. B. C. of religion.

Every boy, on entering, is closely questioned as to the religious persuasion of his parents, his and their attendance at a place of worship, Sunday school, etc., etc. The answers solicited show a deplorable carelessness or ignorance amongst the people whose children find their way to the Reformatory.

Every effort is made here to instruct each lad in the rudiments of Christianity, and no boy of ordinary intelligence is in the institution long, who does not understand that he is a responsible creature to a Divine Creator.

I cannot speak of the labours of a Chaplain here as "burthensome," but there is much responsibility attached to the position, to come in contact with youths whose natural habits and inclinations are uncurbed, and to endeavour to train them to take their place as honest and respected citizens, is the work we have undertaken, and as years roll on and boys of various characters come under our teaching, the responsibilities of our labours press upon us, and we venture to hope for the prayers and sympathies of a Christian public.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto continues to show his interest in the institution by visiting it annually and sending illustrated papers and books which are regularly given to the authorities for distribution.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. A. ANDERSON,
Protestant Chaplain, Ontario Reformatory for Boys.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, 11th October, 1884.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities :

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the following report as Roman Catholic Chaplain of this Reformatory, for the year ending 30th September, 1884.

The number of boys under my care on 30th September, 1883, was 86 ; on 30th September, 1884, it is 96.

During the year thirty-eight Catholic boys have been received here ; of these, twenty-seven had not made their first communion, nor had they been confirmed. During the year twenty-eight names were removed from my roll ; of these, twenty-six had been confirmed and all had made their first communion.

Notwithstanding the rapid increase in numbers (an increase of thirty-eight per cent. in three years), our chapel accommodation is ample and its good arrangement does credit to the wise forethought which directed the selection of the present situation.

Our library is well assorted and as well patronized. Eighty-five per cent. of boys who can read are on the library list.

Allow me, Sir, in this place, to put on record an acknowledgment of the valuable co-operation and assistance I have received from the authorities here. Every facility has been afforded me for the effectual discharge of my duty towards the boys under my care.

The conduct of the boys has been very good. Under instruction they behave admirably, and give, at all points, vastly less trouble than one would naturally be prepared for, whilst the regularity with which they attend to their religious duties repays one amply for all the care he can take of them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J F. McBRIDE,

R. C. Chaplain, Ontario Reformatory.

PROTESTANT SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 13th, 1884.

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Toronto, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to transmit the Report of the Protestant School for the year ending September 30th, 1884.

During the past year neither my assistant nor myself have had occasion to report any boy for misbehaviour during school hours.

It is not necessary for me to say anything about their progress in their various studies as the County Inspector of Schools, under whose supervision we have been placed, will be a more suitable authority in the matter than I am.

I would again respectfully recommend that some reward be given to those who exhibit the most diligence and proficiency in their studies ; if the reward given was in such form that they could send it home to their parents as evidence of their industry and progress, I believe it would prove a powerful and healthy incentive, urging them to more vigorous efforts.

I enclose the usual statements of attendance, etc ;

REPORT OF ATTENDANCE.

	Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1883.	Quarter ending Mar. 31st, 1884.	Quarter ending June 30th, 1884.	Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1884.	Total.
Senior Teacher's Room :—					
Aggregate attendance.....	5,408	3,730	3,788	4,436	17,362
Number of days taught, 241.					
Average daily attendance, $72\frac{10}{241}$.					
Aggregate non-attendance.					
Causes. { At work.....	459	187	226	454	1,326
{ Sickness.....	24	71	36	23	154
{ Under punishment.....	7	9	3	20	39
Average daily non-attendance, $6\frac{73}{241}$.					1,519
Assistant-Teacher's Room :—					
Aggregate attendance.....	3,852	2,913	4,278	4,426	15,469
Number of days taught, 233.					
Average daily attendance, $66\frac{91}{233}$.					
Aggregate non-attendance.					
Causes. { At work.....	160	30	181	279	650
{ Sickness.....	95	133	182	190	600
{ Under punishment.....	10	5	11	6	32
Average daily non-attendance, $5\frac{117}{233}$.					1,282
Total average daily attendance of Protestant schools, 138.					
Total average daily non-attendance, 11.					

	Number in School October 1st, 1884.		
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Total.
Senior Teacher's Room.....	18	50	68
Assistant Teacher's Room.....	38	40	78
	56	90	146

STATEMENT showing number in each class October 1st, 1888, and position of same, September 30th, 1884.

	No. in each Class Oct. 1st, 1883.	Position on September 30th, 1884.							Gone out.
		1st Class.	2nd J. Class.	2nd S. Class.	3rd J. Class.	3rd S. Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	
5th Class	11							3	8
4th Class	13						2	2	9
3rd Senior Class	19					2	6	1	10
3rd Junior Class	25				6	5	3		11
2nd Senior Class	37			13	16	1	1		6
2nd Junior Class	40		15	20	1				4
1st Class	16	6	9						1
	161								

EDUCATIONAL status of boys received and discharged, etc., for year ending September 30th, 1884.

	1st Class.	2nd J. Class.	2nd S. Class.	3rd J. Class.	3rd S. Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Total.
Received	19	8	8	7	2	.....	.....	44
Discharged	3	4	9	12	8	12	11	59

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. W. MURPHY,
Senior Protestant Teacher,
Ont. Reformatory for Boys.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, 3rd November, 1884.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit this report, as Roman Catholic Schoolmaster of the Reformatory for Boys, for the year ending 30th September, 1884.

The number of boys received during the year is 38, of whom one was in the 5th book, one in the 4th, two in the 3rd, fifteen in second, five in the 1st, and fourteen were totally ignorant.

The following subjects have been handled during the year, viz.: Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, book-keeping, dictation and composition; together with occasional lectures on stated subjects, such as simple chemistry (components of air, water, etc.), drawing (maps), history, etc.

The interior of the school-room is much the same as it was last year. There is no improvement regarding maps, map-stands and globes, which renders the necessary study of geography almost impossible. Owing to the large increase in the number of Catholic boys, the seating is almost all taken up. The greatest attendance at a single session is 49. Proper seating accommodation 48.

	Year ending 30th Sept., 1883.	Year ending 30th Sept., 1884.
Total number of boys on roll.....	86	96
“ “ received	23	38
“ “ discharged	20	28

CLASSIFICATION.

	30th Sept., 1883.	30th Sept., 1884.
In V. Book.....	7	17
In IV. “	15	16
In III. “	15	13
In II. “	11	24
In Senior I. Book	15	14
In Junior I. “	23	12
Total.....	86	96

STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NON-ATTENDANCE.

	Quarter ending 31st Dec., 1883. Days 76.	Quarter ending 31st Mar. 1884. Days 75.	Quarter ending 30th June, 1884. Days 76.	Quarter ending 30th Sept., 1884. Days 66.	Year—293 days.
Morning Session :					
Average attendance	21.05	18.98	24.32	25.35	22.43
“ non-attendance.....	7.81	11.57	4.44	8.48	8.07
“ Roll.....	28.86	30.55	28.76	33.83	30.50
Afternoon Session :					
Average attendance.....	24.00	23.78	36.05	42.77	31.65
“ non-attendance.....	15.26	16.53	6.84	7.27	11.48
“ Roll.....	39.26	40.31	42.89	50.04	43.13
Whole School :					
Average attendance.....	45.05	42.76	60.37	68.12	54.08
“ non-attendance	23.07	28.10	11.28	15.75	19.55
“ Roll.....	68.12	70.86	71.65	83.87	73.63

Owing to illness on the part of the teacher, and to disease in the institution, which last caused the school to be closed from 25th of February until the 15th April, the average attendance (for first three quarters) is reduced very materially, while consequently the non-attendance is increased.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. J. McMAHON,
Roman Catholic Schoolmaster.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October, 1884.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.

Inspector of Prisons, etc.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Medical Report on the sanitary condition of the Provincial Reformatory for the year ending September 30th, 1884.

With the exception of a severe attack of typhoid fever the health of the boys has been good, the only inmate of the hospital at the present time being a case of consumption.

This boy's release has been recommended, but having no friends able and willing to care for him, he is still retained in the institution.

In my report I deem it unnecessary to go into the individual cases treated during the year, but will confine my remarks to the *cause* and *duration* of the fever.

It was thought that after putting down new drains about the building last year we would escape a visitation of the scourge that has been so remarkably prevalent throughout the Province during the past few years, and our hopes would doubtless have been realized had not an unfortunate breakage taken place in the steam and water pipes distributed underneath the stone floor of the basement, the repair of which necessitated the excavation of the *basement* from one end of the building to the other.

In making this excavation it was necessary to cut through an old drain, and the soil underneath the stone flags, which was more or less saturated with the wash of the kitchen and washroom, had to be disturbed, and here no doubt was the origin of the fever.

This excavation was made as quickly as possible, all the displaced earth was removed, and the water and steam pipes built round with brick work, so that in case of any breakage in the future no digging or disturbance of the soil will be necessary.

The excavation in the basement was commenced on the 5th of January, and on the 19th the first case of typhoid was sent to the hospital, the second followed in a few days, after which the fever raged with more or less severity for about four months. We had in all about forty cases of which three terminated fatally.

After the disease made its appearance a report giving all the particulars was sent to the Inspector of Prisons, and every precaution taken to prevent, if possible, its spreading among the boys.

All parts of the building were kept disinfected, the schools were closed, and the boys kept in the open air as much as possible.

The Superintendent had all the extra hands that could be obtained to push on the work in the basement. We took possession of the Protestant Chapel on account of its isolation, and converted it into a hospital, and I attribute the small death rate largely to our hospital accommodation and the excellent manner of supplying fresh air to the sick.

The boys in the hospital had every care and attention, and were well supplied with everything necessary to their comfort.

An analysis of the water supplied to the institution was made, and it was a source of great satisfaction to ascertain that our water supply was pure. During the progress of the fever we had a visit of inspection from the members of the Provincial Board of Health, and I understand that the report they made coincided with the report previously sent to the Inspector as to the origin of the disease.

The patients came from all the dormitories and shops in about equal proportion, showing that no particular shop or dormitory was more unhealthy than another.

During the past summer all the water closets and urinals have been repaired where necessary and a better mode of ventilation given.

The washroom and kitchen formerly in the basement have been removed, one being placed at the end of the dining hall and the other away from the main building, so that in future the main building and dormitories will be free from all smell arising from cooking and washing.

Exclusive of the fever we had about the ordinary amount of sickness during the year, excepting the months of July, August and September during which time it was the exception to have a patient in the hospital other than the case of phthisis.

We have had four cases of fracture, all terminating favourably.

In closing my report I must thank the officials of the Reformatory for their kindness and assistance during the trying days of the fever, and for always making the comfort of the sick boys the first care of the institution.

One of the night guards, while on duty, contracted the fever, and suffered from a long and very severe illness which rendered him an invalid during the greater portion of the summer.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. H. SPOHN,

Surgeon, Reformatory for Boys.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES
ON THE
ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE
AND THE
ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS,
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,
1884.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto:

PRINTED BY GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., FRONT STREET
1884.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, December, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Seventeenth Annual Report upon the Asylums for the Insane and the Asylum for Idiots, of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1884.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

W. T. O'REILLY.

Inspector.

The Honourable

ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,

Secretary for the Province of Ontario,

Toronto.

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LUNATIC AND IDIOTIC ASYLUMS.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1884.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.



Toronto :

PRINTED BY GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., FRONT STREET,
1884.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1884.

*To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Lieutenant-Governor of the
Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I have the honour to submit herewith the Seventeenth Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiotic Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1884.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,

Inspector.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

My report for the year ending on the 30th September, 1883, placed the number of Insane, Idiotic and Feeble-minded persons who were known to this Department as resident in the Province of Ontario at 3,047.* These persons were distributed throughout the various Asylums, in the Insane Wards of the provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, in the County Gaols, and at their homes awaiting admission to the Asylums.

The reports received from the various institutions for the official year ending the 30th September, 1884, disclose the unpleasant fact that there is again this year a very considerable addition to the number of these unfortunates, the increase for year amounting to no less than 180.

The number of Insane actually in residence at the four asylums of London, Hamilton, Toronto and Kingston, has increased from 2,594 to 2,671, or 77—four more than the increase reported in the previous year.

* By a clerical error the number was printed in the report referred to, 3,070.

The number of Idiots and feeble-minded children at the Orillia Asylum had increased from 231 to 235. No further increase here is possible until there is more accommodation provided.

The Homewood Retreat at Guelph had 10 insane inmates in residence at the close of the year.

The insane wards of the Penitentiary had increased its numbers by two.

There were 76 persons in the common gaols, many of whom were Idiots and Imbeciles, for whom there is no accommodation at Orillia, the rest being Lunatics awaiting vacancies in the Asylums.

Besides all the above, there were applications on file for 202 persons for admission by ordinary process, 151 of whom were Idiots and Imbeciles; the 51 were Lunatics awaiting vacancies.

By a reference to the following tabular statement, it will be seen how these persons were distributed at the close of the years 1883 and 1884 respectively.

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.	30th September, 1883.			30th September, 1884.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.....	358	345	703	352	351	703
Asylum for the Insane, London	440	455	895	450	457	907
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	230	219	449	253	247	500
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.....	246	301	547	265	296	561
Total number of insane in Asylums.....	1274	1320	2594	1320	1351	2671
Asylums for Idiots, Orillia	122	109	231	123	112	235
Total number in Provincial Asylums.....	1396	1429	2825	1443	1463	2906
* In the Homewood Retreat, Guelph.....				5	5	10
Insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary	29	2	31	31	2	33
Insane and idiotic persons in common gaols	21	13	34	50	26	76
Total number of insane under public accommodation	1446	1444	2890	1529	1496	3025
Number of applications on hand for admission to Toronto Asylum	2	4	6	3	6	9
Number of applications on hand for admission to London Asylum	6	6	12	2	18	20
Number of applications on hand for admission to Kingston Asylum.....	2	4	6	4	2	6
Number of applications on hand for admission to Hamilton Asylum.....	10	14	24	12	4	16
Number of applications on hand for admission to Orillia Asylum	63	46	109	85	66	151
Total number of insane and idiotic persons known to this Department on 30th Sept., 1883 and 1884	1529	1518	3047	1635	1592	3227

The new cottage at Kingston was completed and opened for the reception of patients on the 1st February, 1884, thus increasing the capacity of that asylum by 60 beds; 68 chronic patients now occupy this cottage in charge of one male and two female attendants.

It is expected that the new cottage at Hamilton Asylum, which is to be known as the "East House," will be ready for occupation on the 1st November, 1884.

* A private asylum, first opened for the reception of lunatics and inebriates in December, 1883.

The following tabular statement shows the number of beds in each of the Asylums and how they were occupied on the 30th September, the close of the official year:

ASYLUMS.	Number of beds.			No. in residence on 30th Sept., '84.			Number of vacancies.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Toronto	354	349	703	352	351	703	.....	.....	.....
London	452	452	904	450	457	907	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	255	250	505	253	247	500	2	3	5
Hamilton	266	300	*566	265	296	561	1	4	5
Orillia	109	111	220	123	112	235	.....	.....	.....
Total	1436	1462	2898	1443	1463	2906	.....	.....	.....

From the above statement it will be seen that at the close of the year Toronto Asylum had a patient for every bed; London Asylum had three more patients than beds; Kingston Asylum had five vacancies; Hamilton Asylum had five vacancies, and Orillia Asylum had fifteen more patients than beds.

On the whole, with 2,898 beds, there were 2,906 patients in residence, with 76 persons in the gaols, and 202 applicants outside awaiting admission.

To meet this demand we shall have the Hamilton cottage ready, as has been said, on the 1st November. Nothing further can be done until more new buildings are erected.

In Table No. 1 the movements of the entire Provincial Asylum population are shewn. It will be observed that an additional column has been inserted into the table this year so as to shew the totals of the Lunatic Asylums separately from those of the Idiot Asylum. The workings of the two classes of institutions are so different as to render a statistical table for some purposes valueless where the figures are massed together.

The number of persons under accommodation in the Provincial Lunatic Asylums on the 30th September, 1884, was 2,671 as against 2,594 on the corresponding date in 1883 an increase of 77, and of Idiots the numbers were respectively 235 and 231 on the same dates, an increase of 4, making the totals 2,906 for 1884 against 2,825 for 1883, an increase on the whole number of 81.

There were under treatment during the year 3,087 Lunatics and 246 Idiots, a total of 3,333 against 3,027 Lunatics and 258 Idiots; in all 3,285, an increase of 48 for the year 1884, as against an increase of 110 in each of the two preceding years.

ADMISSIONS TO ASYLUMS.

The actual number of admissions to the Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1884, was 508, as against 543 the previous year, a difference of 35;

* Since the report was closed the new cottage at Hamilton, known as East House, has been opened, thus adding sixty more beds to the accommodation of this asylum.

but this falling off must not be mistaken for a decrease in the number of applicants. The number of patients admitted was limited strictly by the capacity of the Asylums for their accommodation. The increased accommodation created by the opening of the new cottage at Kingston became exhausted in a few weeks, and at the end of the year every Asylum bed in the Province was occupied, and there were a larger number of applicants than ever before in the gaols and elsewhere, awaiting the completion of the new building at Hamilton; so that had there been accommodation for them the year would have shewn an increase in admissions of at least 75, instead of a decrease of 35.

There have been but few transfers from one Asylum to another during the past year. On the opening of the new cottage at Kingston I directed the removal of ten patients of each sex from the Toronto Asylum to Kingston, with a view of relieving to some extent the pressure upon the Toronto institution.

The following information in respect to the nationalities, religious denominations and social state of the 531 patients admitted, including transfers, as well as of the aggregate admissions of all the preceding years since 1841, is compiled from the records of the various institutions.

<i>Social State.</i>	Of those admitted during year, including transfers.	Of total admissions, including transfers.
Married	268	5,746
Unmarried.....	263	5,831
	<hr/> 531	<hr/> 11,577

<i>Nationalities.</i>		
Canadian.....	317	4,778
English.....	73	1,630
Irish.....	68	2,934
Scotch.....	40	1,244
United States.....	11	342
Other Countries or unknown.....	22	649
	<hr/> 531	<hr/> 11,577

<i>Religious Denominations.</i>		
Church of England.....	115	2,905
Roman Catholic.....	107	2,585
Presbyterian.....	121	2,402
Methodist.....	112	2,109
Other Denominations or unknown.....	76	1,576
	<hr/> 531	<hr/> 11,577

DISCHARGES FROM ASYLUMS.

There has been only a slight difference in the number discharged between the year just closed and the year preceding. But while the figures in this respect are almost unchanged, the numbers discharged cured has been slightly increased.

The percentages of cures to admissions have been as follows:

Toronto Asylum.....	34.50
London "	30.00
Kingston "	33.03
Hamilton "	48.62

I called attention in my report of last year to the fact that the ratio of recoveries to admission in the year 1883 was the largest that had been shewn since

the year 1877. I am happy to be able to state that the returns for 1884 far exceed any that have ever been shewn in previous years. It is to the very high rate of recoveries shewn by the Hamilton Asylum for this year that this large percentage is chiefly due.

PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

The number of patients who were allowed to return to their homes on probational leave, and the ultimate results thereof, are shewn in the following table:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....				68	81	149
Discharged, recovered.....	31	42	73			
“ improved	11	7	18			
“ unimproved.....						
Died before expiration of leave.....	1		1			
Returned to Asylums.....	12	16	28			
Out on probation on 30th Sept., 1884 ...	13	16	29	68	81	149

DEATHS IN ASYLUMS.

The ratio of deaths in the Lunatic Asylums is calculated upon the number resident and not, as in the case of recoveries, upon the number of admissions. The percentage of deaths this year has been less than in any year since 1879 divided amongst the different Asylums as follows:

Toronto Asylum.....	6.14
London “	4.86
Kingston “	4.30
Hamilton “	4.11
Orillia “ (Idiot)	4.06

Table No. 2 shews the total number of deaths in the Lunatic Asylums in each year since October 1, 1871, with the annual percentage of mortality based upon the average population.

Table No. 11 shews in detail the causes of death; and with three exceptions only, all were found to be from natural causes. One of these was a case of homicide in the Toronto Asylum, another was a case of a patient at home, on probation from the London Asylum, and who committed suicide. The third case was that of a patient in the Kingston Asylum “choked by food.” The details of these cases will be found in the reports to this Department of the Medical Superintendents of the Asylums named, printed in another part of this volume.

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

From the returns made by the various Asylums, the following statement of assigned causes of Insanity, both predisposing and exciting, has been compiled. It seems to be always necessary on presenting this statement, to explain that the cause as stated in each case is gathered from the so-called history of the case, which accompanies the medical certificates on the admission of each patient. The

statements made as to "cause" in these cases are, to a great extent, of small value for various reasons—such as the want of knowledge of facts, carelessness in stating them, or a desire on the part of relatives to conceal important facts which should be told. Again, if a patient has been addicted to any particular vice or excess, or has recently suffered from any important accident or illness, one of these, right or wrong, is set down as the cause of the insanity; and as these histories are generally written by unskilled persons, it will be easily understood that they are, when so written, as has been said, of little value.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admission for the year ending 30th September, 1884.	NUMBER OF INMATES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....	1	.....	1	7	16	23
Religious excitement.....	.....	.....	.....	21	10	31
Adverse circumstances, including busi- ness troubles.....	4	.....	4	23	1	24
Love affairs, including seduction.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	7
Mental anxiety, "worry".....	1	.....	1	9	22	31
Fright and nervous shocks.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink.....	4	3	7	12	7	19
Intemperance, sexual.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Venereal disease.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Self-abuse, sexual.....	5	.....	5	21	2	23
Over-work.....	1	.....	1	3	5	8
Sunstroke.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
Accident or injury.....	1	.....	1	9	1	10
Pregnancy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Puerperal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13
Lactation.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Puberty and change of life.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Uterine disorders.....	.....	1	1	.....	11	11
Brain disease with general paralysis.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Brain disease, with epilepsy.....	4	2	6	15	7	22
Other forms of brain disease.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Other bodily diseases or disorders, in- cluding old age.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	16
Fevers.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in com- bination.....	42	48	90	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascer- tained.....	33	24	57	.....	.....	.....
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in com- bination.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascer- tained.....	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	147	111	258	127	110	237
Total.....	249	192	441	274	242	516

INCREASE OF INSANITY.

YEAR.	LUNATICS ADMITTED.	DISCHARGED, DIED AND ELOPED.	REMAINED.	PERCENTAGE.
1877.....	437	331	106	24.25
1878.....	479	335	144	30.06
1879.....	461	321	140	30.36
1880.....	507	353	154	30.37
1881.....	502	386	116	23.10
1882.....	493	401	92	18.66
1883.....	519	433	86	16.57
1884.....	493	416	77	15.61

Much interest is felt in the question of the "Increase of Insanity." The subject is one which is freely discussed by individuals, and occasionally in the press, and many are the reasons assigned, learned and otherwise, to account for it, it being always taken for granted that the "increase" is a fact. It does not appear, however, that there is any evidence to show that insanity is on the increase, while there is some evidence to prove the contrary. It is true that the insane population of the asylums is growing larger every year, and has been doing so ever since the establishment of the first asylum in the Province, more than forty years ago, the increase usually keeping pace with the accommodation afforded. But it is to be noticed that, as shewn by the above tabular statement, the rate of increase has been steadily declining for the past few years, not rapidly, it is true, but still declining. The old superstitions and prejudices against asylums are gradually disappearing in consequence of the improved administration of these institutions in respect of more modern methods of treatment, better accommodation, and publicity. It seems therefore certain that a larger proportion of the insane population is yearly coming under public care. But that does not prove that the number of insane in the country is increasing in proportion to the population.

According to the census returns of 1870-71 the population of the Province of Ontario was 1,620,851, while the number of persons of unsound mind was 4,081, or about 1 in 400. In 1880-81, the returns for which years have been received since my last report was issued, the population of the Province was 1,923,228, of whom 4,340 or about 1 in 442, were classed as of unsound mind. So far, then, as the evidence goes, the tendency seems to be in the direction of decrease rather than increase. It should be borne in mind, also, that the Census returns class Lunatics, Idiots and feeble minded persons, all under the one heading of "persons of unsound mind." The statistics cannot, therefore, be taken as showing, except approximately, the number of *Insane* in the Province.

ASYLUM EXPENDITURE.

The following summary shews the gross expenditure for maintenance of the five Asylums during the past year, as well as for the year which preceded it :—

ASYLUMS.	1883.	1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Toronto Asylum.....	93,492 17	93,866 01	373 84	
London ".....	130,175 69	127,990 66		2,185 03
Kingston ".....	56,809 57	61,668 84	4,859 27	
Hamilton ".....	68,289 46	75,464 80	7,175 34	
Orillia ".....	28,328 21	29,030 99	702 78	
Totals.....	377,095 10	388,021 30	13,111 23	2,185 03
Less decrease at London Asylum..			2,185 03	
Actual increase.....			10,926 20	

During the year just closed the average number of patients under accommodation in all the Asylums, exceeded the number of the previous year by 54. This fact, coupled with another, viz., a large increase in the contract price of some articles, notably flour, for which an average of \$1.00 per barrel was paid in excess of the price of 1883, and potatoes, which averaged thirty per cent. higher, has led to an increase of \$10,926.20, as will be seen by the tabular statement above presented.

Toronto and Orillia Asylums have remained practically stationary in their expenditure, each shewing a slight increase over the previous year, but nothing more than an ordinary fluctuation. London Asylum had a splendid yield of crops from the farm this year, and in consequence of that is able to shew a decrease in expenditure of \$2,185. The chief increases are shewn by the Kingston and Hamilton Asylums, and it was at these Asylums where special causes mentioned above existed in greatest force. The produce of the Hamilton farm is not sufficient to have any appreciable effect upon the maintenance of the Asylum.

The average annual cost per patient, as well as the weekly rate for maintenance, is shewn in the following table:—

ASYLUMS.	1883.		1884.	
	Annual Cost per Patient.	Weekly Cost per Patient.	Annual Cost per Patient.	Weekly Cost per Patient.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.....	132 99	2 55	132 76	2 55
" " London.....	145 12	2 79	142 21	2 73
" " Kingston.....	128 23	2 46	131 05	2 52
" " Hamilton.....	127 16	2 44	135 45	2 60
" " Orillia.....	121 57	2 33	123 53	2 37
Average cost in the Asylums.....	131 01	2 51	133 00	2 55

Since the year 1873 a monthly audit of accounts of the Public Institutions has been made in this office, prior to their being presented to the Treasury Department for payment. In this way the Inspector forms an accurate knowledge of the monthly expenditure, also of the wants of each Institution, and is able to keep a check upon the expenditure, which would not be otherwise possible.

In Table No. 15 will be found a statement of the prices paid for supplies, obtained under contract. The extent of Asylum purchases, and the amount

expended under contract and by purchase in the open market, together with the amount paid in salaries and wages, are shewn in the following summary :—

1. Goods and supplies bought under the contract system	\$93,525 67
2. Cattle bought by Government buyer and slaughtered at Government slaughter-houses.....	55,296 25
3. Services, etc., for which tenders could not be asked, such as Water, Gas, Repairs, Amusements, Stationery, etc.....	52,642 81
4. Dry Goods, Groceries, and supplies purchased in open market.....	79,675 99
5. Salaries and Wages	106,880 58
	<hr/> \$388,021 30

The above statement shews the whole Asylum expenditure in respect of maintenance to have been \$388,021.30. From this is to be deducted the revenues received from paying patients at the various Asylums, which, during the past year, reached the sum of \$48,135.18, leaving the sum of \$339,886.12 as the net cost of maintaining the Asylums during the official year ending 30th September, 1884.

The following statement shews the revenue received from the Asylums each year since 1871 :—

	No. of Patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
For the year year ending September 30, 1871.....	118	14,045 30	.....
“ “ 1872.....	139	19,255 80	5,219 50	
“ “ 1873.....	171	16,660 61	.....	2,595 19
“ “ 1874.....	182	20,035 77	3,375 15	
“ “ 1875.....	231	21,875 92	1,840 15	
“ “ 1876.....	256	21,175 93	.....	699 99
“ “ 1877.....	323	28,093 58	6,917 65	
“ “ 1878.....	334	30,103 75	2,010 17	
“ “ 1879.....	343	32,898 26	2,794 51	
“ “ 1880.....	387	37,653 81	4,755 55	
“ “ 1881.....	414	41,066 54	3,412 73	
“ “ 1882.....	475	43,937 64	2,871 10	
“ “ 1883.....	538	59,922 59	15,984 95	
“ “ 1884.....	496	48,135 18	.....	11,787 41

It will be seen that 1883 was an exceptionally high year for revenue. It arose, as stated in the last report, in a change in the system of collection, by which a large amount of outstanding arrears were collected. In 1884 some fur-

ther collections of arrears were made, but, as the statement shews, the receipts from that source are dropping back towards their normal condition.

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS.

A change has been made in the manner of presenting the statistics of this feature of Asylum management. Hitherto the percentage of patients employed has been based upon the *average* number in residence. In this statement the calculation is made upon the *actual* number of patients resident in the Asylum during the year. I believe this method will be found to present a clearer view of the facts :—

ASYLUM.	Actual population.	Number of patients who worked.	Number of days' work done.	Percentage of patients who worked.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	846	456	96,185	53.90
“ “ London	1027	889	237,879	86.56
“ “ Kingston	581	445	94,001	76.59
“ “ Hamilton	656	370	98,416	56.40
Total	3,110	2,160	526,481	69.45

It will be seen from the table that of 3,110 insane persons who have been under treatment during the year, the very large number of 2,160 were induced to employ themselves in some way while undergoing treatment, and while I have little doubt that to the steady increase which is perceptible in this feature of asylum treatment is, in a some measure, due the very satisfactory number of recoveries shewn this year, it is but fair to say that in the Hamilton Asylum, where less than the average amount of work was done during the past year, there was the largest proportion of recoveries shewn. Inasmuch as it is strongly claimed by many high authorities that employment is a large factor in effecting cures, it will be interesting to follow this subject up in future reports.

TABLES.

Immediately following will be found 17 Statistical Tables, giving full particulars relative to all matters of interest respecting Asylum operations.

Table No. 1.—Shews the movements of the entire Asylum population for the year ending 30th September, 1884.

Table No. 2.—Shews the general movements and result of treatment of lunatics in the Asylums of the Province, during each of the eight years from the 1st October, 1876, to the 30th September, 1884.

Table No. 3.—Shews the Counties from which patients were received during the year, and the Asylums to which they were assigned.

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- Table No. 4.—Shews the Counties from which the entire number of patients that have been admitted to the Asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year.
- Table No. 5.—Shews the length of time the patients received into the Asylums during the year had been insane, prior to their admission.
- Table No. 6.—Shews the length of residence of all patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1884.
- Table No. 7.—Shews the periods that patients who were discharged *cured* during the year, were under treatment.
- Table No. 8.—Shews the periods that patients were under treatment, who were discharged *improved* during the year.
- Table No. 9.—Shews the periods during which patients were under treatment, who were discharged *unimproved* during the year.
- Table No. 10.—Shews the length of Asylum residence of patients who *died* during the year.
- Table No. 11.—Shews the causes of death of those patients who died in the Asylums during the year.
- Table No. 12.—Shews the trades, callings and occupations of those patients who were admitted during the year, as well as of the total number admitted.
- Table No. 13.—Shews the detailed expenditures of the various Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1884.
- Table No. 14.—Shews the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings, estimates, and the annual cost, per patient, under each heading.
- Table No. 15.—Shews the supplies for which tenders were invited, and the prices paid for the same under contract.
- Table No. 16.—Shews the number of officers and employees in each of the Asylums, classified according to the duties performed.
- Table No. 17.—Shews the nature of the employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days, per patient, during the year.

TABLE

Shewing the movements of the entire Asylum

	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Patients in Asylums on 1st October, 1883	358	345	703	440	455	895
Admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1884	61	81	142	79	51	130
Total number under treatment during the year	419	426	845	519	506	1025
Admitted by transfer from one Asylum to another	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Total number on Asylum registers, and actually under treatment in each Asylum	420	426	846	520	507	1027
Discharged cured	20	29	49	20	19	39
Discharged improved	4	8	12	11	9	20
Discharged unimproved, or taken away by friends	6	3	9	3	5	8
Total number discharged during the year	30	40	70	34	33	67
Escaped .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Died	27	25	52	33	17	50
Transferred from one Asylum to another	11	10	21	1	.....	1
Total number discharged, escaped, died, and transferred during the year	68	75	143	70	50	120
Number of Patients remaining in Asylums on 30th September, 1884	352	351	703	450	457	907

No. 1.

population, for the year ending 30th September, 1884.

KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			TOTAL NUMBER OF LUNATICS.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTAL NUMBER OF LUNATICS & IDIOTS.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
230	219	449	246	301	547	1274	1320	2594	122	109	231	1396	1429	2825
64	48	112	58	51	109	262	231	493	9	6	15	271	237	508
294	267	561	304	352	656	1536	1551	3087	131	115	246	1667	1666	3333
10	10	20	.....	.....	.....	12	11	23	.....	.....	.....	12	11	23
304	277	581	304	352	656	1548	1562	3110	131	115	246	1679	1677	3356
19	18	37	20	33	53	79	99	178	.....	.....	.....	79	99	178
9	4	13	1	5	6	25	26	51	1	.....	1	26	26	52
3	.....	3	.....	3	3	12	11	23	.....	.....	.....	12	11	23
31	22	53	21	41	62	116	136	252	1	.....	1	117	136	253
3	.....	3	5	.....	5	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
17	8	25	13	14	27	90	64	154	7	3	10	97	67	164
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	12	11	23	.....	.....	.....	12	11	23
51	30	81	39	56	95	228	211	439	8	3	11	236	214	450
253	247	500	265	296	561	1320	1351	2671	123	112	235	1443	1463	2906

TABLE

Shewing the general movements and result of treatment of lunatics in
1st October, 1876, to the

YEAR.	Average number of patients resident.			Number of lunatics admitted each year.			Number of patients recovered in each year.			Number of patients discharged improved and unimproved each year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877.....	916	903	1819	243	194	437	82	70	152	26	29	55
1878.....	954	971	1925	252	227	479	92	65	157	28	31	59
1879.....	1010	1044	2054	231	230	461	71	64	135	42	27	69
1880.....	1086	1129	2215	257	250	507	53	61	114	32	54	86
1881.....	1164	1190	2354	270	232	502	84	82	166	33	38	71
Average of five years..	1026	1047.4	2073.4	250.6	226.6	477.2	76.4	68.4	144.8	32.2	35.8	68
1882.....	1219	1238	2457	251	242	493	73	86	159	20	46	66
1883.....	2080	1300	2580	253	266	519	94	80	174	36	54	90
1884.....	1303	1331	2634	262	231	493	79	99	178	37	37	74

No. 2.

the Asylums of the Province during each of the eight years, from the 30th September, 1884.

Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admissions.			Percentage of deaths upon number resident.			Number of lunatics remaining in Asylums at the end of each year.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
67	48	115	33.74	36.08	34.78	7.31	5.31	6.32	926	933	1859
64	50	114	36.82	28.63	32.77	6.70	5.14	5.92	989	1014	2003
62	49	111	30.73	27.82	29.28	6.13	4.69	5.40	1039	1104	2143
69	73	142	20.62	24.40	22.48	6.35	6.46	6.41	1133	1165	2298
86	58	144	31.11	35.34	33.06	7.38	4.87	6.11	1199	1217	2416
69.6	55.6	125.2	30.60	30.45	30.47	6.77	5.29	6.03	1057.2	1086.6	2143.8
99	67	166	29.08	35.38	32.25	8.12	5.41	6.75	1249	1259	2508
92	71	163	37.15	30.07	33.52	7.18	5.46	6.31	1274	1320	2594
90	64	154	30.15	42.85	36.10	6.90	4.80	5.85	1320	1351	2671

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients were received during the year, and the Asylums they were assigned to.

Name of County or place from which insane persons were sent to Asylums for the year ending the 30th September, 1884.	Number received from gaols under warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.	Number received from private families by medical certificates.	Total number received from the respective counties into Asylums during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.
Algoma District	3	1	4	2	2			
Brant	3	2	5	1			4	
Bruce	10	11	21	1	16		4	
Carleton	20	4	24			24		
Dufferin	1		1	1				
Elgin	4	7	11		11			
Essex	4	2	6		6			
Frontenac	4	12	16			15		1
Grey	6	4	10	6			4	
Haldimand	1	5	6				4	2
Halton	3	8	11	2	1		8	
Hastings	5	1	6	1		5		
Huron	5	11	16	2	13			1
Kent	2	7	9		9			
Lambton	7	12	19		19			
Lanark	8		8			7		1
Leeds and Grenville	2	6	8	1		7		
Lennox and Addington	7	6	13	3		9		1
Lincoln	3	4	7				7	
Middlesex	5	26	31	1	30			
Norfolk	4	2	6				4	2
Northumberland and Durham	6	12	18	14		3	1	
Ontario	2	4	6	4		2		
Oxford	4	8	12	4	8			
Peel		5	5	4				1
Perth	4	14	18		17			1
Peterborough	4	1	5	3		2		
Prescott and Russell	4		4			4		
Prince Edward	1	2	3	1		2		
Renfrew	2	2	4			4		
Simcoe	12	15	27	6			18	3
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	10	6	16			16		
Victoria	2	2	4	1		2		1
Waterloo	3	7	10	3			7	
Welland	1	4	5				5	
Wellington	7	13	30	5			15	
Wentworth	4	24	28	2			25	1
York	40	39	79	66		10	3	
Not classed	10	19	29	9		20		
Total admissions	223	308	531	143	132	132	109	15

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which the entire number of patients that have been admitted to Asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year.

COUNTIES.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.
Algoma.....	4	21
Brant.....	5	219
Bruce.....	21	178
Carleton.....	24	323
Dufferin.....	1	3
Elgin.....	11	222
Essex.....	6	149
Frontenac.....	16	449
Grey.....	10	227
Haldimand.....	6	149
Halton.....	11	196
Hastings.....	6	211
Huron.....	16	328
Kent.....	9	214
Lambton.....	19	286
Lanark.....	8	217
Leeds and Grenville.....	8	236
Lennox and Addington.....	13	146
Lincoln.....	7	270
Middlesex.....	31	670
Muskoka District.....		10
Norfolk.....	6	150
Northumberland and Durham.....	18	549
Ontario.....	6	322
Oxford.....	12	271
Peel.....	5	232
Perth.....	18	263
Peterborough.....	5	160
Prescott and Russell.....	4	74
Prince Edward.....	3	94
Renfrew.....	4	68
Simcoe.....	27	404
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	16	276
Victoria.....	4	140
Waterloo.....	10	201
Welland.....	5	144
Wellington.....	20	373
Wentworth.....	28	668
York.....	79	2106
Not classed.....	29	358
Total admissions.....	531	11577

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time the Lunatics received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to their admission.

DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	34	31	9	31	105
From 1 to 2 months	12	12	31	29	84
" 2 " 3 "	10	16	9	8	43
" 3 " 4 "	21	9	8	4	42
" 4 " 5 "	7	5	2	2	16
" 5 " 6 "	5	2	1	7	15
" 6 " 7 "	5	2	9	3	19
" 7 " 8 "	3	3			6
" 8 " 9 "	2	2	1	3	8
" 9 " 10 "	1	2	2	3	8
" 10 " 11 "	1	1			2
" 11 " 12 "	1			5	6
" 12 " 18 "	2	11	3	2	18
" 18 months to 2 years.....	5	2	8	3	18
" 2 " 3 years	6	7	6		19
" 3 " 4 "	3	3	1	1	8
" 4 " 5 "	2	4	4		10
" 5 " 6 "	6	4	3		13
" 6 " 7 "	4	1	3	1	9
" 7 " 8 "	1		1		2
" 8 " 9 "	1	1	4		6
" 9 " 10 "	3		1		4
" 10 " 15 "	3	1	7	1	12
" 15 " 20 "	2	2	6		10
" 20 years and upwards.....	3		13		16
Unknown		11		6	17
Totals (including 23 transfers)	143	132	132	109	516

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of residence of all patients remaining in the Asylums on the
30th September, 1884.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	11	11	9	11	1	43
From 1 to 2 months	15	6	9	6	1	37
" 2 " 3 "	6	9	12	11	3	41
" 3 " 4 "	7	7	10	9	1	34
" 4 " 5 "	4	11	4	4	.....	23
" 5 " 6 "	20	15	11	9	.....	55
" 6 " 7 "	2	9	26	6	1	44
" 7 " 8 "	6	5	4	4	2	21
" 8 " 9 "	10	5	2	4	.....	21
" 9 " 10 "	3	7	4	6	3	23
" 10 " 11 "	6	9	.....	5	1	21
" 11 " 12 "	5	7	1	6	1	20
" 12 " 18 "	34	33	13	34	10	124
" 18 Months to 2 years	35	34	22	30	9	130
" 2 to 3 years	42	83	42	100	74	341
" 3 " 4 "	23	63	32	69	9	196
" 4 " 5 "	27	60	20	65	13	185
" 5 " 6 "	35	51	21	53	10	170
" 6 " 7 "	56	76	34	4	14	184
" 7 " 8 "	52	34	33	125	47	291
" 8 " 9 "	64	31	14	.....	35	144
" 9 " 10 "	22	32	8	.....	.....	62
" 10 " 15 "	91	125	99	.....	.....	315
" 15 " 20 "	44	28	49	.....	.....	121
" 20 years and upwards	83	156	21	.....	.....	260
Totals	703	907	500	561	235	2906

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged
cured during the year.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Tota
Under one month.....	3		1		4
From 1 to 2 months.....	5	3	5		13
" 2 " 3 ".....	9	4	5	4	22
" 3 " 4 ".....	3	3	4	4	14
" 4 " 5 ".....	10	3	4	7	24
" 5 " 6 ".....	3	3	3	2	11
" 6 " 7 ".....	2	3	1	6	12
" 7 " 8 ".....	1	4	1	3	9
" 8 " 9 ".....	3	2	1	4	10
" 9 " 10 ".....	1	2		2	5
" 10 " 11 ".....	1	2			5
" 11 " 12 ".....	3	2	2		7
" 12 " 18 ".....	3	5	6	7	21
" 18 months to 2 years.....	1	2	1	2	6
" 2 to 3 years.....		1	1	4	6
" 3 " 4 ".....				4	4
" 4 " 5 ".....			2	2	4
" 5 " 6 ".....	1				1
" 6 " 7 ".....					
" 7 " 8 ".....					
" 8 " 9 ".....					
" 9 " 10 ".....					
" 10 " 15 ".....					
" 15 " 20 ".....					
" 20 years and upwards.....					
Totals.....	49	39	37	53	178

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged
improved during the year.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	1			2	3
From 1 to 2 months.....				1	1
" 2 " 3 "	1				1
" 3 " 4 "		1	3	1	5
" 4 " 5 "		4			4
" 5 " 6 "			1		1
" 6 " 7 "		3			3
" 7 " 8 "		1	2		3
" 8 " 9 "		2			2
" 9 " 10 "	1	1			2
" 10 " 11 "			1		1
" 11 " 12 "		1			1
" 12 " 18 "	2	2	2		6
" 18 months to 2 years.....	2	2			4
" 2 to 3 years.....	3	2	1	1	7
" 3 " 4 "				1	1
" 4 " 5 "					
" 5 " 6 "	2		2		4
" 6 " 7 "					
" 7 " 8 "					
" 8 " 9 "					
" 9 " 10 "			1		1
" 10 " 15 "		1			1
" 15 " 20 "					
" 20 years and upwards.....					
Totals.....	12	20	13	6	51

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged
unimproved during the year.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	2				2
From 1 to 2 months		1		2	3
" 2 " 3 "	2		1	1	4
" 3 " 4 "	1				1
" 4 " 5 "					
" 5 " 6 "		1			1
" 6 " 7 "	1				1
" 7 " 8 "		1			1
" 8 " 9 "					
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 11 "					
" 11 " 12 "	1	2			3
" 12 " 18 "		1	1		2
" 18 months to 2 years	1				1
" 2 to 3 years.....					
" 3 " 4 "	1	1			2
" 4 " 5 "			1		1
" 5 " 6 "					
" 6 " 7 "					
" 7 " 8 "					
" 8 " 9 "					
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 15 "					
" 15 " 20 "					
" 20 years and upwards					
Totals.....	9	7	3	3	22

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the length of Asylum residence of patients who *died* during the year.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	6	3	2			11
From 1 to 2 months.....		1				1
" 2 " 3 ".....	4	2	3	1		10
" 3 " 4 ".....	1	3	1			5
" 4 " 5 ".....	1	1	1			3
" 5 " 6 ".....						
" 6 " 7 ".....		1			1	2
" 7 " 8 ".....			1			1
" 8 " 9 ".....	1		1			2
" 9 " 10 ".....	1				1	2
" 10 " 11 ".....		2		3		5
" 11 " 12 ".....	3			2		5
" 12 " 18 ".....	1	2	2	4	2	11
" 18 months to 2 years.....	2			3	1	6
" 2 to 3 years.....	4	11	4	2	1	22
" 3 " 4 ".....	1	3		5	2	11
" 4 " 5 ".....	1	2	3	2		8
" 5 " 6 ".....	3	1			1	5
" 6 " 7 ".....	4	2				6
" 7 " 8 ".....	5	1	1	2	1	10
" 8 " 9 ".....	1	4		3		8
" 9 " 10 ".....	2	2				4
" 10 " 15 ".....	4	9	4			17
" 15 " 20 ".....	1		2			3
" 20 years and upwards.....	6					6
Totals.....	52	50	25	27	10	164

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the causes of death of those patients who died in the Asylums during the year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Anasarca	2					2
Aneurism of aorta		1				1
Apoplexy	1	5	1			7
Bilious fever					1	1
Bright's disease		1				1
Bronchitis		1	1			2
Cancer of breast	1					1
Cancer of tongue		1				1
Cerebral effusion	2					2
Choked by food			1			1
Cholera morbus		1				1
Congestion of lungs				1		1
Convulsions	1					1
Diabetes	1					1
Diarrhoea	3	2	1			6
Drowned			1			1
Dysentery					2	2
Emphysema of lungs		1				1
Enteric fever			1			1
Enteritis			1			1
Epilepsy	5	5	1	2		13
Erysipelas					1	1
Exhaustion of acute melancholia		2	1			3
Exhaustion of mania	2		2			4
Gangrene of foot		1				1
General debility				4	2	6
Haematemesis		1				1
Heart clot		4				4
Heart disease		2	1		2	5
Homicide	1					1
Marasmus	4	5				9
Obstruction of bowels			1			1
Paralysis	1		1		1	3
Paresis	5		2	4		11
Phthisis, latent	4					4
Phthisis	13	8	4	10		35
Purpura	1			1		2
Pneumonia		1				1
Removal of uterus		1				1
Senile decay, exhaustion and old age	5	3	5	5		18
Softening of brain		2				2
Stricture of bowels		1				1
Suicide		1				1
Ulceration of bowels					1	1
Totals	52	50	25	27	10	164

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and of the total number admitted.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total admissions.
Agents	1	7
Architects		1
Actuaries	1	1
Bookkeepers		22
Bakers	1	21
Bricklayers		10
Butchers	1	25
Blacksmiths	5	80
Brassfinishers	1	3
Brewers		13
Builders		4
Barbers	1	10
Broommakers		3
Barristers		3
Brickmakers		3
Bridgetenders		1
Brushmakers		1
Buttonmakers	1	1
Commercial travellers	1	11
Cabinetmakers	3	9
Consuls		1
Confectioners		6
Coopers	1	26
Carpenters	15	246
Clerks	11	186
Clergymen		32
Cheesemakers	1	1
Carriagemakers		4
Cooks		9
Corders		3
Captains of steamboats	1	4
Cigarmakers		6
Customhouse officers		5
Coppersmiths		1
Civil servants	1	2
Clock cleaners		1
Carters		3
Dyers	1	2
Domestic servants, all kinds	31	1537
Dressmakers	5	31
Detectives		1
Druggists	1	17
Engineers		27
Editors	1	4
Farmers	101	1837
Fishermen		6
Founders		1
Ferrymen		2
Furriers		1
Gardeners	1	16
Grocers	1	8
Glassblowers		2
Gentlemen		23
Glovemakers		1
Gunsmiths		1
Hucksters		1
<i>Carried forward</i>	188	4283

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and of the total number admitted.

TRADES, CALLINGS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total admissions.
<i>Brought Forward</i>	188	4283
Hatters	1	1
Hostlers	5	5
Hunters	1	1
Harness-makers	3	20
Housekeepers and housewives	132	1925
Hack-drivers	1	3
Inn-keepers	1	13
Ironmongers	1	1
Jewellers	1	10
Janitors	1	2
Journalist	1	1
Labourers	61	1499
Laundresses	1	4
Ladies	7	49
Lawyers	1	18
Lumbermen	1	2
Lathers	1	1
Milliners	2	35
Masons	2	54
Machinists	3	37
Matchmakers	1	2
Millers	1	36
Moulders	3	25
Merchants	7	126
Mechanics	1	39
Music-teachers	1	5
Marble-cutters	1	3
Millwrights	1	1
No occupation	25	423
Night-watchmen	1	1
Nurses	1	7
Organ-builders	1	1
Professors of Music	1	10
Plasterers	1	3
Pensioners	1	5
Photographers	1	11
Prostitutes	1	8
Painters	4	61
Printers	4	37
Peddlers	3	27
Physicians	2	27
Pump-makers	1	2
Private Secretary	1	1
Railway Employés	1	12
Spinsters	4	122
Sailors	1	45
Students	4	39
Spinners	1	8
Sisters of Charity	1	2
Soda-water manufacturers	1	1
Stone-cutters	1	3
Showmen	1	2
Saddlers	1	7
Shoemakers	4	142
Seamstresses	4	142
<i>Carried Forward</i>	472	9350

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and of the total number admitted.

TRADES, CALLINGS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total admissions.
<i>Brought Forward</i>	472	9350
Slaters		1
Soldiers		17
Salesmen		1
Surveyors	1	3
Sail and tent-makers		2
Shopkeepers		3
Ship-builders	1	3
Teachers	8	170
Tinsmiths	3	23
Tavern-keepers	2	10
Tailors	2	110
Tanners		7
Teamsters	1	6
Toll-gate keepers		2
Upholsterers	1	1
Vinegar-makers		1
Watchmakers		6
Wood-workers	1	3
Weavers		23
Wheelwrights		2
Wagon-makers	2	7
Waiters	2	3
Unknown or other employments, and idiots	35	1823
<i>Totals</i>	531	11577

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing in detail the expenditures of the various Asylums during the year ending
30th September, 1884.

DETAILS.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum,	Orillia Asylum.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Medicines	590 49	682 53	337 70	314 14	95 92
Medical Comforts and Appliances	60 87		6 66	6 87	
Butchers' Meat	16817 52	19867 69	9506 10	11515 55	2898 52
Poultry, Fish, etc.	1012 77	1358 33	540 80	696 87	197 59
Flour, Bread, etc.	6850 63	9923 97	4663 16	5241 61	3175 29
Butter	4367 75	5872 06	2520 37	3729 87	1205 42
Barley, Rice, Peas and Meal.	815 38	1013 74	508 76	1524 39	174 88
Tea	1756 62	1912 38	869 00	1203 31	299 47
Coffee	295 60	562 07	725 61	456 67	135 50
Cheese	482 45	521 80	93 38	626 55	4 22
Eggs	490 02	346 57	94 81	83 10	107 89
Fruit (dried)	752 61	858 34	301 81	1780 15	47 72
Tobacco and Pipes	315 95	816 76	247 45	369 79	57 99
Salt, Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar and Pickles.	250 60	338 75	161 50	201 51	44 65
Sugar and Syrup	2931 66	3991 77	2029 66	2592 96	667 28
Unenumerated Groceries.	1041 21	211 11	22 45		56 84
Fruit and Vegetables	1589 27	899 32	473 60	2148 24	696 38
Bedding	392 32	3700 92	1551 48	885 16	261 19
Straw for Bedding		740 34	63 55	346 01	140 08
Clothing	2846 49	8402 24	2857 24	2662 49	1387 06
Shoes	644 55	822 98	292 57	1305 75	414 79
Coal	6541 24	13079 90	6682 91	5880 87	653 51
Wood	1802 63	4353 85	672 00	536 14	3268 32
Gas	2253 43	2167 35	708 65	2246 10	266 91
Oil and Candles	81 87	228 45	91 48	21 69	101 21
Matches.	9 85	27 50	15 00	9 50	18 90
Brushes, Brooms and Mops	185 67	459 80	136 13	364 73	70 06
Bathbricks, Blacklead and Blacking.	5 00	27 55	9 00	16 77	4 20
Soap and other Laundry Expenses.	968 49	897 52	891 26	856 62	556 69
Water	3877 61			1045 38	
Ice	126 00	50 00		282 19	20 00
Advertising and Printing	34 33	250 82	392 30	297 37	98 33
Postage, Telegraph, and Express Charges	150 12	384 21	217 28	151 03	40 58
Stationery and Library	275 31	521 76	218 96	162 72	40 75
Furniture, Renewals and Repairs.	1279 47	823 18	363 83	280 60	377 72
Iron and Tinware	277 94	630 88		319 46	29 60
Crockery and Glassware.	273 50	679 49	121 80	269 21	118 66
Feed and Fodder	1037 83	1009 85	900 83	2161 98	402 73
Farm Labour, Stock, Implements and Repairs thereto.	633 28	1271 55	483 83	369 12	196 28
Repairs, ordinary, to Buildings, etc.	618 24	1325 51	2071 79	2937 24	256 96
Hardware, etc.	202 29	746 81	472 98	393 54	77 91
Paints and Oils	402 53	729 46	255 36	768 98	45 14
Legal Expenses.		9 93			27 50
Officers' Travelling Expenses		139 75	13 00	120 35	58 90
Elopers, Expenses recovering.		41 47	20 23	10 15	
Freight and Duties	19 24	62 76	13 42	31 98	4 38
Amusements	191 89	329 45	204 29	186 85	25 59
Religious Instruction	169 80	108 00	39 00		
Interments	119 00	319 00	60 00	98 00	84 50
Rent		543 50		439 00	640 25
Incidentals	369 65	130 23	118 00	25 00	24 24
Removal of Patients	3 75		37 75	2 00	
Salaries and Wages	27621 29	33797 46	18500 10	17489 24	9472 49
Totals.	93866 01	127990 66	61668 84	75464 80	29030 99

TABLE No. 14.

showing the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates, and the annual cost per patient under such headings.

HEADINGS OF ESTIMATES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.		LONDON ASYLUM.		KINGSTON ASYLUM.		HAMILTON ASYLUM.		ORILLIA ASYLUM.	
	Expended under headings of estimates.	Cost per patient.	Expended under headings of estimates.	Cost per patient.	Expended under headings of estimates.	Cost per patient.	Expended under headings of estimates.	Cost per patient.	Expended under estimates.	Cost per patient.
Medicine and medical comforts	\$ 651 36	92	\$ 682 53	76	\$ 344 36	73	\$ 321 01	58	\$ 95 92	41
Butchers' meat, fish, poultry, etc.	17850 29	25 22	21226 02	23 59	10136 90	21 54	12212 42	21 92	3096 11	13 17
Flour, bread, etc.	6850 63	9 69	9923 97	11 03	4663 16	9 91	5241 61	9 41	3175 29	13 51
Butter	4367 75	6 18	5872 06	6 52	2520 37	5 35	3729 87	6 69	1205 42	5 13
Groceries	9132 10	12 92	10573 29	11 75	5054 43	10 74	8838 43	15 86	1576 44	6 71
Fruit and vegetables	1589 27	2 25	899 32	1 00	473 60	1 01	2148 24	3 86	696 38	2 96
Bedding, clothing and shoes	3883 36	5 49	13666 48	15 18	4764 84	10 13	5199 41	9 33	2203 12	9 37
Fuel	8343 87	11 80	17433 75	19 37	7354 91	15 63	6417 01	11 52	3921 83	16 69
Gas, oil, etc.	2345 15	3 32	2423 30	2 69	815 13	1 73	2277 29	4 09	387 C2	1 65
Laundry, soap and cleaning	1159 16	1 64	1384 87	1 54	1036 39	2 20	1238 12	2 22	630 95	2 68
Furniture and furnishings	1890 91	2 59	2133 55	2 37	485 63	1 03	869 27	1 56	525 98	2 24
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	1671 11	2 36	2281 40	2 53	1384 66	2 94	2531 10	4 54	590 01	2 55
Repairs and alterations	1253 06	1 77	2801 78	3 11	1938 00	4 12	3710 70	6 66	389 01	1 62
Printing, postage and stationery	459 76	65	1156 79	1 29	828 54	1 76	611 12	1 10	179 66	76
Miscellaneous	999 33	1 41	1734 09	1 93	1367 82	2 91	1584 58	2 84	885 36	3 77
Water supply	3877 61	5 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	1045 38	1 88	.....	.....
Salaries and wages	27621 29	39 07	33797 46	37 55	18500 10	39 32	17489 24	31 39	9472 49	40 31
Totals	93866 01	132 76	127990 66	142 21	61608 84	131 05	75464 80	135 45	29030 99	123 53

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited, and the prices paid for the same under contract.

SUPPLIES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.	LONDON ASYLUM.	KINGSTON ASYLUM.	HAMILTON ASYLUM.	ORILLIA ASYLUM.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Butchers' Meat, per cwt.....					7 50
Flour, Fall Wheat, per bbl.....	5 55	5 75	5 95	5 45	6 00
Flour, Spring Wheat, per bbl.....					
Flour, Strong Baker's, per bbl.....	5 55	5 65	5 95	5 45	
Bread, per 4 lb. loaf.....					
Oatmeal, per bbl.....	4 40	4 44		5 00	0 11½
Split Peas, per bbl.....	4 45	4 89		4 75	4 70
Butter, Roll and Dairy, per lb.....	0 19½	0 17½	0 18½	0 20½	0 18
Prime Mess Pork, per bbl.....		18 00			
Hams, per lb.....		0 14			
Bacon, per lb.....		0 12			
Potatoes, per bushel.....	0 65			0 60	
FUEL.					
Hard Coal, Egg size, per ton.....	6 00	6 00	4 74—5 40 for Gas		
“ “ Chestnut size, per ton.....		6 30		5 50	
“ “ Stove size, per ton.....	6 25			5 50	6 90
Soft Coal, for steam, per ton.....	4 30	4 60		4 10	
“ “ grates, “.....					
Hardwood, per cord, green.....	4 40	5 52			3 92
“ “ dry.....				6 25	3 45

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing the number of officers and *Employés* in each and all of the Asylums classified according to the duties performed.

OCCUPATION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	.....	4
Assistant Medical Officers	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Bursars and Clerks	2	2	1	2	1	8
Storekeepers and Assistants	2	2	1	1	.....	6
Stewards	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Matrons	1	1	.....	1	1	5
Assistant Matrons	1	2	1	.....	.....	4
Engineers, Assistants and Stokers	5	7	3	4	2	21
Masons and Bricklayers	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Carpenters	2	2	1	1	1	7
Painters	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
Bakers and Assistant Bakers	2	2	1	1	.....	6
Gardeners and Assistant Gardeners	2	2	2	.....	1	7
Farmers and Farm Labourers	3	3	1	2	.....	9
Tailors and Seamstresses	2	2	1	2	2	9
Stable and Stockkeepers .....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
Butchers and Jobbers .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3
Messengers, Porters and Porteresses	1	2	1	1	1	6
Cooks and Kitchenmaids	7	5	2	4	4	22
Laundresses and Assistants	5	6	2	3	2	18
Housemaids	2	8	2	2	6	20
Dairymaids	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
ATTENDANTS.						
Chief Male Attendants and Supervisors	7	10	1	1	1	20
Chief Female Attendants and Supervisors	6	7	1	1	1	16
Ordinary Male Attendants	17	21	16	15	4	73
Ordinary Female Attendants	19	26	12	16	5	78
Male Night Watches	3	3	2	2	2	12
Female Night Watches	3	3	2	2	1	11
Total	99	126	60	65	36	386

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing the nature of the employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days per patient during the year.

NATURE AND PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT.	TORONTO ASYLUM.				LONDON ASYLUM.				KINGSTON ASYLUM.				HAMILTON ASYLUM.				ORILLIA ASYLUM.				GRAND TOTAL.			
	No. of Patients	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	Average No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.
Carpenter's Shop.....	3	475	158	9	2684	298	6	683	113	4	884	221	1	210	210	23	4936	214	23	4936	214	23	4936	214
Tailor's Shop.....	4	905	226	3	956	318	4	944	236	2	563	281				13	3368	251	13	3368	251	13	3368	251
Shoemaker's Shop.....	2	158	79	2	618	309	7	625	312							6	1401	233	6	1401	233	6	1401	233
Engineer's Shop.....	5	1565	313	4	1101	275	1	1726	246	4	1020	255	1	312	312	21	5724	272	21	5724	272	21	5724	272
Blacksmith's Shop.....	1	190	190				1	300	300							2	490	245	2	490	245	2	490	245
Mason work.....	2	527	263	3	939	313	1	300	300	10	1103	110				16	2869	179	16	2869	179	16	2869	179
Repairing roads.....	4	648	162					300	300	15	1966	131				19	2614	132	19	2614	132	19	2614	132
Quarrying stone.....										50	9476	189				50	9476	129	50	9476	129	50	9476	129
Woodyard and coal shed.....	12	2504	208	6	1828	304	4	850	212	15	2749	183	12	3744	312	49	11675	238	49	11675	238	49	11675	238
Bakery.....	3	750	250	2	701	350	2	202	101	2	297	148				9	1950	216	9	1950	216	9	1950	216
Laundry.....	13	1890	145	16	4932	308	9	2473	274	21	6891	328	5	1500	300	64	17686	276	64	17686	276	64	17686	276
Dairy.....	7	1304	186	2	714	357	7	898	128	5	1680	336				21	4596	218	21	4596	218	21	4596	218
Butcher's Shop and Slaughter House.....	4	1252	313	4	1343	335	4	950	237	2	384	192				14	3829	280	14	3829	280	14	3829	280
Piggery.....	2	730	365				5	1435	287	4	746	186				11	2911	264	11	2911	264	11	2911	264
Painting.....	3	900	300	4	1323	330	4	501	125	6	733	122				17	3457	203	17	3457	203	17	3457	203
Farm.....	26	8138	313	22	6786	308	24	4608	150	8	1338	167				80	20870	261	80	20870	261	80	20870	261
Garden and Grounds.....	30	3002	116	27	8137	301	44	6339	144	18	2036	113				123	20624	167	123	20624	167	123	20624	167
Stable.....	4	1460	365	4	1331	332	5	1435	287	2	360	180				16	4951	309	16	4951	309	16	4951	309
Kitchen.....	17	3432	202	29	8703	300	12	1675	139	11	3891	353	5	1825	365	74	19526	263	74	19526	263	74	19526	263
Dining Room.....	54	11518	213	35	10564	301	29	8046	277	22	7498	340	9	3181	353	149	40807	273	149	40807	273	149	40807	273
Officers' Quarters.....	4	1460	365				5	709	141							3	939	253	3	939	253	3	939	253
Sewing.....	30	5756	156	80	24039	300	39	7009	179	12	3756	313	16	5008	313	277	78294	282	277	78294	282	277	78294	282
Knitting.....	20	5069	253	171	51223	299	40	8024	200	30	8970	299				1	261	261	1	261	261	1	261	261
Spinning.....	1	261	261																					
Mending.....	56	9573	171	27	8079	290	10	2143	214	8	2704	338				101	22499	222	101	22499	222	101	22499	222
Wards and Halls.....	131	26120	200	184	55273	300	105	25363	241	95	31633	333	23	8395	365	538	146784	272	538	146784	272	538	146784	272
Store Room.....	3	939	313	2	533	266	1	310	310	9	3148	349				15	4930	328	15	4930	328	15	4930	328
Not otherwise specified.....	15	5159	343	153	46072	301	75	16453	219	15	4590	306	7	2191	313	265	74465	281	265	74465	281	265	74465	281
Total.....	456	96185	211	789	237879	301	445	94001	211	370	98416	266	88	28645	325	2148	555126	258	2148	555126	258	2148	555126	258

HOMEWOOD RETREAT, GUELPH.

In my last Annual Report I announced the establishment in the City of Guelph, under the provisions of 46 Vic., Cap. 28, of the first private Asylum for insane persons and inebriates in the Province of Ontario. On the 21st December, last year, all the formalities of the Act referred to having been complied with, the license of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was duly issued to the "Homewood Retreat" Association, of Guelph, to use the buildings and premises in that city known as the Homewood Retreat for the care and treatment of insane persons, inebriates, or persons addicted to the excessive use of narcotics.

Before the issue of the license, I had visited and minutely inspected the buildings in question, and reported them to be in every respect well suited for the purpose for which they were intended. I also reported upon the *personnel* of the proprietary of the institution, who, from their special knowledge and large experience of the public Asylums in Ontario, and in the care and treatment of the insane, appeared to me to be well qualified for successfully conducting the operations of the "Retreat."

The institution was opened for the reception of patients on the 1st January, 1884, and from the report of the medical superintendent I find that the operations of the institution as regards the movement of patients during the past nine months have been as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total number of <i>insane persons</i> admitted.....				10	7	17
Discharged recovered.....	2	2	4			
“ unimproved.....	2		2			
“ on probation.....	1		1	5	2	7
Remaining.....				5	5	10
Total number of <i>inebriates</i> admitted.....	10	2	12			
“ opium cases.....	2		2	12	2	14
Discharged inebriates.....	5	1	6			
“ opium cases.....	1		1	6	1	7
Remaining.....				6	1	7
Total number, 30th September.....				11	6	17

It will be seen that during the first nine months after the opening of the "Retreat," 17 insane persons and 14 inebriates or victims to the opium habit were admitted. Of the former class nearly 25 per cent., and of the latter 50 per cent., were discharged cured.

During the period above mentioned I made two visits of inspection to the institution, and on both occasions found it to be in every respect conducted in the most satisfactory manner. There are beds in the institution for fifty patients, mostly in single rooms. The bedsteads are of wood, of modern style, and are provided with both woven wire and hair mattresses. The rooms, which are lofty and light, are carpeted and otherwise nicely and comfortably furnished. The corridors and recesses are spacious and well ventilated, and are carpeted throughout and furnished in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired. There are two cheerful dining rooms, one for each sex, a billiard and smoking room for the

male patients, and a spacious and well furnished drawing room for the common use of patients of both sexes, where music, dancing, and all other appropriate means are employed to render the lives of the afflicted inmates as pleasant as possible, and their residence there beneficial to their physical and mental health. I am pleased to be able to say that the institution so far meets my highest expectations, and I believe is destined to form an important supplement to the public Asylums of this Province, as well as to the Dominion at large. It is the only institution in the Province in which inebriates and opium victims can be adequately treated, and but for its existence these unfortunates must either remain altogether without proper treatment, and consequently without chance of recovery, or must of necessity be at great expense sent into a foreign country.

As regards the insane persons of the wealthy class, it is manifest that our public Asylums, admirable as they are, cannot afford such persons the partial seclusion and special personal attention which they desire and are prepared to pay for. Certainly not to the same extent as a private institution, and, over and above this, it is not desirable that insane persons who can afford to pay well for comforts and luxuries should be admitted into our crowded public Asylums, to the exclusion of those who can barely afford to pay the mere cost of maintenance, or who can pay nothing at all, and for whose benefit the public Asylums are more especially intended.

The experience of the past nine months has shewn that the usefulness of the Retreat may be extended, and its practical working much facilitated by certain modifications in the existing law. The following are some of the changes which experience seems to suggest:—

1st. Sec. 40, Cap. 221, R. S. O., should be amended so as to give at least one month between the signing of the certificates and the reception of the patients; seven days is too short a time. In many cases unforeseen circumstances render it impossible to have the patient admitted within the prescribed period. After the medical examination takes place and the certificates are granted, the medical superintendent has to be communicated with and a reply secured from him before the patient can be sent to the institution. It may happen that there is not a vacancy at the moment, or some other cause may occasion delay. In seven days the certificate lapses, and the trouble and expense of a re-examination is necessary. The time prescribed in the Public Asylum Act is three months. I venture therefore to think that one month is not too long in cases of private Asylums.

2nd.—The same forms that obtain in granting probational leave to patients in public Asylums should extend to private Asylums. Probational leave is generally used as a medical or precautionary measure, and the period of residence of a patient in an Asylum is often greatly shortened by its judicious use.

3rd.—Sec. 45, Cap. 142, should, I think, be so amended that certificates from duly qualified physicians registered in the provinces, other than Ontario, would be legal for this institution or any other private Asylum. The difference in the wording of the certificate under the private Asylum Act and that of the public Asylum Act would clearly seem to admit of the acceptance of certificates from the medical men of other provinces, but the provisions of the medical Act, whether intentional or not, prohibit the admission of patients except under the certificates of physicians registered under the Ontario Act. This amounts to a practical exclusion from the private Asylums of Ontario of patients from any other province in the Dominion. While such a distinction is quite necessary in respect of the public Asylums, it does not appear to be so as to private institutions. It might be thought necessary, however, in making such a change in the law to provide that the Inspector should, if any doubt was thrown upon the insanity of

any patient at any time, to order a re-examination of the patient by two Ontario physicians. It would also be provided, as an additional precaution, that certificates sent from an outside province should be attested by the seal of some authority in that province as to its validity.

It is suggested that it would be a great advantage if patients afflicted with nervous diseases such as epilepsy, hysteria, and chorea amentia, could be received into private Asylums upon their voluntary application, provided a certificate of one or two physicians certified that they were proper subjects for treatment. Patients of this kind cannot always be certified as insane although their affliction is near akin to insanity, but the placing of them in an institution of this kind would often be a great boon to themselves and their families. Such cases are admitted to Asylums in the United States upon their own application, with the most beneficial results. It would be necessary to provide that in cases of minors the consent of parents or guardians should be obtained.

The above suggestions for changes in the law regulating private Asylums emanate chiefly from the directors of the Homewood Retreat, with certain modifications of my own, but I cordially approve of them all in the form in which they are presented here.

There is, however, another point upon which there appears to be some uncertainty, viz., the powers and duties of the Inspector in relation to private Asylums when established.

It will be seen by reference to the Act that a private Asylum cannot be licensed under its provisions, except upon a report as therein provided, by the Inspector. As to the duties or powers of the Inspector in regard to the Asylum *after* it is established, the Act is silent. It is wisely provided that such Asylums shall be under the supervision and inspection of a local board of visitors. It is felt, however, to quote the words of the directors of the Homewood Retreat in their prospectus, "that these institutions should at all times be open to the most searching oversight and inspection, by competent persons entirely unconnected with the proprietary."

Experience in Britain as well as in the United States has taught that local visitors, while serving their purpose admirably up to a certain point, do not meet all the requirements. These boards are composed of private gentlemen of standing in the community, each having his own affairs to attend to, but they are not experts, and from the nature of things can have comparatively little opportunity of qualifying themselves with that knowledge of the details of Asylum management which are so necessary to the performance of the duties required. It has therefore been found desirable, in the public interest, to surround private Asylums with all the safeguards against abuses which are applied to public Asylums.

I have been advised that, by inference, the law now invests the Inspector with all the powers in respect to private Asylums with which he is invested in respect to public Asylums, but as the matter is not clear I have only used the powers in cases where there could be no doubt, preferring to leave all doubtful matters to be settled by the Legislature if, in its wisdom, it considers any amendment necessary.

I am, however, strongly of the opinion that all private Asylums should be subjected to inspection and supervision by the Government Inspector, in the same way in all respects as are the public Asylums of the Province, with the single exception of the financial management, with which the Government has no concern. Such an arrangement could not fail to increase the public confidence in the efficient and humane administration of institutions of this class.

This view of the matter seems to be in accordance with the provisions of the Act for the establishment of an Hospital for the reclamation and cure of habitual

drunkards, which are made to apply to private Asylums, and the former Act confers powers and duties upon the Inspector which can only be properly performed by an inspection of the institution and its inmates.

LONDON ASYLUM.

I visited this Asylum on the 12th January, 1st April, 14th July, 29th July, 20th September, and 1st November, and on each occasion spent some days in making inspections and transacting general business connected with the institution.

There has been no material change in the condition of this Asylum during the past year. Its 904 beds are always kept well filled, and there are always applications for admission awaiting vacancies as they occur from discharges and deaths. The general health of the inmates of the institution has been excellent during the year. On the September inspection I checked the patients' roll. There were on that occasion 909 names on the books, but 11 of the patients were at their homes on probational leave, so that there were 898 in actual residence. I saw and spoke personally to each one of these, either in the dormitories, or workshops, or in the fields and garden. Of all this large number of patients there were only 12 males and 25 females found in bed; all the others who were physically able were spread over the buildings and farm, each one, according to his ability or taste, employed in some way, and generally in some useful way. Of those who were in bed, some were aged persons, who were there from feebleness or choice. Others were paralytics, consumptives, etc., but there were none suffering from any acute disease.

The most notable event of the year was the opening of the new chapel for divine worship. This chapel, which is of very neat architectural design and capable of seating comfortably 400 persons, is now used on Sundays for service. There is a Protestant service at nine o'clock every Sunday morning, and a Roman Catholic service on each alternate Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. The chapel is well filled at every service.

In the matter of structural improvements, a good many have been made during the past year, which will be found detailed in the report made to me by the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Bucke.

In the same report will be found set forth the chief wants of the Asylum for the ensuing year. Amongst these, the one of greatest importance is that of drainage, involving, as it does, the health of the patients and employes of the institution, as well as the expenditure of a very considerable sum of money.

The London Asylum was built upon a farm of 200 acres on the road leading east from the city of London, about three miles from the centre of the city. The farm is situated in the midst of what is almost a level plain, there is very little fall indeed in any direction for drainage, and there is no large stream near into which drainage could be carried. Two quite small creeks run past the Asylum; one, on the east side, runs in a southerly direction, and empties into the south branch of the river Thames a short distance above London; the other, on the west, runs through the village of London East, thence through the city of London, and empties into the north branch of the Thames, near Carling's brewery.

When the Asylum was built the drainage was conducted in a south-easterly direction to a point near the first-named creek, where settling tanks were constructed designed to catch the solid matter of the sewage and allow the liquids to overflow into the creek, but these tanks after a short time were found to be ineffective and their use was abandoned, and the result is that now the sewage from the main building and north branch flows into the creek, about three miles from the point where it empties into the Thames. The three cottages and

the medical superintendent's house, etc., are drained in the other direction, and this sewage, which is not so great in volume as the other, falls into the creek on the west side and so into the north branch of the river Thames.

This question of sewage is one of no small difficulty. I have given much thought to the subject, and have discussed it with those whom I have met who have had knowledge and experience of such matters. So far as I have been able to form a judgment on the matter, I have come to the conclusion that the best solution of the difficulty would be to join with the city of London and London East in a comprehensive system of drainage, the Asylum sewer to connect at its western extremity with the eastern end of the London system; but this involves the construction of the London system by that city, and the subject is only under discussion at present. We can, therefore, do nothing in this direction until London has decided its part of the question.

The next best plan, and indeed the only other plan, would be the construction of a system by which the whole of the sewage could be retained and utilized on the Asylum farm. Either of these plans will cost a large sum of money, but one or the other must be adopted very soon.

I give my preference to the first plan because, once done, it is permanent, and by it we should get finally rid of the whole of the sewage without further expense. The second plan, while being not entirely free from sanitary objections, will entail a constant expense and trouble in the working as well as for repairs, which, in my opinion, will not be covered by the value of the sewage to the land as a fertilizer.

KINGSTON ASYLUM.

Inspections of this Asylum were made by me on the 23rd January, 21st April, 16th June, 6th August, and 20th November. Several days were occupied with each inspection, during which I visited every part of the buildings and grounds. I also made two visits to the Asylum, with special reference to an outbreak of typhoid fever which occurred there in the early spring. I mentioned in my last report that the water supply which comes from the lake in front of the Asylum had been found on analysis to be impure and unsafe, and that I had ordered a Hyatt filter from Newark, N.J., after satisfying myself by personal inspection of the filter that it was capable of doing the work required. It was expected that the filter would be in operation before the opening of spring, and the water had again become polluted by the spring freshets, but the Newark firm having contracted with a Kingston firm to construct the large iron shell of the filter, the latter firm so delayed the work that the filter was not in its place until the month of May. This annoying circumstance left the patients for another spring to drink the polluted waters, with the result, possibly from this cause, of the outbreak of fever above mentioned.

Immediately upon the fever being reported to me I visited the Asylum, and from investigations then made I was led to doubt whether the outbreak was entirely due to the impure water, and rather suspected that defective drainage might have something to do with it, but the season was not far enough advanced then to permit a thorough examination to be made. I returned, however, to the Asylum at a later date, accompanied by Drs. Oldwright and Rae, of the Provincial Board of Health, and Mr. Kivas Tully, Government Architect, with a view to a thorough examination of the whole institution and to having the advice and assistance of gentlemen so thoroughly qualified for such work as those who accompanied me. The result of this investigation was that several very grave defects were found in the drainage of the Asylum as well as in the plumbing. A full report of these investigations will be found in the Report of the

Provincial Board of Health of this year, and also in that of the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum. Suffice it to say that all the defects which were discovered were remedied, and about the same time the new filter was put into operation, and from that time the fever disappeared. It is now a moot question whether the fever was caused by the impure water, the defective drainage, or both. There can be no question that the water was impure, but probably no more so then than it had been every year since the Asylum was built, so far as can be known, but then, there had always been more or less fever and diarrhœa about the institution but never a serious outbreak before. Neither can there be any question that the drainage was defective, but then it had probably been so for years undetected, so that as either cause was sufficient to account for the disease, either may have caused it, or both combined.

The Kingston Asylum was built 25 or 30 years ago by the labour of the convicts of the Penitentiary hard by, for a convict Asylum. In 1877 it was transferred by the Dominion Government to the Province of Ontario for provincial purposes. At the time of the transfer a complete set of the plans and specifications of the building was not obtainable, consequently the Provincial Architect's knowledge of the drainage, etc., was necessarily limited. There was no one about the Asylum who had been there at its construction, hence when a systematic investigation was made, drains and cesspools were found choked and foul, the existence of which had not been suspected before, quite sufficient to cause all the mischief that occurred. Seventeen persons were attacked by the fever, but there was only one death.

On the 1st February, the new cottage a short distance on the west side of the main building was opened for occupation. This cottage, which now contains 68 patients, is furnished with iron bedsteads, spring wire beds, and hair mattresses; in all respects this cottage is a model one, and is the best one owned by the Province.

In March a fire occurred in the stables by which a part of the stabling was destroyed, as well as some harness, etc., all fully covered by insurance; there was, therefore, no loss to the Government by the fire, although there was and still is much inconvenience felt by the Asylum, as the building has not yet been reconstructed by the Public Works Department. The system of fire protection provided for this Asylum had a trying test on the occasion of this fire, it was found to be quite equal to the occasion, and by its efficient working an extensive conflagration and much loss of valuable property was prevented.

The non-use of restraint has, as will be seen from the report of the medical superintendent, become an established principle in this Asylum and is practised with success. The remarks on the subject in the report of the Medical Superintendent will be read with much interest.

On the 6th August I checked the patients' roll, and saw personally every patient in the Asylum. There are 505 beds in this institution, and at this inspection there were 493 patients in residence. Of this number, one male and three females only were found in bed; in fact, since the introduction of the water filter and the reconstruction of the drainage and ventilation, the health of the inmates has been exceptionally good.

The wards of this Asylum, especially on the female side, always present a pleasant and cheerful aspect to the visitor. Although every article of wearing apparel, used by the patients here, except men's caps, are made in the institution by the labour of the patients themselves, there is no sewing room and no sewing machines on the female side; all the work is done in the wards, and it is particularly pleasant to find the patients sitting here and there, singly or in groups, busily engaged in sewing, knitting, or other work. A large number of rag mats are made

and used in the wards, and with their bright colours and pretty designs add very much to the appearance of the halls and dormitories. All this work is done under the superintendence of the matron, with the assistance of the chief female attendant and staff. There are no paid seamstresses; the only paid person in the clothing department is the tailor, and he supervises the shoe shop as well. In the tailor's shop there is one sewing machine for heavy work, all the rest is done by hand work.

Kingston Asylum, the smallest public Asylum in Ontario, has always been inadequate as to extent of accommodation for the district assigned to it. Lunatics from all that part of the Province east of the County of Hastings are supposed to be lodged in that institution, and although it has not always been possible to adhere closely to the district system in the assignment of patients, it is very desirable for the convenience of the friends of patients who desire to visit them that the lunatics should be as far as possible provided for in that Asylum which is nearest to their homes, and this plan is always followed as nearly as circumstances will permit. Moreover, since the population of this Asylum has so largely increased, the room, or hall in the main building, which is used for divine service on Sundays, and for amusements on week days, has become inadequate to the wants of the patients who desire to attend either the one or the other.

The rear extension of this Asylum, which contains the kitchens, bakery, store-rooms, etc., is only one storey high. It is strongly built of dressed stone, and the foundations are quarried out of the solid rock. I respectfully recommend that an additional storey be added to this part of the building, which can be made to contain dormitories and day rooms for forty additional patients, as well as a larger hall for religious services. In this way an increase of accommodation can be provided in less time than a new Cottage could be erected, and at much less cost. I am informed by the architect of the Public Works Department, that the proposed addition, including steam-heating and plumbing, would cost about \$12,000. This plan is the more feasible just now, inasmuch as the roof of this part of the building has fallen into disrepair, and would require renewal in any case during the coming year. Plans and specifications have been prepared for this work, which could be commenced on the opening of spring, and completed in two or three months.

HAMILTON ASYLUM.

The works connected with the construction and furnishing of the new cottage at the Hamilton Asylum have necessitated an unusual number of visits to this institution during the year, but none were of long duration. This Asylum is so near Toronto that it is found more convenient to make frequent short visits, rather than fewer and longer ones.

The new cottage, to be called East House, was not completed by the contractors by the time specified, but at this writing, 30th December, I am able to state that it was opened on the 1st November and occupied by chronic patients. It is intended that this cottage shall be used entirely for acute cases, but as floors laid by the contractor did not appear to the architect as having been properly done and of proper material, and might have to be relaid, and the heating apparatus was not working in an entirely satisfactory manner, which might necessitate a reconstruction of the chimnies, it was not thought advisable to occupy the building with acute cases until these matters were adjusted.

There have been a considerable number of important structural changes made in and about the Hamilton Asylum during the past year, in preparation for the increased population expected on the completion of the new cottages, prominent amongst which are the changes in the laundry and kitchen. An addition to the

rear extension of the main building has been completed, which consists of a new laundry, drying room, and sleeping rooms for employes. The old laundry has been converted into a kitchen, and the height increased by taking out the ceiling and floor above. There is now a fine airy kitchen, with a height of twenty-four feet, and thoroughly ventilated. The old kitchen has been converted into a storeroom. A large quantity of concreting has been done in the basement, the main hall, the general stores, the matron's store, the bakery, and several other basement rooms have been concreted in consequence of which the rats have been obliged to seek other quarters.

A more detailed description of the various improvements, as well as a list of the chief wants of the institution, will be found in the report of the medical superintendent.

One of the greatest wants of this Asylum is more land. After deducting that which is occupied by buildings, the ornamental grounds and the side of the "mountain" which cannot be cultivated, there is only some fifteen or twenty acres left of arable land, and that of not very good quality for the most part, which is available for farm purposes. As a consequence, little assistance from the of raising vegetables and other crops accrues to the Asylum, and the opportunity of utilizing a large quantity of Asylum labour which would be available if there was sufficient land on which to employ it is lost. The Government has been offered some very desirable farm land adjoining the Asylum property on equitable terms, and I cannot too strongly urge the desirability of securing that which would be such a valuable acquisition to the Asylum.

Another most important want is an appropriation for the erection of new barns and stables, etc. The present outbuildings are of wood and very much too small. They were designed to meet the wants of the Asylum when its population was very much smaller than it is now, besides which, by the extension of the Asylum buildings these outhouses are now so close as to be a nuisance to the patients, and to endanger the health of the institution. New and more extensive buildings of brick, in a more suitable location, are very much needed.

On the 29th September and following days I checked the patients' roll, and saw all the patients personally. There were 561 patients on the register, 265 males and 296 females, all of whom were in actual residence except one female who was at home on probational leave. The patients were all well clothed and in good health. Only one male and five female patients were found in bed, and they were old people for the most part very feeble, and others from choice. There were no patients ill from any acute disease.

TORONTO ASYLUM.

MR. CHRISTIE'S REPORTS OF INSPECTORS.

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.

SIR,—I beg to report for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that my first official inspection of the Toronto Asylum for the Insane, for the current year, was made on the 28th March.

At the time of my previous inspection (11th November, 1883) there were 709 patients in residence, and the following table exhibits the principal matters of interest in relation to the changes which have taken place and the movements of the population of the institution since the date named.

	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Remaining in, November 14, 1883				360	349	709
Admitted from Nov. 14, 1883, to March 28, 1884—						
By Lieut.-Governor's Warrant	10	7	17			
By Medical Certificate	11	16	27			
				21	23	44
Total number under treatment.				381	372	752
Discharged from Nov. 14, 1883, to March 28, 1884—						
Recovered	8	12	20			
Improved.	3	3	6			
Unimproved	2	1	3			
Total discharged—						
Died	6	10	16			
Eloped						
Transferred						
				19	26	45
Remaining in, March 28, 1884.				362	346	708
Out on probation	1		1			
No. of pay patients admitted from November 14, 1883, to March 28, 1884 20						
No. of free “ “ “ “ 24						

It is worthy of note that while there have been 44 admissions from the former date up to 28th March, 20 recoveries are recorded during that time, or about 45 per cent. of the admissions, which is a gratifying record for the term.

For the same period there were 16 deaths out of 753 patients, or about 2 per cent. of the whole number under treatment.

Six patients were confined to bed at the time of my visit, three males and three females. Of the former two were said to be afflicted with pangs, and the other was an old man 78 years of age, prostrated on account of general infirmity. The three sick women were not confined to bed in consequence of any serious malady. One was an aged person without any very specific ailment.

My visit extended to every apartment of the institution both in the main and detached buildings, as well as the enclosures.

The storerooms, bakery, laundry, barns, stables, outhouses and wood yard were found in good order. The patients were at work in these several departments, and in the enclosure doing farm and garden work, as intelligently as sane people, although they were quite insane on some points. In all the wards, whether employed or otherwise, the patients were quiet and orderly.

In company with the Superintendent an examination was made to determine what the more immediate requirements were in furniture and furnishing for the present season, for which appropriation has been made.

The dilapidated condition of quite a number of the bedsteads in wards 5 and 6 and 7 and 8 warrant their replacement as soon as a supply of the proper description of iron bedsteads can be got..

The carpets in the sitting-rooms in wards 11 and 13 now old, and worn, need renewal and will require say 140 yards, which the Superintendent in conjunction with the Bursar will make a selection of, due regard being had to such texture, material and pattern as will be likely to give the best wear and satisfaction in every respect.

An appropriation to cover the purchase of a new steam boiler for the kitchen having been made, the Superintendent will require the engineer to furnish specifications giving a full description of the best construction of boiler to replace the one now in use. As the present one has reached that age and condition when it cannot be expected to do service much longer, the purchase of another one will be made immediately.

Since the date of my previous visit the ordinary routine of the institution has remained undisturbed, and it is satisfactory to note that on the occasion of this visit, the strictest regard to order, cleanliness and proper arrangement was apparent in every department.

The retirement of Dr. Stephen Lett from the position of assistant superintendent of the Asylum to assume the duties of the Superintendent of the Homewood Retreat Asylum of Guelph, took place on the 31st December last, and was followed by the appointment of Dr. H. E. Buchan, who, as first assistant in the Toronto Asylum, entered upon his duties in January following.

Toronto, June 16 and 17, 1884.

On the date of my last inspection of this Asylum there were 362 male and 346 female patients in residence. Since that date (23rd March) there have been admitted by the Lieutenant-Governor's warrants seven males and nine females, and by medical certificates eleven males and sixteen females, making a total of 43, the full number under treatment between the dates named being 380 males and 371 females, or a total of 751 patients.

During this interval five persons, two males and three females, have been discharged as recovered, one male as improved, one male and two females as unimproved, making a total of nine, seventeen deaths have taken place (ten males and seven females), and twenty-one have been transferred (eleven males and ten females) leaving the present population 355 males and 349 females, or a total 704 now in residence.

The patients transferred had been received at the Toronto Asylum from the district attached to Kingston, and on the completion of the cottage lately erected at the Asylum there they were transferred to afford room for patients rightly belonging to the Toronto district.

The general condition and health of the patients was found to be very satisfactory. Three on the women's side were in bed, one of whom has been bed-ridden for a length of time, another has ulcers which confine her to her room, and the third is prostrate with lung disease.

No patient has been under restraint since the date of my last inspection, and I found no unusual excitement in the wards during my visit, with the exception of three on the women's side who were talking boisterously.

The others appeared to be in the best of temper and the majority of them were out a part of each day taking exercise either in the verandas or grounds attached to the Asylum.

The Superintendent informs me that difficulty has always been experienced in getting a large number of female patients to employ themselves at sewing, knitting, or other light work which they were capable of, and attributes the disinclination largely to the fact of a special room being set apart for the purpose.

Of late the material has been distributed in the several wards and a large number have occupied their time with it, many of those who could not be induced to work before being now the most active, and others who still remain idle are entertained by the operations of those who are employed.

The new furniture, consisting of seats, benches and carpets, lately supplied, has added much to the comfort of the patients and also to the general appearance both of the free and pay wards where it is placed. The improvement is specially noticable in pay ward No. 11, which now contained an ample supply of all necessary furniture and furnishings for the number of patients which it will accommodate.

Since the building formerly used as a carpenter shop was converted into a cottage for patients the old woodshed has been partially fitted up and used as a carpenter and machine shop, but in order to make it reasonably comfortable in cold weather it requires sheeting. The Superintendent will therefore issue his requisition for a sufficient quantity of matched pine to finish the ceilings, as the carpenter may have opportunity to do the work.

Sufficient material is also on hand with which to relay the floor of the kitchen in the main building, and, as time permits, the work of relaying this floor will be proceeded with.

An examination of the farm, live stock, implements, and crops shewed all to be in good condition and intelligently cared for, and the cereals, roots, etc., promise a fair return.

8th and 9th Oct., 1884.

My inspection of this Asylum was made on the above dates. I checked over the Muster roll and found there were 705 inmates on the morning of the second day of my first visit, as follows:

	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining on June 17, 1884.....				355	349	704
Admitted from June 17th to 4th October, 1884:						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	4	2	6			
By Medical Certificate.....	14	28	42	18	30	48
Discharged from June 17th to October 9th, 1884:				373	379	752
As Recovered.....	9	13	22			
As Unimproved.....		5	5			
As Improved.....	3		3			
Total discharges.....	12	18	30			
Died.....	8	9	17	20	27	47
Remaining October 9th, 1884.....				353	352	705

I saw every patient in the Asylum, and found the general health to be good. Four of the male patients were in bed. One of these was ill with a periodic disease peculiar to his case, one from ordinary indisposition, and the other two were in the last stages of paresis. Three of the female patients were confined to bed from ordinary complaints.

There was no unusual excitement manifested by any of the patients during my visit, and except in the cases of three in the female wards, who were talkative and noisy, all were quiet and orderly.

In the male refractory ward the patients were very still. Not a single instance appeared of abnormal excitement or evidence of its existence within a recent period.

I noticed a patient in the female side with a bruise on her cheek, which, on enquiry, I found had been caused by the struggles of an epileptic. This was the solitary case of the kind in the Asylum. I also found that there had been no case of personal restraint since my last visit, with one exception, that of a determined suicide, and the restraint was resorted to for surgical purposes.

The clothing of the patients in both refractory wards was much worn, but in view of the fact that the old and worn clothing from all other wards is made to do service in the refractory wards before being finally disposed of for rags, its condition was no worse than might be expected under the circumstances, and what was actually in use was quite suited to the wear of the patients for the time being. Owing to the filthy habits of many of them this plan is not only economical but in every way suitable.

In order to economize room in the Asylum, it was deemed necessary some years ago to convert the two refractory wards on the female side into the one now situated in the upper part of the main building, and in consequence of this change a large number of dangerous patients are domiciled together without a corresponding increase being made in the number of attendants. To insure reasonable safety, both to the patients and attendants, another attendant is actually necessary, the present number being inadequate to perform the necessary duties and exercise proper care in the supervision of so large a number of patients of this class.

During my two days' visit I saw the food served in a greater number of the wards, and noted how it was prepared and served, as well as the quantity and quality. I also particularly observed how it was cooked and served in the refractory wards.

I found the culinary department in every way satisfactory. The bread was of very superior quality.

It was not my intention during this visit to investigate as to the requirements of the institution for the future. Such an estimate must be deferred till a later visit.

Satisfactory progress has been made in carrying forward the improvements contemplated during the present season, and since the date of my last inspection the repairs and improvements authorized have been proceeded with.

Cottage "C" has been much improved by painting the wall and woodwork in the stairway and upper dormitories. The effect of the painting in the latter is particularly pleasing, and their sanitary condition will be much improved as well as their appearance. To such an extent, indeed, is this apparent, that the Superintendent is authorized to arrange for the entire painting of both cottages in the same way. In so doing, however, the appropriation for painting is not to be exceeded, but certain other work of this kind which was contemplated may be deferred in order to effect the completion of that just mentioned.

The Asylum Carpenter and his assistant have been busily employed in laying the hardwood floors in the associated dormitories, wards Nos. 34, 6 and 8, also the sitting-rooms of Nos. 3 and 7. The bath-room and closet floors have also been laid in wards 13, 15 and 6, as well as in the basement, closet and kitchen floors. Some of the floors taken up have been down ever since the erection of the building, and were much in need of renewal. This work is nearly finished, and has been very satisfactorily done.

It was gratifying to notice that the farm products were much better in quality and a larger yield than last year. This increase is especially noticeable in the fruits of all kinds and the root crop. The potato crop this year amounts to 4,909 bushels, as compared with 1,800 bushels, which was the full return last year. An increased supply of milk has also been obtained during the past summer, due largely to the selection of superior cattle.

The Superintendent informs me that the executive duties and routine work of the institution continue to be satisfactorily performed by the officers and employés, and his statement was fully borne out by the cleanliness, order and discipline which was apparent throughout.

THE IDIOT ASYLUM.

That there has been so little change in the population of the Orillia Asylum, is due to the fact that all available space has been exhausted, not to the absence of any demand for more accommodation. The number of beds in the Asylum is 220, and these are occupied by 235 inmates. It will be noticed that there are more inmates than beds; the difference arises from the Superintendent being obliged by necessity to resort to the very objectionable expedient of (in some instances) making two of the younger inmates occupy one bed. Vacancies only occur in this institution through deaths, and in rare instances an inmate being taken home by friends. There are no recoveries, as in the Lunatic Asylums, and at present, in the absence of any system of training, very slight improvement takes place in the condition of any of the inmates.

It is impossible to arrive at any satisfactory estimate of the number of the idiotic and feeble-minded population of the Province of Ontario. The census returns, class lunatics, idiots and imbeciles all together as persons of unsound mind, and there is no other information attainable except that which comes to our knowledge through the workings of the Asylum.

We know that there are 235 inmates in the Orillia Asylum. We know, further, that there are, outside of the Asylum, 151 persons on behalf of whom applications have been made on the ground of their extreme urgency. We also know that there are in the gaols a considerable number of idiots and imbeciles, in some instances committed as such, and in others as vagrants, who are unfit to be at large, and in addition to all these, we are aware of many who are delaying their applications until the time comes when they can be made with some hope of success. Taken altogether, it is certain that if accommodation were now provided for five hundred idiots and imbeciles, it would be absorbed at once, and there would be demand for more.

But with the provision of asylum accommodation only for this class of persons, the country would not be doing its whole duty. Modern practice in other countries has gone beyond this. In this, as well as in every other country, there is a class of children, ranging from mere feeble-mindedness down to the lowest depth of profound idiocy, all of them can, when the work is begun at the proper age, be very much improved, but there are a great many of them who are capable of receiving a considerable degree of education and physical training, whereby, though

they may not be fully fitted for taking their places in the race of life beside those of sound intellects, they can be made useful to their friends and families, and be prevented from sinking into absolute imbecility, which they inevitably do under other circumstances; and even the lower grade of idiot, if not educated in the ordinary sense of the term, can be trained into harmony with the amenities of life, and his condition made much more endurable to himself and pleasanter for those about him.

In Europe, in Britain, and in the United States, institutions for the training of feeble-minded children are numerous. They are the development of comparatively recent years of individual philanthropic effort and afterwards of Governmental action, and all who have had opportunities of witnessing the enormous benefits accruing to those afflicted beings as the result of this training, have been immeasurably surprised at what has been accomplished.

Such institutions as these, like those for the education of the blind and the deaf and dumb, fill a place and do a work left untouched by the common school systems of the country, and their beneficent effects upon the happiness of many a family cannot be over-estimated. Who has not seen the child of feeble intellect, who, having utterly failed to grasp the knowledge offered him at the common school, and being branded as a fool because the system of teaching was not adapted to his mental wants, and has sunk lower and lower in the intellectual scale, until a place is asked for him in the idiot asylum because he has become vicious, dangerous, or too heavy a burden upon his friends. In his history the statement will be found that in childhood he could not *get on* at school as other children did.

The late Dr. Wilbur, the pioneer in America in the work of training the idiots, says that only about twenty-five per cent. of the whole number of trained idiots are objects of state charity, or are incapable of any useful employment, and these are not long-lived, and society is not long burdened with their care. Of the remainder he speaks as follows:—

“But by far the larger portion of the general number of idiots are of a different character. While on the one hand they approach in point of default of intelligence, such as have already been described, they are bounded on the other by persons of average human intelligence. Of these, taken together, it may be said of them, that they are capable of some useful employment, and of acquiring habits of industry after having an appropriate industrial training. This capacity for occupation not only diminishes, to a certain extent, the future cost of their maintenance, but it adds to their happiness. With them idleness is often irksomeness, if not resulting in disagreeable or destructive habits.

“The failure in the matter of capacity for any useful occupation is the result of their want of intelligence, of their want of control of their natural organs, and upon their want of will or disposition to exercise their natural faculties and powers. Special training is therefore needed to obviate these infirmities of theirs.

“Hence, in all institutions for the amelioration of the condition of idiots, schools have been organized. And this not because the inmates are expected to become qualified to get a living by their wits, but to give them command of the faculties they have; to teach them to observe what is going on about them, to heed and understand what is said to them, and to do what they are told to do.

“The casual visitor to an asylum may go away with the impression that the mental exercises are predominant. The term ‘school’ sometimes applied to such institutions may have fostered the idea. However, if an enquiry is made by such visitor, he will be told at once that such exercises are only means to an ultimate end; and that, to make the pupils capable of some employment. He will be told

that all the mental training is subordinated and contributory to that main purpose. Even the amusements are made to subserve the same end."

Dr. Kerlin of Elrwyn, Pa., in a paper read at the meeting of the eleventh annual conference of Charities and Correction, held at St. Louis, October, 1884, speaking of idiots and their susceptibility to improvement, says: "The wisdom and economy of their training and education are no longer a question in those communities where institutions have been established. It is now a universal admission that one of the pointings of nature is that any organized creature, from the monad upwards, may be modified for advancement or retrogression for good or ill, by the environments of its early life. None so subject to this law as human beings, and no humanity more obedient to it than the idiotic or feeble-minded child.

Faith, patience, and the peculiar attributes of feminine skill have been exercised on more than five thousand congenital imbeciles in the institutions of these United States, and the results are quite up to the reasonable expectations of those who, in the beginning, projected this work. The Ohio institution reports that 24 to 30 per centum of its inmates become capable of self-support. The Kentucky institution reports about the same percentage. If we, of the Pennsylvania institution, should count the available labour of those whom we retain on our free lists because of their service, perhaps almost the same favourable showing might be made. Of those discharged by us, 10 per centum are reported as getting along quite well and earned their living under moderate and judicious guardianship."

Efforts have been made in our Asylum at Orillia in the direction of this training, and the results produced have well repaid the trouble, but in the absence of class rooms and appliances, as well as of trained teachers, little can be done. It is to be hoped that in the new departure about to be taken, due prominence will be given to this feature.

Our Legislature maintains noble institutions for the education of the blind and the deaf mutes; surely the unfortunate deprivations of this other class of unfortunates do not appeal less strongly to the philanthropy of the people.

The main building of this Asylum is old and incapable of being put into thorough repair. It is, however, kept sufficiently comfortable for the 160 inmates who occupy it, 112 of whom are females, and nearly all the others children. The branch Asylum is a frame rough-cast building, formerly used as an hotel, and rented two years ago for Asylum purposes; 75 males occupy this building. It is a mere shelter for these people, and was taken in an emergency for three years, by which time it was then thought that a new Asylum would have been erected.

On the 14th August I checked the muster roll, and saw all the patients. None were ill or in bed, but as there is no farm and no school rooms or appliances they were for the most part leading an idle and aimless life, with little to brighten or cheer it.

I do not propose to recommend any appropriation with a view to the improvement of these buildings, inasmuch as the Government have been in negotiation for a farm on which to erect new buildings, and there are strong hopes entertained that the year 1885 may see a beginning made for supplying this long existing want.

INSANE ASYLUMS—EXTENSION AND MAINTENANCE.

The fact that the operations of the year 1884 have resulted in the addition of 77 persons to the number of chronic insane under public accommodation in the Province of Ontario, brings again into prominence the question of future Asylum extension, and coupled with it is another question, viz:—the yearly increasing

calls upon the provincial treasury for means of maintenance for these institutions.

In order that the progressive rate of increase both in numbers and cost may be clearly seen, I have prepared the following table, which shews for each year since 1873 the whole number of patients in residence, the average yearly Asylum population, the average yearly cost per patient, and the total cost for each year :

YEAR.	Total No. in Asylums.	Average Yearly Population.	Average Yearly Cost per Patient.	Total Cost for Maintenance.	Less Revenue from Paying Patients.
			\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1873	1,780	1,525	132 11	201,478 66	16,660 61
1874	1,865	1,628	132 58	214,308 21	20,035 77
1875	1,925	1,659	131 73	218,541 35	21,875 92
1876	2,118	1,774	136 06	241,380 57	21,175 93
1877	2,390	1,942	145 13	281,843 75	28,093 58
1878	2,546	2,066	130 78	270,162 95	30,103 75
1879	2,665	2,208	129 01	286,894 37	32,898 26
1880	2,899	2,423	122 94	297,894 72	37,653 81
1881	3,065	2,584	124 98	322,971 62	41,066 54
1882	3,175	2,696	136 75	368,683 07	43,937 64
1883	3,285	2,878	131 01	377,095 10	59,922 59
1884	3,333	2,867	133 00	388,021 30	48,135 18

The steady yearly increase is here apparent and, as it is likely to continue, it will have to be provided for; and although for the past three years there has been a decline in the rate of increase, the year just closed being smaller than any of its predecessors, still it is evident that, at the rate of decrease which seems to have set in, even if it should continue, it will take many years before that point is reached when admissions, and discharges and deaths are equalized.

The new cottage at Kingston opened in February last, built for 60 patients, now contains 68. The new cottage at Hamilton, built for 60 patients also, and which was opened on the 1st November, 1884, will be quite filled by the 1st February, or at latest by the 1st March, 1885, there will then be no vacancies available except those created by discharges and deaths. Meantime no new buildings are in course of erection to supply future wants, so that unless liberal appropriations are made by the Legislature during the coming session for Asylum extension, it is inevitable that before the year 1885 is out, there will be many patients needing Asylum accommodation for whom it will not be possible to provide it.

It is proposed I believe, this year, to begin the erection of the second of the two cottages, the construction of which I had the honour to recommend

in 1883, the first having been completed. The proposed building will contain 60 beds and will cost about \$30,000, but it will not be possible to have it ready for occupation at the earliest before the spring of 1885; we have nothing therefore to hope for from this extension for the accommodation of the surplus population of 1885, which may be certainly counted upon. In view of this difficulty, therefore, I have had the honour to recommend to the government a plan for the extension of the Kingston Asylum (referred to elsewhere) by which additional accommodation can be provided for about 40 patients speedily and cheaply, to help meet the demands for the year.

In my report for last year I stated it as my belief that "not less than one-third of the population of our asylums are people who could be discharged to-day, if not as sane, still as sufficiently so to be cared for safely at home, or in any refuge where a very slight degree of care and watchfulness is exercised, but these people cannot be sent out of our asylums because they are without home or friends, and if put outside the asylum gates they would be left to die in the streets."

Shortly before the close of the official year I caused to be sent to the various Medical Superintendents a circular letter asking for the following information:

1st. The number of persons in each Asylum who could be safely discharged if they had homes or friends to go to, or any means of support outside the Asylum.

2nd. The number who could be safely transferred to any institution other than a Lunatic Asylum, such as a Government or County Refuge where simply care without Asylum treatment would be provided.

The replies received show that there is not less than 820 persons in the four Lunatic Asylums out of a population of 2671 who, in the opinion of the Medical Superintendents, come within the conditions named. It will be seen, therefore, that my estimate of *one-third* was not very wide of the mark.

The following are the numbers in respect of each Asylum:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Toronto Asylum.....	109	99	208
London ".....	168	178	346
Kingston ".....	86	79	165
Hamilton ".....	55	46	101
	418	402	820

The counties from which the above 820 patients were received, and the numbers received from each county are as follows:

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....		1	1
Brant and Brantford.....	7	7	14
Bruce.....	9	4	13
Carleton and Ottawa.....	19	20	39
Dufferin.....		1	1
Elgin and St. Thomas.....	10	13	23
Essex.....	6	9	15
Frontenac.....	21	15	36
Grey.....	9	10	19
Haldimand.....	6	5	11
Carried forward.....			

The Counties from which the above 820 patients were received, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Brought forward.</i>			
Halton	3	9	12
Hastings and Belleville	11	6	17
Huron	18	12	30
Kent	11	9	20
Lambton	16	11	27
Lanark	7	8	15
Leeds and Grenville	13	9	22
Lennox and Addington	4	4	8
Lincoln and St. Catharines	5	7	12
Middlesex and London	34	23	57
Norfolk	4	12	16
Northumberland and Durham	15	12	27
Ontario	8	10	18
Oxford	13	15	28
Peel	8	4	12
Perth	9	10	19
Peterborough	9	7	16
Prescott and Russell	3	5	8
Prince Edward	1	4	5
Renfrew	7	4	11
Simcoe	8	10	18
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	16	12	28
Victoria	6	9	15
Waterloo	6	6	12
Welland	3	7	10
Wellington	11	4	15
Wentworth	14	21	35
York and Toronto	58	63	121
Not Classified	10	4	14
Total	418	402	820

So far as I have been able to ascertain by an examination of such of the laws of the various states of the American Union as I have had access to, the different systems in vogue are for the most part arranged so as to distribute more evenly the burthen of supporting indigent persons afflicted with insanity, as between the State Governments and the municipalities than that which prevails in Ontario.

In Ontario the whole of the expense for the care and maintenance of the indigent insane falls upon the Province. In the United States the general rule is that the State provides and maintains the Asylum buildings, and pays the salaries of the medical officers and certain other chiefs of administration. All other expenses are charged against the patients' maintenance account, and a rate per patient sufficient to cover it is adopted, which is paid by the patients themselves or the municipalities to which they belong. Our system in Ontario is a broad and generous one, based upon the highest conception of public charity; but in the first place it is one that is much abused, and in the second place its volume is becoming so great that it is a fair question whether such an increasing burthen ought fairly to be borne much longer by the Provincial finances alone.

It is the theory of our Asylum system that all patients who are able to do so shall pay a fixed sum weekly for maintenance. Those who are not able to pay the full amount are expected to pay a lesser sum, according to their ability; those who are indigent are entitled to all which the others receive at the expense of

the province, and in no instance is any payment exacted where it is made to appear that, even where there is property owned by the lunatic, the actual wants of the children or other dependent ones are sufficient to absorb all the income. But, as I have said, this wide benevolence is abused. Experience has shown that false representations are constantly being made to the Asylum authorities on behalf of patients for whom admission is sought by members of their families, or by friends and neighbours. And although this practice is known to the Medical Superintendents and Bursars, it is found to be practically impossible for them to reach such information as to the financial standing of many of the applicants as will enable them to place matters on their proper footing, consequently a very considerable number of patients are admitted free, or at reduced rates, who ought to pay the full rates.

If the powers conferred upon the county judge by cap. 220, secs. 23 and 27, R. S. O., were made obligatory in all cases where admissions as free patients are sought there would be local knowledge within his reach which would go far to prevent this particular abuse of the benevolence of the Legislature.

But there is another process by which in a strictly legal manner admission is gained to the Asylum for free patients. When the friends of an insane person find upon enquiry that they are required to give a bond for maintenance before they can secure his admission they sometimes adopt the simple plan of going before a magistrate and laying an information charging the person with being a dangerous lunatic. He is then committed to gaol, representations are made to the magistrate that the lunatic is unable to pay and has no friends able to contribute. The magistrates generally accept the statements as true without further enquiry. The prisoner is certified as insane in due course, and must then be removed from the gaol to the Asylum as soon as there is a vacancy for him. In this way also payment is evaded.

Again, an aged pauper, a charge upon the village or township in which he resides, becomes through disease or old age a dement, quite harmless, but troublesome, garrulous and noisy. He is committed to the gaol as a dangerous lunatic. Thus the township gets rid of him, but the county now has him on its hands. In due course he is certified as a lunatic, whereupon the Government takes charge of him and he is transferred to the Asylum, and so the county gets rid of him. It is soon discovered that Asylum treatment will do him no good, it is a poorhouse or refuge that he needs, but there is no legal machinery for returning him whence he came, so he must remain in the Asylum for the rest of his days.

There are in the Asylum to-day 820 persons, many of whom are such as are described above, who, as the Medical Superintendents say, might be at their homes if they had them to go to, or in some refuge where they could have ordinary care, instead of which they are in Asylums expensively organized, and which are designed for the treatment and cure of Insanity, and not for the care of harmless incurables.

If the municipalities were charged with the support of all who came from within their limits and who were not able to pay for themselves, we should have in our Asylums a less number of harmless indigents.

Whatever may be said as to the duty of the Government in caring for the acute, curable, or dangerous lunatics, I submit that the care also in expensive Asylums of quiet, harmless incurables will eventually become a burthen too heavy to be borne, and I venture to think that some arrangement will be necessary by which the counties will be charged with a share of the support of indigent lunatics from within their own borders.

The writer does not advocate the erection of poorhouses or infirmaries in the counties for the reception of these people—experience has demonstrated elsewhere

that the county infirmary system is not the best one, but would suggest the establishment by the Government of an Asylum designed specially for the shelter and care of the class of persons referred to, so that the other Asylums, or, properly speaking, hospitals for the insane, could be left to do their proper and legitimate work, viz., the treatment of acute insanity and the care of dangerous lunatics. In this way expensive asylum extension would come to an end, and the incurable indigent would be maintained at much less cost than under the present system.

As a matter of information for those not familiar with such matters, I present some short extracts from the laws of some of the American States bearing upon the maintenance of the indigent insane.

ALABAMA.—Indigent patients are admitted only after application to the judge of the probate court in the county where the patient resides. The judge being informed that there is room for the patient at the Asylum, must call one respectable physician and other witnesses, and, either with or without the verdict of a jury, at his discretion, decides the question of insanity and indigence. The physician's certificate of insanity is taken under oath.

If a paying patient, after three months, becomes indigent, and the Superintendent certifies that he is a fit patient to remain, he may be retained at the expense of the State, on the certificate of the probate judge of his county.

Indigent patients, after two years' residence in the hospital, if they are not likely to be benefited by longer treatment, and are not dangerous, may be removed by order of the Superintendent to the poor-house of the county of which they are resident. * * *

ARKANSAS.—Patients are classified into three classes:—Acute, chronic, and probably incurable. If the hospital is crowded with patients, a preference is given, in the order of admission, to the acute class, and vacancies may be made by discharging those who are probably incurable.

The sheriff of each county, before delivering any patients to the Superintendent, shall see that he or she is provided with suitable clothing to the amount prescribed.

Any person attempting to commit a patient in a way contrary to the provisions of the statute, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine not less than \$50, nor more than \$300.

Insane paupers may be taken care of in the poor-house of the county. * *

CALIFORNIA.—The judge shall inquire into the pecuniary ability of persons committed to the Asylum, and, if there is property sufficient to pay charges, the judge shall appoint a guardian to take the property and apply it to paying for the maintenance of his ward. If the insane person is indigent, but has husband or wife, father, mother, or children, living within the State, having means, they shall pay for his support to the extent and in the manner prescribed for paying patients.

CONNECTICUT.—When a pauper in any town is insane, a selectman of such town applies to the judge of probate of the district where the pauper resides, asking for his admission to the Insane Hospital. The judge shall appoint a respectable physician to investigate and report the facts of the case. If the physician is satisfied of the insanity of the pauper, the judge shall order the selectman to take him forthwith to the hospital. A part of the expense of his support is paid by the town, and the balance by the State.

When a person indigent, but not a pauper, is insane, any person, on his behalf, may apply to the judge of probate, who shall appoint a respectable physician and a selectman of the town where the insane resides, to investigate the case and

report. If the judge is satisfied that the person is indigent and insane, he shall order him to be taken to the hospital by the person making the application. Half the expense of his support shall be paid by the town and half by the person making the application.

Any sum paid by a town for the support of an insane person, may be recovered from such insane person or out of his estate, if any ever comes into his possession.

Any superior court, city court, or police court, before which a person is tried on a criminal charge, and acquitted on the ground of insanity, may order such person to be confined in the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane for such time as such court shall direct, unless some person shall give bond to the State to confine such person in such manner as the court shall order. If the insane person has any property, the court shall appoint an overseer, with the powers and duties of a conservator. If he has no estate, the expense shall be paid by the town to which he belongs; if he belongs to no town, then by the State. * * *

DAKOTA.—In each organized county there shall be a board of three commissioners, called Commissioners of Insanity, two of whom shall constitute a quorum. The judge of probate is chairman of the board. The other two members shall be appointed by the county commissioners. One shall be a respectable practising physician, and the other a respectable practising attorney. In case of temporary absence, or inability to act, of two of the commissioners, the judge of probate may call in a respectable physician or lawyer to act with him.

If there is no room for a patient in the hospital, and he is not fit to go at large, the commissioners shall provide for his care, either by a special custodian to be paid for by the friends or relatives of the patient, or, if he is a public patient, they shall require him to be cared for at the expense of the county, by the commissioners of the county, or overseer of the poor. * * *

DELAWARE.—Whenever the relatives or friends of an insane person apply to the chancellor of the State, and present a certificate of two practising physicians of the county where the insane person resides, setting forth the insanity, the cause, if known, and the necessity of better medical treatment than can be afforded in the County Almshouse, the chancellor shall, if satisfied of the insanity and indigency, recommend, in writing to the governor, that such indigent insane person be removed to some Asylum in Pennsylvania. But each county shall be entitled to have only five patients so supported at any one time. The expense of such support shall be paid for by each county.

The trustees of the poor of the several counties, on the recommendation of the chancellor and of the resident associate judge, shall cause any of the insane poor of their county, whether in or out of the Almshouse, to be removed to any Hospital for the Insane in the United States, and they shall make contracts for their admission and support. The expenses shall be paid in whole, or in part, by the said trustees, so long as they judge proper.

GEORGIA.—The court convicting a pauper of insanity shall certify the fact that he is a pauper. If he has any means, or becomes entitled to any property, it shall be applied, so far as it will go, to defraying his expenses. If there is any one liable for his support the amount expended may be collected of him. Otherwise he is supported at the expense of the State.

If a patient in the asylum appears to be incurable, but at the same time harmless, he may be discharged by the Trustees of the Asylum, or remanded to the care of friends and relatives. Pauper patients shall not be discharged without proper clothing and a sum of money necessary to carry him to their residence or to the county from which they were sent.

ILLINOIS.—All patients residents of the State, may be kept free of charge (each county paying for the support of its insane patients.) If a patient is able and willing to pay for his support he may do so.

The judge of the county court is to see that pauper patients are removed from the hospital when required by the trustees. Patients not paupers are removed by their friends, who must give bonds to do so upon admission. If a patient is not removed as required the Superintendent may send him to the place from which he came. * * *

INDIANA.—Patients are entitled to treatment at the expense of the State, in the State Asylums; but County Asylums may also be provided by the county boards.

The Superintendent of the hospital, on receiving the application of the clerk, shall determine from the same whether the case is recent and presumably curable, or chronic and less curable, or idiotic and incurable. If the case is recent and curable, the Superintendent shall grant admission; if the case be chronic, whether curable or incurable, admission shall be granted, provided there is room.

In the selection of chronic cases, each county is to have its due proportion, according to its population, and priority of application shall be considered.

The clerk shall see that there is a proper supply of clothing for the patient, and, if the same is not otherwise furnished, it shall be paid for by the county, as also the funeral charges, if the patient dies at the hospital. * * *

IOWA.—Each county shall pay the expense of its own patients, and the State shall pay for patients who have no settlement. * * *

KANSAS.—To determine who is to bear the expense, the probate judge shall make an examination of the property, and if he finds that the insane person has no estate, or not more than enough to support his family, shall make a certificate to that effect, and the expense of his support shall be borne by the county. * *

KENTUCKY.—In order to relieve the Asylum from having too many patients all pauper idiots, epileptics, and harmless, incurable lunatics shall be returned by the Asylum to their friends or to the several counties from which they were sent. A commission, consisting of the President of the board of commissioners of each Asylum, the Superintendent and one other of the commissioners, shall investigate and determine what patients are fit to send back. Such patients are to be taken care of either by their county committee, or by their friends, or at the expense of the State, as the case may be. * * *

MAINE.—The officers ordering the commitment of a person unable to pay for his support may certify to the trustees the fact, and that he has no relatives able and liable to pay for it. In such cases the State shall pay \$1.50 a week for his board and the balance shall be paid by the patient, or by the town where he resides.

Patients who have no means of their own and are without relatives liable for their support, if they belong in towns having less than two hundred inhabitants, shall be supported in the hospital at the expense of the State. * * *

MARYLAND.—Each county is allowed in the insane hospital its due share of inmates in proportion to its population.

When any person is alleged to be a lunatic, or insane pauper, the circuit court for the county where he resides, or the Criminal Court of Baltimore, if he resides there, shall cause a jury of twelve men to be empanelled to enquire whether such person is insane or lunatic. If he shall be found so, the court shall cause him to be sent to the almshouse of the county or city to which he belongs, or to a hospi-

tal, or to some other place better suited to his condition, there to be confined, at the expense of the county or city until he has recovered.

No person shall be supported as a pauper lunatic if he has any property, nor shall a person who is living with his parents be so supported, if they have property assessed as high as \$1,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Pauper lunatics having no known settlement shall be supported at the expense of the State: other pauper lunatics by the towns or cities where their settlement is. Amounts paid by the State, or by a city or town, may be recovered of any person legally liable to support the lunatic. * * *

MICHIGAN.—When a person, indigent, but not a pauper, appears to be insane, application may be made to the judge of probate of the county where he resides. The judge of probate shall notify the Supervisors of his county of the result of the proceedings, and they shall raise the money required for the patient's support.

When an indigent insane person has been sent to the Asylum by his friends who have paid his bills there for three months, if the Superintendent certify that he is a fit patient, the supervisors of the county of his residence are required to defray the expenses of his remaining thereafter.

If a patient has no legal settlement in any county or township, the expense of his support in the Asylum shall be paid by the State.

So long as there is room for the insane in the wards of the State Asylum, it shall be illegal to consign any insane person to the county almshouse.

No patient shall be discharged without suitable clothing, and if not otherwise provided the Steward shall furnish it, and also money not exceeding \$20.00. * * *

MINNESOTA.—Any insane person a resident of the State may be admitted to the hospitals and maintained at the public expense free of charge to his or her relatives or friends, and all shall be treated as public patients. * * *

MISSISSIPPI.—Any person being a lunatic and resident of the State may be admitted into the Asylum free of charge, the expenses of removal to be paid by the county from which the insane person was sent, or in which he had his settlement; but if the patient is able he shall pay for the expense of his removal.

If any patient is found incurable, but harmless, the Superintendent shall have him removed to the county where he belongs, there to be cared for by his guardians or his friends, or, if he is poor and has no friends who are liable, he shall be maintained as a poor person by the county. * * *

MISSOURI.—The indigent insane of the State shall always have the preference over those who have the ability to pay if there is not room in the Asylum for all the insane persons in the State. Recent cases (of less than a year's standing) shall have the preference; but no county shall have in the institution more than its just proportion, according to its insane population.

County patients are admitted as follows:—

The several county courts shall have power to send to the Asylum such of their insane poor as may be entitled to admission. The counties thus sending shall pay semi-annually, in cash, in advance, for the support of their poor, the price of board to be fixed by the board of managers. * * *

NEBRASKA.—If a patient has a legal settlement in any county his expenses shall be paid by that county. If he has no legal settlement his expenses shall be paid by the State. * * *

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Any insane person committed to the Asylum by his parent, guardian or friends who has no means of support, and no relatives of sufficient ability chargeable therewith, and no settlement in any town, and who is unsafe to be at large shall be supported by the county from which he is committed. * * *

NEW JERSEY.—Each county shall be entitled to send its just proportion of patients.

Whenever a pauper in a county entitled to send patients to the Asylum may be insane it shall be the duty of the overseers of the poor in the township where he resides to apply to a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county. The judge shall call one respectable physician and make an investigation, and, if satisfied that the disease is of such a nature as may be cured, he shall make a provisional order that the pauper be taken to the Asylum and kept until restored, if this be effected in three years. Before the order shall take effect it shall be submitted, with the other papers in the case, to the "chosen freeholders" of the township where such lunatic is found, who, if they are satisfied that the lunatic has a legal settlement in their county, shall endorse their approval upon the order, and it shall be executed and the pauper taken to the Asylum. Copies of all papers and proceedings shall be sent to the Superintendent of the Asylum. The case shall also be reported to the board of chosen freeholders, who shall raise the money for the pauper's support in the Asylum. Town and county officers sending patients to the Asylum shall see that he is provided with suitable clothing. Money paid for the support of an insane person can be collected from his estate or from the persons liable to maintain him.

The expenses shall be collected out of the estate of the lunatic, or, if he has no estate, they shall be paid by the township or county, according as he has a settlement or not. * * *

NEW YORK.—If a pauper becomes lunatic the county superintendents of the poor of the county or town where he is chargeable may send him to any State Lunatic Asylum by an order under their hands.

If any person, not a pauper but in indigent circumstances, becomes insane application may be made to any county judge, special county judge, judge of a Superior Court of Common Pleas of the county where he resides, and the judge shall investigate the facts in the case, both as to indigence and as to insanity. If the judge finds that there is reasonable cause he shall fix a time and place for a hearing, and give notice to one of the superintendents of the poor of the county chargeable with the expense of supporting such persons in the Asylum, and shall then proceed to ascertain when such person became insane. The judge may require the friends of the patient to give security to remove him from the Asylum as soon as he shall recover. If such patient has not recovered at the end of two years, the managers of the Asylum may cause him to be returned to the county from which he came. The judge shall file all the papers in the case, together with his decision, with the clerk of the county, and report the facts to the supervisors, who shall provide the money for the support of such indigent lunatic.

If the expenses in the Asylum on an indigent insane patient, not a pauper, have been paid by his friends for six months, and the Superintendent shall certify that he is a fit patient and likely to improve, the supervisors of the county of his residence are required, upon a sworn application, to defray his expenses for remaining another year. And they shall repeat the same for two years more, upon like application, and the production of a new certificate from the Superintendent. * * *

NORTH CAROLINA.—Costs and expenses incurred in regard to a patient shall be paid by the county, unless the patient or those liable for his support have means to pay. * * *

OHIO.—Each county is entitled to send patients to the State Asylums in proportion to its population. No person is entitled to admission unless he has lived in the State one year next preceding the date of his application and his insanity appeared while he resided in the State

Patients in the Asylums shall be maintained at the expense of the State.

When a patient is sent to the Asylum the probate judge shall see that he has the proper amount of clothing.

Incurable and harmless patients may be discharged by the Superintendent and one trustee when it is necessary to make room for a recent case from the same county. The Superintendent shall notify the Probate Judge, who shall by his warrant order the removal of the patient to the township of which he is an inhabitant.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The trustees of any Asylum for the Insane where there are women detained may appoint a skilful female physician to have charge of the female patients.

The expense of caring for indigent insane persons in the State Hospitals shall be divided between the State and the county, the county not paying for each person over two dollars a week.

RHODE ISLAND.—The expense of caring for any such lunatic shall be paid out of his estate, if he has any; if he has no estate, then by the town liable for his support. * * *

SOUTH CAROLINA.—No patient shall be admitted to the Asylum until the expense of one-half year, or of such shorter time as the nature of the case seems to require, shall be paid in advance. A bond shall be given to secure the payment of all expenses; but such bond shall not be required of the county commissioners sending a pauper patient to the institution.

Whenever any lunatic or epileptic shall have recovered it shall be the duty of the regents to discharge him from the Asylum. Upon due notice from the Superintendent of the Asylum the county commissioners of the various counties shall remove their imbeciles from the Asylum, and shall take care of such persons in their respective county poorhouses.

It has been recently enacted that before any insane person not offered as a pay patient is admitted to the Asylum the county commissioners shall investigate and see upon what footing the patient shall be admitted, and whether or not he is able to pay some part of the expense of his support. * * *

TENNESSEE.—Each county is entitled to send to the Hospital its due proportion, both of private and pauper patients, according to its population and the number of its insane, but not more than one non-paying patient to each four thousand inhabitants.

VERMONT.—Insane town paupers or insane persons in indigent circumstances shall be supported by the town where they belong at the Vermont Asylum for the Insane.

The select men may make contracts with officers of the Asylum for their support. If a person is insane and his property is not sufficient to support himself and his wife and children, his wife may complain to the County Court in the county where such insane person has his settlement, and the court, after a hearing, may order the town to support the insane person at the Asylum. In certain cases

the State will pay a part of the expenses of poor patients placed in the Hospital by the select men of a town. * * *

VIRGINIA.—On an application on behalf of a person for his admission into an Asylum the examining board (Directors of the Asylum) if unanimous that he ought to be admitted, may receive him as a patient therein, provided sufficient security is given for the payment of the patient's expenses, and his removal when required. * * *

WISCONSIN.—No person not deemed dangerous when at large shall be committed to any Hospital or Asylum for the Insane solely on account of physical infirmity or mental imbecility.

Each patient sent to the Hospital must be furnished with the amount of clothing prescribed, or he may be rejected by the Superintendent.

When a patient is discharged as cured the Superintendent shall furnish him with suitable clothing and a sum of money not exceeding \$20.

Incurable and harmless patients shall be discharged whenever it is necessary to make room for recent or more hopeful cases, except in case of persons under the charge of or conviction of crime. * * *

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Forty-seven Vic., cap. 20, sec. 35. In all cases where an insane person is confined in an Asylum, under the provisions of the second part of this Act, the cost of maintenance, board and treatment of such insane person in the Asylum, and the cost of his arrest and of the enquiry, if there have been one, and all the costs of transport are due and shall be paid, one-half by the Government and one-half by the corporation of the city, town, village, parish or township within the limits of which is comprised the place or territory in which the insane patient last had his domicile.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The expenses of all pauper lunatics now or hereafter to be confined in the hospital for the insane, shall be chargeable on the respective counties or districts in which they shall have obtained a legal settlement, and the same shall be a county or district charge to be assessed, levied, and collected in the same manner as county rates. *Con. Stat.*

METHODS OF TREATMENT.

It is cheering to find that while in some respects in our Asylum administration we are not quite on a par with our neighbours, such as in grandeur of buildings, expense of maintenance, and so forth, there are others in which we on the whole are in no way behind, and indeed can be said to be well in the van, and this is especially so in reference to our system of treatment of lunatics, as respects the disuse of mechanical restraint, the disuse of alcohol and the employment of patients. In some of our Asylums, for instance, notably those of London and Kingston, mechanical restraint is now a thing of the past; straight jackets, muffs, crib beds, padded rooms, and all the myriad devices which ignorance and superstition in times past have invented to torture and madden afflicted humanity, are going or are gone, and it is to be hoped never to return. Alcohol, and narcotic drugs are fast following, and we find active employment and cheerful amusements taking their places. In the Hamilton Asylum there has been no spirituous or fermented liquor used for any purpose for over five years. In the London Asylum there has been no liquor used for three or four years, and there has not been any mechanical restraint or seclusion of any kind whatever used for eighteen months, with an average of nearly 900 patients under treatment. In the Kingston Asylum very much the same record as to restraint is shewn. The

reports which I have received from the Medical Superintendents of these two last-named institutions printed elsewhere in this volume are very interesting on the restraint question, especially that of Dr. Bucke of the London Asylum, who has written very fully on the question, explaining his methods and their results. A perusal of these reports by those interested in the treatment of the insane, will well repay the reader for the time spent.

Since the commencement of my term of office, this question has been one of great interest to me, and Dr. Bucke in his report refers to my having persisted in the doctrine of non-restraint and in the possibility of carrying it out; and he is good enough to say that credit is due to me therefor. However that may be, I, in following such a course, advocated nothing original or even very new, for from personal observation I knew that in a few Asylums in the States the system of non-restraint had been fully and successfully adopted; and its extensive operation for many years past in England and some other European countries is well known to all specialists. Under such circumstances, it was impossible not to coincide with the opinion expressed by Dr. De Wolfe of Nova Scotia, who has also given much attention to this question, that whatever success in the treatment of insanity has been effected in the Mother Country can be achieved in her colonies, nor could it be felt that Ontario's position was a satisfactory one so long as she lagged behind in this respect. With the permission of Dr. De Wolfe, to whom I am indebted for much valuable information, the following extracts are made from the mass of evidence which he has collected :

Of his own Asylum he says,

"That the humane system alluded to, was at the time of its introduction here something more than a mere experiment, and was adopted and adhered to in almost every County Asylum in England, was abundantly proved by the valuable reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy. In reply to inquiries submitted, the Superintendents of the various Asylums, public and private, communicated statements of their respective opinions and practices, and these were published in the eighth report of that Board (1854)."

The subjoined extracts from that report will carry weight, and are worthy of being reproduced, seeing that even to this day many good and wise men appear to doubt the possibility of successfully carrying out this mild system of treatment.

From J. MILLAR, M. D., *Supt. Bucks Co. Asylum.*

"With reference to the employment of mechanical restraint and seclusion in the treatment of the insane, I beg to say that it has not been used in any form in this Asylum, nor has the means of using it in any shape been provided."

From G. T. JONES, *Supt.*, and R. LLOYD WILLIAMS, *Vis. Phy. Denbigh Lun. Asylum.*

"Ever since the opening of the Asylum in 1848 we have never had cause to deviate from the uniform and consistent practice of avoiding the slightest mechanical restraint in the treatment of the insane, beyond the occasional use of the padded room in cases of extreme violence."

From J. C. BUCKNILL, M. D., *Lond. Med. Supt., Devon Co. Asy.*

"In the Devon County Asylum restraint is never employed except in surgical cases. The occurrence of such cases, however unfrequent they may be, renders it impossible to deny that the imposition of mechanical restraint may in rare instances be necessary for the safety of the patient. Mechanical restraint in the treatment of the insane is like the actual canterbury in the treatment of wounds, a barbarous remedy which has become obsolete from the introduction of more skill-

ful and humane methods, but which may still be called for in exceptional and desperate cases.

"In my opinion the essential point of difference between the old and the new systems consists in this, that under the old system the insane were controlled by appeals to the lowest and the basest of the motives of human action, and under the new system they are controlled by the highest motive which in each individual case it is possible to evoke.

"The first motive, that of fear, belongs to man and the animals, and its exercise is degrading and brutalizing; the latter motives are human and humanizing in their influence, and their development is the true touchstone of progress in the moral treatment of mental disease. It was the brutalizing influence of fear, and the degrading sense of shame, which constituted the true *virus* of mechanical restraints."

From DONALD CAMPBELL, M. D., *Med. Supt., Essex Lun., Asy.*

"In the treatment of the patients in this Asylum no mechanical restraint is adopted; all harsh measures of every description are not only found to be unnecessary, but are strictly prohibited among the attendants, and made the occasion of dismissal if discovered; and I feel justified in stating it as my opinion, that personal restraint is in no case necessary for the treatment of insanity in a properly constructed asylum, and that in all cases it is prejudicial."

From JNO. D. CLEATON, *Supt. Lancashire Asy., Rainhill, Manchester.*

"Mechanical restraint has not been found necessary in any instance since the opening of the institution (January, 1851), and it has never been used here."

From JOSEPH HOLLAND, *Supt. Lancashire Asy., Prestwich.*

"Mechanical restraint has been applied in this Asylum only once since it was opened, upwards of three years since."

From JOHN BUCK, *Med. Supt. Leicester and Rutland Co. Lun. Asy.*

"One of the first matters which engaged my attention was the abolition of mechanical restraint in the Asylum. This has been done with fewer inconveniences than might have been anticipated, and I am happy to say that all vestiges of such modes of coercion have for some months disappeared."

From W. C. BEGLEY, *Supt. Female Division, Hanwell, Asy.*

"Mechanical restraints" have not been used in this Asylum for several years."

From D. F. TYERMAN, *Supt. Male Division, Hanwell Asy.*

"Mechanical restraint is not resorted to in this Asylum."

From J. S. ALLEN, *Supt. Monmouthshire Asy.*

"Mechanical restraint or coercion has not been used in any case, and the want of it has not been felt. The general effects of non-restraint on the patients themselves, as well as on the attendants, has been salutary."

From RICHARD FOOTE, M. D., *Resident Supt. Norfolk Co. Asy.*

"I have never seen mechanical restraint produce any beneficial effect in the treatment of mental diseases, but have seen many cases greatly relieved by the removal of restraint."

From RICHARD OLIVER, M. D., *Supt. Salop and Montgomery Asy.*

"I have never had occasion to employ mechanical restraint in the treatment of the insane."

From ROBERT BOYD, M. D., *Supt. Somerset Co. Lun. Asy.*

"In reply to your question of mechanical restraint, I beg to state that nothing has ever been provided or used for that purpose in this institution."

From JOHN KIRKMAN, M. D., *Supt. Suffolk Co. Asy.*

"The Suffolk County Asylum has been for the last 23 years under the same resident Medical Superintendent, and throughout the whole of that period, the mildest system of treatment has been ceaselessly carried out. All instruments of mechanical restraint were destroyed more than 20 years ago, and they have neither been used nor required ever since. The mildest treatment is unexceptionally the most successful."

From HUGH W. DIAMOND, M. D., *Supt. Male Division, Surrey Co. Lun. Asy.*

"I fully agree in the opinion of Mr. R. Gardiner Hill, that in a properly constructed building, with a sufficient number of suitable attendants, restraint is never necessary, never justifiable, and always injurious in all cases of lunacy whatever. During the past five years I have admitted more than 800 cases. In not a single instance has any restraint been used."

From W. H. PARSEY, *Med. Supt. Warwick Co. Lun. Asy.*

"Mechanical restraint has never yet been used in this Asylum, nor are there on the premises any special means for applying it."

From JOHN TURNHAM, *Supt. Wilts Co. Asylum.*

"In the Wilts County Asylum, personal restraint is never resorted to, and there is literally no instrument of coercion in the institution."

From RICHARD FORMBY, *Physician Liverpool Royal Lun. Hosp.*

"There has been but one instance of mechanical restraint in this institution during the last eight and a half years. It is found that everything which can remove the feeling of degradation, and encourage self respect, is calculated to further the comfort and promote the recovery of the insane."

From F. D. WALSH, *Res. Surgeon, Lincoln Lun. Asy.*

"There has been no mechanical restraint used in this Asylum since the 17th April, 1840—no seclusion since the 14th September, 1841, and no manual restraint that has endured for more than five minutes since the 14th of August, 1848."

From ALONZO H. STOCKER, *Med. Supt. Grove Hall Asy., Bow.*

"The use of restraint has been abolished in this establishment since March, 1850. Since its discontinuance the character of the Asylum has been greatly changed; acts of violence have been much less frequent; attempts at suicide have been of very rare occurrence, and in no instance has it been effectually carried out; there has been a less destruction of property of any kind, whilst the patients themselves have been more orderly, cheerful and contented."

The foregoing abridged quotations might be continued so as to fill many pages of this report—suffice it however to add the statements of Dr. Conolly himself, in reference to the private and public Asylums with which he was connected.

Lawn House. “No instrument of mechanical restraint has ever been employed.”

Wood End. “Mechanical restraint has never been resorted to. No serious accident and no suicide has occurred.”

Hayes Park. “No kind of mechanical restraint has ever been employed.”

Moorcroft House. “I have been Visiting Physician about two years. I believe no form of mechanical restraint has been resorted to at any time during that period.”

Hanwell Asylum. “I was Physician to the Hanwell Asylum about 14 years. The number of patients was generally 900. After the 21st September, 1839, no form of mechanical restraint was employed with my knowledge or sanction, by night or by day, until my resignation in 1862, except in a few surgical cases for the temporary security of the patient.

Recollecting the state of some private Asylums which I visited officially 30 years ago, I feel perfectly assured that the amended treatment practised since that period, and especially the disuse of mechanical restraints of all kinds, has been productive of an incalculable amount of advantage to the insane. The general tranquillity, comfort, and satisfaction visible in all well-conducted Asylums, public and private, attest this in the strongest manner. Fewer accidents occur; revenge is seldom excited in the minds of the patients; scenes of violence are seldom or never witnessed; the patients manifest no terror; and on recovery, retain no sense of degradation; often after leaving the Asylum, coming to it again as voluntary visitors to associates and friends, of whose good offices they are fully sensible.”

(Signed)

J. CONOLLY, M. D.

The reports for 1875 upon the foregoing eighteen County and Borough Asylums, made by the Commissioners in Lunacy, show that among all these, containing no less than eleven thousand and seventy-six (11,076) insane inmates, only seven cases of restraint occurred during the year. One for twelve days to prevent self-injury,—the other six wore locked-gloves for short periods, for surgical reasons.

In the late Sir James Clark's most interesting memoir of Dr. Conolly, mention is made of a presentation of plate, etc., on his retirement from Hanwell. The testimonials were from his professional friends, and were presented by the Earl of Shaftesbury. In the course of his remarks his Lordship expressed himself as follows in regard to the coercion treatment: “Nothing could have been more horrible than the treatment of lunatics some forty years ago. The lunatic was treated without any regard to cure, and regarded as a savage beast who was only to be coerced; and the lunatic asylum was worse than the prison. Now all that is changed. Nearly every vestige of ancient barbarism and ignorance has been effaced; and soon I hope to see not a trace left of the old and accursed system.”

In the *American Journal of Insanity* for October, 1876, in a leading article entitled “Notes on Asylums for the Insane in America,” by John Charles Bucknill, M. D., F. R. S., he alludes to “the extraordinary state of medical opinion which permits and defends the use of mechanical restraint in institutions otherwise excellent,” and expresses the hope “that they (the Medical Superintendents) will not refuse to show reasons why they adhere to a mode of treatment which in

this country (England) is condemned by the almost unanimous voice of the profession and of the public." Referring to their morbid sensibility to public opinion, Dr. Bucknill says, "I have been able to come to no other conclusion, than that the great stumbling block of the American Superintendents is their most unfortunate and unhappy resistance to the abolition of mechanical restraint." After combating the prejudice against official visitation and inspection, and showing that in England "we do not find the free and independent action of our Superintendents of Asylums is much disturbed by the visitation of the Commissioners in Lunacy, but we do enjoy the advantage thereby, that no one shall greatly lag behind the knowledge and science of his time in the treatment of his patients, without his shortcomings being investigated and published, and the great additional advantage that the general management of our Asylums possesses the full confidence of the public.

"With regard to the constantly repeated proposition of American Superintendents, that they maintain and defend the use, but not the abuse, of mechanical restraints, I have only to remark that the use of such restraint must always be an abuse whenever and wherever it may be avoided or substituted by a more skilful mode of treatment, inflicting less suffering upon the patients; and that at the present day the extent to which this can be effected, is not a matter which the Americans must be left to discover for the first time from their own experience, since a very moderate amount of honest investigation in this country and on the continent must convince any candid mind that the proportion of lunatics on whom restraint can not be so avoided is extremely small."

Dr. Bucknill alleges that any American Superintendent may go to England, and, having free access to all public Asylums there, in a search of one month he would not be able to find a single patient therein under any form of mechanical restraint.

Nor is it in England alone that this humane system is adhered to; Drs. Morel of Rouen; Greissinger of Berlin; Meyer of Gottingen; Tebaldi of Italy; Salomon of Malmo, Sweden; Baron Mundy, Vienna; and Fusier of Savoy, were among the earliest European celebrities to throw off old prejudices and heartily to adopt the mild form of treatment.

To summarize what has been advanced, I would state that those only object to this system who have never practically tested it; that its practicability has been amply and satisfactorily proved; that its results bear the closest scrutiny; and that none who have once adopted it have ever been known to revert to the opposite plan. If the use of restraint be allowed its abuse becomes unavoidable; no one can tell where one ends and the other begins, "restraint is synonymous with neglect."

REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

OCTOBER 1st, 1884.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Toronto, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Thirteenth Annual Report of this Asylum.

There were in residence at this Asylum on the 1st day of October, 1883, 895 patients, of whom 440 were men and 455 women. In the course of the year that has since elapsed there have been admitted to the Asylum 132 patients, of whom 80 were men and 52 women, making the total number of patients under treatment during the year 1,027—520 men and 507 women. Of these patients 67 have been discharged, 34 men and 33 women; 50 have died, 33 men and 17 women; 2 have eloped, both men; and 1, a man, was transferred to another Asylum; leaving in residence at present 907 patients, 450 men and 457 women.

Of the 67 patients discharged, 39—20 men and 19 women, were discharged recovered; 20—11 men and 9 women, were discharged improved; 7—3 men and 4 women, were discharged at the desire of their friends unimproved; and 1 woman was discharged as not insane.

The number of patients discharged recovered and improved was 59, or 44.69 per cent. of the admissions.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 1,027, and the number of deaths 50, so that the death rate for the year was 4.87.

The deaths were all natural and unpreventable, except one. A man named W. T. committed suicide while on probation on 20th April last. His friends, who took him out, were strictly warned to watch him closely, but they left him alone for some hours on that day and he hung himself in his barn.

Repairs and Improvements made.

I have this year again to chronicle a large amount of work done under this head, and probably the small jobs not mentioned would in the aggregate comprehend many times as much work as those larger ones here specified.

1. We built a lumber shed 30 by 40 feet, a story and a half high, and painted it, so that in future the material on hand in the carpenter's department might be protected from the weather, and so that the premises in that neighbourhood could be kept in order.
2. We built 266 feet of close high board fence at the back of the barn yard to complete the fence begun last year to enclose the barn yard and farm buildings.
3. We excavated and fitted up two basement rooms under the west cottage for a wash-room and smoking-room for the patients at that cottage.
4. We took down the plaster ceilings of the kitchen and old laundry and put up matched board ceilings.
5. We refloored with oak and refitted the matron's storerooms in the Main Asylum.
6. At the Bursar's house we built a bath-room 12 by 12 feet, fitted it up complete, built a verandah 35 feet long, and a lattice fence 53 feet long.
7. We made a place to keep the coal oil under the steps at the front door of the store, and took the old oil house for a mortuary. We put in a new floor and door, and fitted it up complete in all respects.
8. We laid a new water main from the north building to the North Cottage.
9. We laid 2,830 feet of gas mains from the Main Asylum to the north building, and to the North Cottage.
10. We ventilated the four sinks of the Main Asylum associate dining-rooms.
11. We fitted up (almost reconstructed *de novo*) the Shaker washing machine, the wood work of which was rotten and the iron work worn out.

12. We took up the down-pipes from the sinks and the drains leading from them at the north building and relaid them ; they were filled with grease ; these drains should empty to the west instead of to the east, there is more fall that way.

13. We ventilated the water-closet, and entirely refitted the bath-room and water-closet at the Medical Superintendent's house.

14. We ventilated the dining-room sinks at the north building.

15. We ventilated the water-closets of the centre building of the Main Asylum.

16. We have examined and overhauled our fire-pumps, fire-engines, hose, etc., and ascertained that it is all in order and ready for use at a moment's notice.

17. We have placed a double and a single porch at the front doors of the two houses in front of the Asylum, which houses belong to the Institution and are occupied by Asylum employees.

18. We took down 200 feet of picket fence at the north end of the old garden and put up 600 feet (same and similar fence) between the garden extension and the grounds of the north building.

19. We have done a great deal of repairs and refitting at both gate-houses.

20. We have straightened up and put in order 2,200 feet of the Main Asylum fence.

21. We put up 221 feet of fence on the west farm in connection with the new pigery there.

22. The door-frames at the north building were all more or less loose in the wall, and as the doors were from time to time somewhat violently shut to by the patients, the frames moved and broke the plaster about them. We this year took out and reset all these door frames.

23. We put in a deep drain to keep the dairy and the basement of the store dry.

Repairs and Alterations Recommended.

1. One of the most pressing questions at present connected with this Asylum is, what to do with our sewage? At present it runs down two creeks, one flowing south to the south branch of the River Thames, and the other west through London East and London into the north branch of the same river. The sewage pollutes the waters of these creeks, and in view of the cholera in Western Europe this summer, these polluted streams caused some anxiety on the part of our neighbours who live in the vicinity. It seems clear that eventually steps will have to be taken to relieve the neighbourhood of this source of danger, and the question to decide will be whether to build a sewer from the Asylum to the river or get rid of the sewage by running it over the land. I am not in a position at present to say which of these plans would be the best. It should be stated here in connection with the above, that the Asylum sewer leading to the creek running to the west, and which was made of plank and put in fourteen years ago, when the Asylum was built, has been for some years rotting and falling in, and it cannot be very long now before it will be blocked up and useless.

2. The Asylum scales need to be moved, both because they are unsightly where they now stand, just alongside of the new chapel, and more especially because they should be placed where they can be roofed over, for at present the snow and frost interfere more or less every winter with their use. Probably the best place for them would be immediately against the store on the north side of that building, where they could be closed in by a single wall and a roof.

3. The East and West Cottages should be heated with hot water as the North Cottage now is. It is cheaper to heat with hot water than base burners, and the buildings could be much better heated by the former than by the latter method.

4. The steam-heating of the Main Asylum should be thoroughly reorganized and rearranged. The building could be better heated and a good deal of coal saved by a different arrangement of steam pipes,

5. A coal shed similar in all respects to those at the North and East Cottage is urgently needed at the West Cottage.

6. We want a second waggonette, as the staff has become so large that there is not room in the waggonette we have for all the female employees off duty to ride in it to church on Sunday morning.

7. A suitable entrance porch should be built at the front of the Main Asylum.

8. We want a large building to be used as a workshop by the male patients for all sorts of indoor work, such as shoemaking, making and mending chairs, matmaking, willow work, etc., etc.

9. The roofs of all five Asylum buildings leak more or less, and the eavetroughs and down pipes from them are very much in need of repairs and renewals.

10. The gardener's house requires to be raised and a new foundation placed under it; the old sills and joists are rotten; four cases of typhoid fever have occurred in this house within the past five years, and the repairs that I mention are urgently needed.

11. The present butcher's shop, or part of it, should be converted into a proper chamber for containing meat in hot weather, arranged with non-conducting walls and an ice chamber above easily accessible. This change I propose to make with our own labour if I am allowed the necessary material.

12. The outer ends of the corridors of the Main Asylum should be taken out and replaced with glass, so as to light up these halls which are and have always been very dark and gloomy, especially in the winter time.

Enlargement of Asylum.

Should it be considered advisable at any future time to still further enlarge this Asylum, I would suggest that the proper way to do so would be to add a building capable of containing one hundred and fifty to two hundred beds to be used entirely for acute cases, and for cases of whose recovery there is reasonable hope. Should this be done, the patients requiring especial attention would be kept together, and would each one be more closely under the observation of the Medical Superintendent than is possible at present. Another great advantage that would flow from such an additional structure as is here contemplated, would be that with that building for acute cases, and our present North Building for the less easily managed chronic cases, our present Main Asylum could be converted into a great cottage and conducted from that time on the open door system, for at present its doors are only kept locked for the benefit of a small proportion of its inmates; these being removed such necessity would no longer exist.

Treatment and its Object.

The object of treatment in the case of insanity is (to my mind) not so much the cure of disease as it is the re-humanization of the patient. If cure is possible it will be achieved through the means taken to secure this end, if it be not possible, as too often it is not, then the life of the patient will by this process be made more tolerable, and this is the next best thing where cure cannot be looked for. I do not believe that drugs are capable of taking any important part in the attainment of this end, the agents upon which, I think, we shall have ultimately to depend are kindness, management, hygienic measures, such as fresh air, good food, exercise, rest, sleep, etc., regular work, amusements, properly ordered mental exercise, and other similar means calculated to restore by invigorating and regulating the healthy action of the impaired nerve centres. Speaking generally, what is wanted is to bring the patient back to a realization of his surroundings, to bring his mind into relation with realities, and so to shut out the fantastic thoughts and feelings whose existence constitutes insanity. Of all means to accomplish this end work is the most valuable, because it more than anything else compels the mind to take cognizance of real existences—actual facts. But as supplementary to work, it is my opinion that in a perfect Asylum a regular system of instruction would hold the next most important place. It appears that where this agent has been given a fair trial in the treatment of insanity, as in the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum in Dublin, all the good effects which might have been expected to flow from it have been realized. It is said to make the patients there more orderly, more happy, and to assist in their recovery. What I should like would be that I should be given the means to add this undoubtedly valuable agent to the means of cure and relief already in use at this Asylum. My experience during the last few years has led me to believe that we are yet only beginning to realize what may be done for and with lunatics. I am certain the greatest achievements

so far in the direction of liberty and employment are only short steps in comparison to the great strides that are yet to be made ; in a word, I believe in the possibility of re-humanizing—of re-civilizing—the lunatic *as a lunatic*, where recovery is out of the question, and of so rendering his life on the whole comfortable, if not happy, and financially nearly or quite self-supporting.

Alcohol.

It is now three years since we have used any alcoholic stimulants, either in sickness or health, at this Asylum. The subjoined table is drawn up from the records of the institution, and embraces every whole year since the Asylum was opened late in the fall of 1870. It will show better than any argument that alcohol was of no value to us, that it neither prevented death nor assisted recovery.

THE YEAR.	Percentage of deaths per annum calculated upon total number under treatment	Percentage of recoveries to admissions.	Alcoholic Stimulants used at the rate of—
1872	4.72	38.17	\$3 to \$4 worth per patient per annum.
1873	6.94	38.21	
1874	4.16	41.67	
1875	7.18	36.15	
1876	4.53	31.24	
1877	3.79	55.03	\$1 per patient per annum.
1878	5.10	35.40	3 to 4 cents worth per patient per annum.
1879	4.91	47.60	
1880	4.76	36.20	
1881	3.92	32.22	
1882	4.95	39.90	Absolutely none used.
1883	5.23	43.45	
1884	4.87	44.69	

The death rate and the recovery rate at an institution are liable to wide fluctuations from a great variety of causes, but the above table conclusively shows that the disuse of alcohol has not affected prejudicially either the one or the other of them.

Upon the whole, as many of our patients recover, and as few die, now that we use no alcohol as when we used that agent freely, and this is all that I ever claimed. I never supposed that three or four dollars worth per patient per annum of wine, beer, and whiskey, judiciously administered would either prevent recovery or materially shorten life. I simply said that alcohol did no good, was a useless expense, and that its use at the Asylum did harm by tending to keep alive in the country the delusion that alcohol is a valuable agent in the treatment of disease, and that therefore a little of it taken in health would probably, if wisely regulated, do good to the person taking it. These propositions I believed to be false, and I thought and still think that the right thing for me to do was to combat them in every legitimate manner.

Disuse of Restraint.

During the year just closed and for three months before that, that is during the last fifteen months, we have not used at this Asylum any mechanical restraint or seclusion of

any kind whatever ; neither have we during that time used any morphia, chloral, or other sedative drug for the purpose of quieting or calming any noisy or violent patient. Two years ago we began in earnest this non-restraint movement, and I must confess I have been as much surprised as any one else can be at the success we have had in carrying it out. It is not simply that we have disused mechanical restraint and seclusion, but we have revolutionized at the same time the whole morale of the institution, the disuse of restraint and seclusion being only a small part of the revolution. The central element in the change to which I refer is undoubtedly the employment of the patients. It is this far more than anything else that has enabled us to do without restraint. We now employ each day nearly every patient who is physically able to work, and we make it an especial point to employ noisy and violent patients, and so far we have never failed to get such patients to occupy themselves at some form of industry. The great change which has been effected in the status of our patients within the last two years consists then mainly of the following particulars:—1st. All patients who are able work. 2nd. Total disuse of mechanical restraints and seclusion. 3rd. Total disuse of canvass and other strong dresses. 4th. Far greater tidiness of person and clothing, taking the whole institution into account. 5th. Much less fighting and striking amongst the patients. 6th. Very much less scolding, swearing and obscene language; indeed it has become very rare now to hear an improper word used in our wards. 7th. As shown in the above and many other ways, the patients have become in all respects more manageable and, so to speak, more civilized ; as one more mark of which change, I may mention that the number of patients who are capable of good behaviour at chapel has nearly doubled in the last two years, so that instead of a regular Sunday attendance of about two hundred and fifty patients as in 1882 and before that time, we have had now for the last year or more a regular attendance of considerably over four hundred. 8th. Whereas, we used to have to feed frequently with the tube, it has become now extremely rare to have to resort to this expedient. In fact, within the last twelve months, the only times we have had to do so were in the cases of two patients named respectively H. G. and E. McM., and these we only fed once each, viz. : H. G. on the 16th of May, and E. McM. on the 28th of February. Finally, 9th. It is supposed by most people that the disuse of mechanical restraint implies the holding of patients by the hands or by the weight of attendants, but this is a mistake. I wish here to state positively that in this Asylum attendants do not put their hands upon patients, for the purpose of restraining them, any more now than they did six or seven years ago, when we used mechanical restraint freely ; I doubt very much whether they put their hands on patients as much now as they did then. That is to say, at the present time in this Asylum while using no mechanical restraint, no attendant ever leans his or her weight or any part of it upon a patient for the purpose of restraint, and no attendant ever holds a patient continuously even for a few minutes.

There is something very curious about this non-restraint movement. To those who practice it it seems very simple, but those who do not practice it do not, and apparently will not, believe in it. In my report for 1877 I wrote about it myself as follows:—

“As for non-restraint, I do not believe it can be or ever was practiced ; it would be a worse cruelty “to many patients than the old chains and straight-waistcoats of Bedlam.”

I was then young in the experience of the care of the insane, and, as is often the case with beginners, dogmatic in the inverse ratio of my experience. But in other cases this explanation will not apply. Men of great experience and of great ability speak as positively now as I did then. For instance, in an editorial article in the *Journal of Insanity*, for April, 1884, on page 493, the following extract from Dr. A. E. Macdonald's report for 1880 is quoted approvingly:—

“We have neither entirely discarded, burnt, nor hidden our restraining apparatus. Yet, perhaps, “we thrust fewer patients into rooms, and use dozy restraints less frequently than some more celebrated “alienists. We use no wet pack to avoid restraint. We do not macerate our patients in hot water by “the hour, so that they may not need the camisale. We do not place heavy attendants on their knees “when seated, nor on their breast bone when in bed, to avoid the use of waist or bed straps. In fine, “we are not sufficiently new in intercourse with the insane to believe in the possibility of real non- “restraint, nor sufficiently old in moral legerdemain to pretend to do what we know is beyond our “power.”

This quotation needs no explanatory comment. The writer of the paragraph makes it clear that he neither believes in non-restraint himself nor in those who profess so to believe. The writer in the *Journal of Insanity*, who quotes the passage, fully endorses it. That there may be no mistake in this regard he refers to Dr. Gray's Report of the Utica Asylum for 1880, saying that :

"It is confidently believed no experience will be found to change in any essential degree" the conclusions laid down.

And turning to this report we find a long argument in support of restraint summed up in the following words :

"We look upon restraint and seclusion, directed and controlled by a conscientious and intelligent medical man, as among the valuable alleviating and remedial agents in the case and cure of the insane."

These quotations are made for the purpose of showing not what two or three men think in this matter of restraint or non-restraint, but what is taught and maintained by the oldest psychological journal in America. Not only it seems is non-restraint not believed in by the editor of that journal, but he plainly takes it for granted that those who profess to believe in it and carry it out, simply substitute something still more objectionable for certain forms of restraint which they discontinue. It is this assumption which I wish on my own part clearly and emphatically to deny. In this Asylum we have, with a total average population of nearly nine hundred patients, for fifteen months absolutely discontinued mechanical restraint and seclusion, and we have not replaced them by any other forms of restraint whatsoever.

I doubt whether the term "non-restraint" has the same absolute meaning at other institutions in the United States, Great Britain, Australia, etc., that it has here. Perhaps in some asylums it has, but certainly in others it has not. For instance, about a year ago, I was told by an ex-superintendent from that country that restraint was never used in Australia; but Dr. Manning (the Inspector-General of New South Wales) in his last report for 1883-4, estimates the restraint used in that colony at one-fourth per cent. of the patients under treatment, and says that he is still unconvinced "of the wisdom of the total disuse of restraint;" that, on the contrary, he believes that "prohibition of it would be a fatal mistake." So it appears that while they do not use "restraint" in many English asylums, they pack certain patients who are difficult to manage in wet sheets for hours together, so that they cannot move; and others they keep in closed baths, with only the head above the cover for half a day or a day at a time. Here we resort to no such expedients, we neither use the ordinary forms of restraint, nor do we use substitutes for them.

When we began here several years ago this non-restraint movement, we had in use more mechanical restraint than any other of the Ontario asylums, and we used to justify this position of affairs by saying that our patients came from the more lately settled districts of the province, and were therefore less refined than the people further east, and that when they became insane this coarser fibre of their nature would still show itself, making them less easily managed than their more civilized countrymen and women of the eastern districts. This being the state of affairs, the amount of restraint in use six years ago was an average of perhaps fifteen or eighteen patients out of a total population of a little over six hundred. By the year 1880 the average number of persons in restraint had fallen to perhaps a little over half that number. In 1881 it had still further fallen to an average number of some four or five patients. In the course of 1882 it fell still lower, and by the middle of 1883 we had ceased to use any. The gradual manner in which this change has been effected, the steady progress that we made in the reform without ever, in the course of six years, going back even for a moment on our steps, as well as the, to me, apparently solid basis upon which it rests, encourages me to believe that the change itself is permanent, and that no more restraint will be needed or used in this Asylum. The credit for this most beneficial reform in the management of this institution ought to be given in the first place to yourself for having persisted from the beginning of your term of office in the doctrine of non-restraint, and for having constantly urged the possibility of carrying it out. In the second place it should be given to Miss McBride, the chief female attendant, and Dr. Beemer, the Physician, at the north building, in which reside our least quiet patients, and to which building restraint was confined for the last two or three years of its existence.

with us. The interest and pains taken in the movement by these two officers, and the sympathetic devotion to the work of the first named of them, have been beyond all praise.

I will close this part of my report by stating in a few words how this non-restraint movement has been carried out, and the means upon which we depend to get on without restraint in the future. One patient at a time is taken out of restraint and given to an attendant to look after and manage. The attendant stays with the patient constantly, talks to him, makes friends with him, and persuades him, as soon as may be, to engage in some kind of occupation. Perhaps the attendant fails to gain the confidence of the patient and to acquire the necessary influence over him; in that case, after a fair trial has been made, the patient is passed to another attendant, who perhaps will have better success. If not, to another until the right attendant is found. Of course during the trial the patient is out of restraint, as no patient needs to be restrained who has an attendant to him or her self. So far as our experience extends we have found that so soon as the right attendant is found, and the patient is persuaded to engage in some occupation, there is no more difficulty with that case; and in our experience at this Asylum we have never put any patient back into restraint after having once taken him or her out of restraint for the purpose of reformation—that is, we have invariably succeeded in reforming every patient that we have undertaken, and succeeded, too, the first time we tried. The patient will perhaps require some special looking after for a few days, or even some weeks, but there will be no more even apparent necessity after that of putting him back into restraint. Then another patient is taken out of restraint and treated the same way, and so on until none are left. The same way when a patient is received who has the reputation of being violent, he is given at once in charge of a certain attendant and, if necessary, passed from one to another until an attendant is found who can gain his confidence and make friends with him; this attendant persuades him to engage in some kind of work, and this once accomplished we have no more trouble in getting on with him. So far indeed since the movement began we have never had any great difficulty, and never any long-continued difficulty, with new patients. With some of the old cases who had been in restraint the greater part of the time, for years we have had considerable trouble, but, as I say, very little comparatively with new cases. The explanation of this seems to be that more than anything else it is restraint that renders restraint necessary. Perhaps the most difficult of all the new cases (so far) to manage was J. L., a negro over six feet in height, and powerfully built. He was admitted July 28th, 1883, suffering from acute mania. He supposed himself to be constantly surrounded by enemies. He would stand against the wall or in a corner quietly at bay until he thought he saw a chance, and then without any warning would attack the patient or attendant who was nearest him. In the course of a few days six attendants in turn had charge of this man. None of them were actually hurt by him, but they in turn became frightened, and all failed to gain any moral ascendancy over the patient. At last the right attendant was found, a Hanoverian named Gatzenmeier. He simply declined to be scared by the patient, he talked to him, showed kindness to him, sympathized with him, treated him with frankness, and as he felt no timidity, showed none. In a very short time he gained the patient's confidence, and within forty-eight hours had him employed at some simple work, and that patient struck no one and gave no trouble afterwards.

Employment of Patients.

With an average number of about 885 patients in actual residence, we have now at work every day from 770 to 790, about half of whom are men and half women. As every patient who works does not work every day a larger number of our patients are employed than the largest of these numbers; in fact at the present time I have only some sixty-five or seventy patients in residence who never do any work, and of these as many as fifty are physically incapable of labour, either from illness or old age. So that I have only some fifteen or twenty who, being able, do not engage in some form of work. To show the progress we have made in occupying our patients I give below a table extending as far back as the records reach of the collective days' stay of all patients in residence during the year, the number of days work done in the same year, and the average percentage of patients who worked every day except Sunday during the year.

YEAR.	Collective days stay of all pa- tients in resi- dence in the year.	Number of days' work done in the year.	Percentage of patients who worked on the average day by day.
1878.....	237,817	88,430	43.32
1879.....	263,663	97,637	43.21
1880.....	280,125	109,410	45.56
1881.....	297,871	107,526	42.13
1882.....	325,185	113,936	40.80
1883.....	327,536	160,558	57.12
1884.....	329,380	238,033	84.31

But a year ago we had not as large a percentage of patients employed as at present. I find that in the last three months (that is, July, August and September), taking the week days of that quarter, an average of 92.06 per cent. of all the patients in actual residence were engaged from day to day in some form of work ; or, to give the exact figures—in the three months, excluding Sundays, the total number of days' residence of all the patients was 70,152, and the number of days' work done was 64,982.

Points Established.

In the seven years that I have had charge of this institution I may fairly claim that I have demonstrated the three following propositions, viz. :

1st. That alcohol in any form is not only not indispensable, but is not even useful in the treatment of insanity.

2nd. That neither chemical restraint nor seclusion, nor any form of mechanical restraint is necessary in the management of lunatics.

3rd. That all insane persons who are physically able to work can be persuaded to labor if the right employment is found for them, and the right means taken to induce them to engage in it.

Doubtless this is not the first time or place in the history of the world that these discoveries have been made, and that these positions have been experimentally settled, but that fact scarcely lessens the value of the proof of them here and now.

Maintenance Rate.

It might be supposed that the employment of so large a proportion of our patients would materially lower the maintenance rate of the institution, instead of which our rate which has always been high, as compared with the other Asylums, has during the last couple of years been higher than ever before, and is at present the highest of all the Asylums of the Province. I wish to explain, in a few words, this apparent anomaly. In the first place, I may state that a large part of this excessive expenditure has nothing to do with the working or not working of the patients, but is due to the operation of causes over which we at the Asylum have no control. As, for instance, the excessive expenditure for heating the buildings which might be saved, as I have many times pointed out, by a better arrangement of the steam pipes in the Main Asylum, and by heating the east and west cottages (as the north cottage is now heated) with hot water instead of with stoves and grates as at present. So, too, our expenditure here is excessive in the direction of repairs and improvements, the former necessitated by the bad original construction of the Main Asylum, and the second consequent upon the great growth of the institution of late years, necessitating many small structures not supplied by the Public Works Department, nor even provided for on capital account, and which we have had to furnish out of maintenance. A glance at the last few annual reports of this Asylum will give some idea of the immense amount of new work and repairs that we are constantly doing and making here. But now as to the actual effect of work upon expenditure—it has been so far, as will be easily explained, exactly the reverse of what might have been expected. For instance, two years ago our stock of made-up clothing of all kinds, including socks and stockings,

was very low indeed ; in fact we had almost none, and almost no material to be made up into clothing, socks, etc. Since that time we have converted some two hundred idle female patients into working patients. These have been almost entirely employed sewing and knitting, and the result has been that we have not only made the socks and clothing required from month to month, but we have in stock now thousands of pairs of socks and stockings, and thousands of articles of clothing of all sorts, more than we had at that time. The cost of the material for this clothing has been, of course, added to our maintenance rate for the last two years. The same thing is true, on a smaller scale, in the matter of slippers, which we are now making for ourselves. Then another thing—it must be remembered that a large part of our patients' work is non-productive—either the labour is not associated with sufficient intelligence to make it productive, or there is no available productive occupation upon which to employ it. Some of this work is more or less useful to the institution itself ; some of it is of no use at all except to the patient who does it. Of work that is of use to the institution, but of no money value, I may instance hair-picking by which we keep our mattresses in good order, but by which we save no money, in fact, use up a certain quantity of hair ; making rag mats ; spudding weeds on the ornamental grounds ; grading and keeping in order the roads and grounds ; and many other similar occupations. But much of the work done is of no use at all—for instance, we have some women who are inveterate tearers, and to keep them from tearing their clothes or bedding we give them worthless rags to tear into narrow strips, or to ravel out into threads—then we have them tie these rags or threads together and wind them into balls—and of these balls of thread sometimes they knit socks and stockings, which last are of course of no value, but in the meantime the work has done the patient a great deal of good and has been the means of keeping her out of restraint. So again, many of the hopelessly demented female patients occupy themselves with knitting that has to be unravelled as fast as done ; the yarn is used again and again, still there is nothing made and even always a little loss. Thus the labour of our patients is largely unproductive, and some of it even costs a trifle, and that which is productive of it has so far increased our expenditure instead of lessening it. Another thing to be said is that patients who work will have better appetites than those that do nothing, so here again our maintenance rate is increased by the work of our patients instead of being diminished. I think now I have sufficiently explained (though I might have gone much more into detail) how it is that within the last two years, during which time we have gradually put our patients to work, our maintenance rate has advanced—but from the present time the tendency will be the other way. In the first place we shall cease to accumulate clothing,—then hired help in the sewing-room has already been decreased by two sewing girls, and it is possible that after a little I shall be able to dispense with the third. Money is being saved now by making our own slippers and mending our shoes and boots ; more work is constantly being put on the farm and garden, and the crops are constantly increasing in value. Both male and female patients who begin by doing valueless work, become often after a time capable of doing productive work, and the tendency in the future, as far as the rate is influenced by the labour of the patients, will be steadily towards diminished maintenance expenditure. Of course this last is not the object for which the patients are employed ; that is set forth elsewhere. Still, it is important to show that the work which we do for the benefit of the patients will eventually be a gain, and not as now an additional expense to the Government.

Amusements of the Year.

The ordinary amusements for the patients have been as follows :—Cards, chess, draughts, bagatelle, billiards, ten-pins, backgammon, reading, music, walking in the grounds, cricket, croquet. The more special amusements have been—

1. A weekly singing class for patients at which the hymns for the ensuing Sunday are practised. This is kept up throughout the year and is much appreciated.
2. The weekly dances from the middle of October to the end of March.
3. The weekly entertainments, extending from 1st November to the end of March.
4. Sleigh-riding when the roads are good and the weather favourable.

5. Attending circus ; each year about fifty male patients go to the city to attend the best circus of the season.

6. And this year we have had in addition to all these a series of Band Concerts in the evening on the lawn in front of the Main Asylum. These concerts are furnished by our own band, are really excellent and have been much enjoyed. We had one of them each week of July and August, and the first half of September.

The weekly entertainments for the year were furnished by citizens of London, to all of whom we are very thankful for this welcome addition to the pleasures of the year. They were as follows :—

- (a) A variety entertainment by the “Crusty Minstrels.”
- (b) Magic Lantern exhibition by Drs. Burgess and Millman, assisted by Mr. A. Bremner.
- (c) A concert by St. James’ Church Choir, assisted by Miss Elwell.
- (d) “The Plague of My Life,” by the London South Entertainment Club.
- (e) A concert by the Medical Students of the Western University.
- (f) A concert under the management of Dr. Sippi.
- (g) A concert by Mr. Jury and friends.
- (h) A concert and farce under the management of Mr. C. F. Colwell.
- (j) A concert under the management of Mr. W. J. Freeland.
- (k) A concert under the management of Dr. Verinder.
- (l) An entertainment by Messrs. Evans, Foster, and Bremner.

Female Attendants in Male Halls.

The same three women referred to in my report of last year are still occupied as attendants in the male halls of the Main Asylum. I am in a position to-day to repeat all I said this time last year in favour of this new departure. I have found the service of these women exceedingly valuable, and should it become possible I shall ask to be allowed to still further extend the employment of women in the male patients’ wards.

Sunday Services and New Chapel.

The Protestant clergymen of the city have continued to come out in turn to conduct Divine Service for us each Sunday morning. This weekly religious exercise is a pleasure and undoubtedly a benefit to our patients, and I feel that I cannot sufficiently thank the disinterested men who, without any remuneration, perform for us from year to year this important service.

Within the last year the Government (in response to my repeated solicitation and recommendation) has built a very beautiful little chapel in which to hold these Sunday religious meetings, and I expect that within a few weeks from now it will be seated and ready for use. As soon as this building is complete we shall have Catholic as well as Protestant services. The new chapel is an ornament to our grounds and will be of great use and comfort to us.

Farm and Garden.

Taking it all round this has been the most successful year in the history of this institution in these departments. Our flowers and grounds have never before been so beautiful, nor our crop of hay, grain, fruit, and vegetables as a whole so large. Of flowering plants grown in the greenhouses we set out in beds last spring 26,554, and of annuals raised under glass frames 27,037. Of flowering plants grown entirely in the greenhouses we raised 3,106, and of annuals grown in the open air 8,000. The following is a list of the vegetables, fruit, and herbs raised this season in the garden :—

Asparagus	1,455	Bunches.
Beans	146	Bushels.
Beets	945	Bunches.
“	532	Bushels.
Cabbage	11,290	Heads.
Carrots	8,646	Bunches.
“	630	Bushels.
Cauliflower	2,021	Heads.
Celery	9,200	Sticks.
Corn (green)	934	dozens.
Cucumbers	527	“
“ Pickling	71	pecks.
Lettuce	431	dozens.
Melons (green for preserves)	6	bushels.
Onions (green)	11,633	bunches.
“ (ripe)	353	bushels.
Parsnips	663	“
Peas (green, in pod)	335	“
Peppers	60	dozens.
Potatoes	425	bushels.
Pumpkins, Squash and Marrows	2,500	
Rhubarb	2,199	bunches.
Radishes	2,540	“
Salsify	1,120	“
Seakale	473	crowns.
Spinach	83	bushels.
Tomatoes	337	“
Turnips	556	bunches.
Horse Radish	350	“
Brocoli	675	heads.
Brussels Sprouts	47	pecks.
Kale	360	heads.
Apples	325	bushels.
“ Crab	26	“
Currants, Red	1,145	quarts.
“ White	85	“
“ Black	250	“
Gooseberries	1,384	“
Grapes	180	lbs.
Pears	110	pecks.
Filberts	150	quarts.
Strawberries	1,532	“
Raspberries	1,959	“
Citrons	125	
Water Melons	176	
Musk “	320	
Summer Savory	250	bunches.
Sage	350	“
Thyme	200	“
Parsley	200	“
Mint	150	“

Our farm crop for the year included among other things of less value the following:—
 262 bushels of fall wheat, 1,886 do. of oats, 174 tons of hay, and 80 do. of straw, 5,630
 bushels of potatoes, 5,460 do. of roots, 28,122 lbs. of pork, and 25,366 gallons of milk.

Officers and Employés.

It affords me great pleasure to be able once more to report that all the employes of this institution have fulfilled their several duties throughout the year honestly and well. If there have been any slips at all they have been few and trifling, and do not deserve to be taken into account when compared with the general efficiency and almost universal good behaviour. Of the officers I cannot speak too highly ; I do not believe there is an institution on the continent with a better staff.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. BUCKE,

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the year ending 30th September, 1884.

TABLE NO. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1884.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1883				440	455	895
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant.....	25	18	43			
“ Medical Certificate.....	55	34	89	80	52	132
Total number under treatment during year.....				520	507	1027
Discharges during year :—						
Not insane		1	1			
As recovered	20	19	39			
“ improved	11	9	20			
“ unimproved.....	3	4	7			
Total number of discharges during year.....	34	33	67			
Died	33	17	50			
Eloped	2		2			
Transferred	1		1	70	50	120
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1884				450	457	907
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				1267	1175	2442
“ discharged.....	438	433	871			
“ died.....	312	231	543			
“ eloped	34	7	41			
“ transferred	33	47	80	817	718	1535
“ remaining, 30th September, 1884.....				450	457	907
Number of applications on file 30th Sep., 1884	2	18	20			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1883, to 30th September, 1884.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 6th of August, 1884)	452	457	909
Minimum " " " (on the 28th of February, 1884)	439	451	890
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	162889	166491	329380
Daily average population	445.05	454.89	899.94

	Admissions of Year.			Total admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married	29	26	55	509	678	1187
Widowed	5	3	8	32	58	90
Single	46	23	69	720	438	1158
Not reported				6	1	7
Total	80	52	132	1267	1175	2442
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	23	17	40	261	250	511
Episcopalians	17	7	24	281	221	502
Methodists	16	9	25	244	260	504
Baptists	6	6	12	88	95	183
Congregationalists	1		1	14	7	21
Roman Catholics	7	10	17	211	230	441
Mennonites				3		3
Quakers				8	1	9
Infidels	1		1	24	8	32
Other denominations	3	1	4	56	52	108
Not reported	6	2	8	77	51	128
Total	80	52	132	1267	1175	2442
NATIONALITIES.						
English	14	3	17	193	139	332
Irish	8	6	14	219	272	491
Scotch	12	5	17	136	125	261
Canadian	42	36	78	574	531	1105
United States	1	1	2	62	35	97
Other countries	2		2	32	38	70
Unknown	1	1	2	51	35	86
Total	80	52	132	1267	1175	2442

TABLE 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1884.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....	2		2	3	2	5
Brant				38	33	71
Bruce	8	8	16	69	54	123
Carleton				4	7	11
Dufferin						
Elgin	4	7	11	71	84	155
Essex	3	3	6	56	52	108
Frontenac				5	7	12
Grey				9	12	21
Haldimand				22	23	45
Halton		1	1	9	7	16
Hastings				5	8	13
Huron	9	4	13	94	95	189
Kent	7	2	9	67	85	152
Lambton	12	7	19	125	86	211
Lanark				2	3	5
Leeds and Grenville					5	5
Lennox and Addington				3	1	4
Lincoln				10	6	16
Middlesex	21	9	30	261	230	491
Muskoka District						
Norfolk				29	34	63
Northumberland and Durham				14	10	24
Ontario				6	13	19
Oxford	2	6	8	101	78	179
Peel				4	5	9
Perth	12	5	17	84	70	154
Peterborough				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell				2	3	5
Prince Edward				1	1	2
Renfrew						
Simcoe				13	21	34
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				5	5	10
Victoria				12	14	26
Waterloo				33	23	56
Welland				8	6	14
Wellington				20	15	35
Wentworth				11	17	28
York				45	45	90
Not Classed				25	10	35
Total admissions	80	52	132	1267	1175	2442

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1884.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
		Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....	2		2	3		3
Brant				19	11	30
Bruce.....	3	3	6	32	19	51
Carleton					2	2
Dufferin						
Elgin	3	1	4	22	10	32
Essex.....	1	3	4	29	16	45
Frontenac.....					1	1
Grey.....				8	7	15
Haldimand.....				10	3	13
Halton.....				6	3	9
Hastings.....				2	5	7
Huron	3	2	5	41	27	68
Kent	1	1	2	25	10	35
Lambton.....	4	3	7	73	28	101
Lanark					1	1
Leeds and Grenville						
Lennox and Addington.....				1		1
Lincoln				8	1	9
Middlesex	3	2	5	67	47	114
Muskoka District						
Norfolk				21	11	32
Northumberland and Durham.....				4	2	6
Ontario				1	5	6
Oxford.....	2	2	4	45	18	63
Peel				3	4	7
Perth.....	3	1	4	35	13	48
Peterborough				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell.....				1	1	2
Prince Edward					1	1
Renfrew						
Simcoe.....				5	8	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				1	0	1
Victoria				9	9	18
Waterloo.....				17	8	25
Welland				3	4	7
Wellington.....				13	11	24
Wentworth.....				6	9	15
York				27	24	51
Not Classified.....						
Total admissions	25	18	43	538	324	862

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	A. McD...	F	June 5, 1883	October 9th, 1883	Improved.
2	P. N	M	July 3, 1883	" 9th, "	Recovered.
3	M. McD	F	August 12, 1879	" 18th, "	"
4	J. D	F	November 20, 1882	" 23rd, "	Unimproved.
5	M. R	F	May 12, 1883	" 27th, "	Recovered.
6	W. H	M	August 21, 1883	" 27th, "	"
7	A. D	F	March 15, 1883	November 8th, "	Unimproved.
8	J. C	F	November 14, 1883	" 19th, "	Recovered.
9	J. L	M	November 2, 1883	" 19th, "	"
10	E. A. C	F	July 23, 1883	" 26th, "	Improved.
11	A. F	F	January 4, 1883	December 1st, "	Recovered.
12	W. R	M	May 5, 1883	" 6th, "	"
13	D. F	F	July 24, 1882	" 6th, "	Improved.
14	S. P	F	September 7, 1883	" 7th, "	Recovered.
15	M. G	M	March 16, 1883	" 10th, "	"
16	W. R	M	May 23, 1882	" 13th, "	Improved.
17	E. B	F	April 13, 1883	" 26th, "	Recovered.
18	A. G	F	August 17, 1883	" 26th, "	Improved.
19	J. M	M	October 27, 1883	January 2nd, 1884	Recovered.
20	C. B	F	November 28, 1882	" 3rd, "	Unimproved.
21	G. S	M	March 19, 1882	" 10th, "	Improved.
22	M. McK	F	November 30, 1883	" 15th, "	Unimproved.
23	H. D	F	August 10, 1882	" 19th, "	Recovered.
24	J. P	F	July 9, 1883	" 21st, "	Improved.
25	E. H	F	December 28, 1882	" 22nd, "	Recovered.
26	E. R	M	April 24, 1883	" 24th, "	"
27	G. G	F	July 25, 1883	February 1st, "	Improved.
28	M. J. P	F	September 20, 1883	" 1st, "	Recovered.
29	H. McI	M	December 4, 1883	" 1st, "	"
30	M. R	M	September 10, 1883	" 4th, "	"
31	J. W	M	April 27, 1883	" 9th, "	Improved.
32	A. R	F	June 5, 1883	" 23rd, "	"
33	J. R	M	October 30, 1883	" 28th, "	"
34	B. G	F	August 18, 1883	March 6th, "	Recovered.
35	E. L. Y	F	January 10, 1884	" 12th, "	Not insane.
36	J. S	M	August 16, 1883	" 27th, "	Recovered.
37	D. M	M	October 5, 1883	" 27th, "	Unimproved.
38	A. H	F	November 13, 1883	April 15th, "	Recovered.
39	J. McM	M	September 22, 1883	" 21st, "	Improved.
40	J. K	F	June 16, 1883	" 24th, "	Recovered.
41	M. B. Q	M	May 9, 1883	" 30th, "	Unimproved.
42	F. H	M	October 17, 1883	May 1st, "	Recovered.
43	C. D	M	July 15, 1881	" 3rd, "	Improved.
44	M. McL	F	November 14, 1882	" 16th, "	Recovered.
45	J. R	F	January 2, 1884	" 28th, "	Recovered.
46	D. W	M	September 17, 1880	" 29th, "	Unimproved.
47	J. K	M	January 23, 1884	" 31st, "	Improved.
48	C. D	M	June 9, 1883	June 3rd, "	Recovered.
49	J. M	M	May 21, 1883	" 7th, "	Improved.
50	G. F	M	June 2, 1883	" 18th, "	Recovered.
51	S. A. M	F	January 5, 1884	" 23rd, "	"
52	A. McD	M	November 30, 1884	" 26th, "	"
53	J. A	M	May 1, 1884	" 26th, "	"
54	M. B	F	November 20, 1883	July 17th, "	Improved.
55	E. H	F	March 27, 1882	" 22nd, "	"

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
56	E. M.	F.	April 16, 1884.	July 29th, "	Recovered.
57	G. S.	M.	June 20, 1884.	August 11th, "	"
58	J. McA.	M.	August 20, 1883.	" 11th, "	Improved.
59	J. W.	M.	December 5, 1883.	" 12th, "	"
60	E. S.	F.	January 9, 1884.	" 16th, "	Recovered.
61	R. R.	M.	January 5, 1884.	" 25th, "	"
62	M. G.	F.	March 9, 1882.	September 9th, "	"
63	M. J. W.	F.	October 2, 1883.	" 9th, "	"
64	E. McK.	M.	December 5, 1883.	" 18th, "	"
65	J. W.	M.	September 7, 1882.	" 23rd, "	"
66	B. McD.	M.	June 26, 1884.	" 25th, "	"
67	A. F.	M.	November 18, 1870.	" 29th, "	Improved.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th November, 1884.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years	Months.	Days.	
1	J. C.	M.	70	October 5, 1883..	3	11	12	Heart Disease.
2	W. S. C. ...	M.	66	" 5, " ..	2	10	26	Senile Decay.
3	J. A.	M.	28	" 24, " ..	2	4	28	Epilepsy.
4	J. G.	M.	70	" 27, " ..	.....	2	12	Senile Decay.
5	R. M.	F.	68	" 29, " ..	12	11	6	Bronchitis.
6	J. W.	F.	50	" 29, " ..	12	6	22	Heart Clot.
7	C. McR.	F.	50	November 3, " ..	1	1	18	Cholera Morbus.
8	G. B.	M.	53	" 13, " ..	8	9	22	Stricture of Bowel.
9	B. S.	F.	41	" 21, " ..	11	1	16	Pneumonia.
10	H. B.	F.	83	December 7, " ..	5	8	25	Gangrene of Foot.
11	E. H.	F.	48	" 18, " ..	2	2	7	Heart Clot.
12	J. F.	M.	35	" 19, " ..	12	2	9	Epilepsy.
13	G. S.	M.	43	" 21, " ..	2	.....	23	Softening of Brain.
14	M. H.	M.	37	" 29, " ..	6	9	24	Phthisis.
15	B. L.	M.	64	" 31, " ..	2	2	18	Apoplexy.
16	S. B.	F.	76	January 3, 1884..	1	.....	16	Senile Decay.
17	W. G.	M.	42	" 12, " ..	2	2	30	Heart Clot.
18	O. O.	M.	72	" 12, " ..	11	4	20	Apoplexy.
19	J. H. E.	M.	55	" 19, " ..	.....	10	26	Marasmus.
20	M. McD.	F.	33	" 31, " ..	6	6	22	Diarrhœa.
21	D. H.	M.	35	February 13, " ..	.....	.....	14	Heart Clot.
22	J. L.	M.	36	" 17, " ..	.....	6	20	Phthisis.
23	W. C. B.	M.	50	" 17, " ..	.....	3	11	Epilepsy.
24	J. L.	M.	61	" 26, " ..	12	2	11	Apoplexy.
25	S. N.	F.	50	March 4, " ..	13	3	10	Cancer of Tongue.
26	E. McM.	F.	63	" 5, " ..	.....	1	5	Exhaustion Ac. Mania.
27	J. B.	M.	59	" 6, " ..	8	7	28	Apoplexy.
28	J. McP.	M.	41	" 9, " ..	4	9	12	Heart Disease.
29	W. A.	M.	74	" 13, " ..	9	5	4	Haematemesis.
30	A. G.	F.	40	April 3, " ..	.....	4	8	Phthisis.
31	J. D.	F.	29	" 7, " ..	8	10	19	Epilepsy.
32	E. E.	F.	41	" 15, " ..	.....	.....	19	Marasmus.
33	W. T.	M.	54	" 20, " ..	.....	2	25	Suicide.
34	J. B.	M.	49	" 21, " ..	.....	3	.....	Exhaustion Ac. Mania.
35	R. W.	F.	31	" 25, " ..	.....	10	21	Removal of Uterus.
36	W. E.	M.	56	May 3, " ..	.....	.....	11	Phthisis.
37	M. S.	F.	40	" 3, " ..	3	4	19	Phthisis.
38	A. R.	M.	76	" 8, " ..	13	5	20	Softening of Brain.
39	C. T.	M.	25	" 8, " ..	2	10	21	Phthisis.
40	J. R.	M.	47	" 19, " ..	2	7	6	Apoplexy.
41	J. E.	F.	45	" 19, " ..	12	3	.....	Phthisis.
42	J. E.	M.	54	June 11, " ..	9	3	23	Aneurism of Aorta.
43	J. B.	M.	50	" 20, " ..	8	8	21	Phthisis.
44	H. G.	M.	42	" 26, " ..	3	5	2	Diarrhœa.
45	C. R.	F.	46	July 11, " ..	2	6	28	Bright's Disease.
46	W. E.	M.	32	" 22, " ..	.....	8	27	Marasmus.
47	F. W. V.	M.	45	August 11, " ..	2	10	20	Epilepsy.
48	J. S.	M.	65	" 25, " ..	2	2	6	Marasmus.
49	L. McM.	M.	64	" 25, " ..	4	2	1	Marasmus.
50	B. R.	M.	78	September 24, " ..	7	11	29	Emphysema of Lungs.

TABLE NO. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents				4		4	4
Book-keepers				2		2	2
Bakers				3		3	3
Bricklayers				2		2	2
Butchers				7		7	7
Blacksmiths				11		11	11
Brass-finishers				2		2	2
Brewers				2		2	2
Barbers	1		1	2		2	3
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Commercial travellers				1		1	1
Cabinet-makers	1		1	5		5	6
Confectioners				2		2	2
Coopers	1		1	9		9	10
Carpenters	6		6	33		33	39
Clerks	4		4	21		21	25
Clergymen				1		1	1
Coppersmiths				1		1	1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds.....		5	5	4	154	158	163
Dressmakers.....		2	2		7	7	9
Druggists				1		1	1
Engineers				5		5	5
Farmers	34		34	422	9	431	465
Fishermen				2	1	3	3
Founders				1		1	1
Ferrymen				2		2	2
Furriers					1	1	1
Gardeners				8		8	8
Hucksters					1	1	1
Hatters				1		1	1
Hostlers				1		1	1
Harness-makers	1		1				1
Housekeepers		37	37		676	676	713
Hack-drivers	1		1				1
Jewellers				3		3	3
Labourers	18		18	318		318	336
Laundresses		1	1		1	1	2
Ladies					8	8	8
Lawyers				1		1	1
Lumbermen				1		1	1
Milliners					11	11	11
Masons				7		7	7
Machinists				7		7	7
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers				8		8	8
Moulders	1		1	4		4	5
Merchants	2		2	22		22	24
Music-teachers				1	1	2	2
Marble-cutters	1		1				1
No occupation	1	1	2				2
Nurses					1	1	1
Not stated		5	5				5
Organ-builders				1		1	1
Plasterers				3		3	3
Pensioners				4		4	4

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Photographers.....				4		4	4
Prostitutes.....					6	6	6
Painters.....	1		1	13		13	14
Printers.....				8		8	8
Peddlers.....	1		1	2	1	3	4
Physicians.....				5		5	5
Sailors.....				5		5	5
Students.....				13		13	13
Spinners.....					2	2	2
Sisters of Charity.....					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers.....				1		1	1
Stone-cutters.....				3		3	3
Showmen.....				2		2	2
Saddlers.....				4		4	4
Shoemakers.....	2		2	18		18	20
Seamstresses.....					9	9	9
Slaters.....				1		1	1
Soldiers.....				1		1	1
Surveyors.....	1		1	1		1	2
Ship-builders.....				2		2	2
Teachers.....	1		1	14	10	24	25
Tinsmiths.....	1		1	4		4	5
Tavern-keepers.....				7	1	8	8
Tailors.....		1	1	19	3	22	23
Tanners.....				4		4	4
Toll-gate keepers.....				2		2	2
Watchmakers.....				6		6	6
Wood-workers.....				1		1	1
Weavers.....					2	2	2
Wheelwrights.....				1		1	1
Waggon-makers.....	1		1	4		4	5
Unknown or other employments.....				104	216	320	320
Total.....	80	52	132	1188	1122	2310	2442

TABLE No. 8.
Shewing causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1884.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	1	.....	1	4	2	6
Religious excitement .....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	11
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles .....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9
Love affairs, including seduction .....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Mental anxiety—worry .....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Fright and nervous shocks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
“ sexual	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Veneral disease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Self-abuse, sexual	2	.....	2	4	1	5
Over-work	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Sunstroke .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Accident or injury	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Pregnancy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Puerperal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Lactation .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Puberty and change of life .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Uterine disorders .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Brain disease, with general paralysis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ epilepsy .....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Other forms of brain disease .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age .....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Fevers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	14	9	23	.....	.....	.....
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	57	42	99	34	25	59
Total	80	52	132	80	52	132

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
2201	M	G. H.	October 4, 1883	3 Months	Returned.
2137	F	D. F.	" 5, "	2 "	Discharged.
2304	F	S. P.	" 6, "	2 "	"
1315	F	A. McC.	" 12, "	2 "	Returned.
2289	F	G. G.	" 19, "	3 "	Discharged.
2159	M	J. W.	" 23, "	2 "	Returned.
2257	M	W. R.	" 30, "	1 "	Discharged.
2283	F	M. A. S.	" 31, "	2 "	Returned.
2212	F	A. F.	" 31, "	1 "	Discharged.
1645	F	E. J.	November 1, "	3 "	Returned.
2111	M	W. R.	" 2, "	1 "	Discharged.
1866	M	A. C. S.	" 5, "	3 "	Returned.
2319	F	E. D.	" 17, "	1 "	"
2298	F	A. M. G.	" 17, "	1 "	Discharged.
2321	M	J. M.	" 20, "	1 "	"
2207	F	E. H.	" 21, "	2 "	"
2313	F	G. B.	" 22, "	6 "	Returned.
2306	M	M. R.	" 24, "	2 "	Discharged.
2262	M	J. J. M.	December 6, "	6 "	"
2271	F	A. R.	" 8, "	2 "	"
2290	M	W. G.	" 11, "	6 "	Returned.
2250	M	E. R.	" 13, "	1 "	Discharged.
2280	F	J. P.	" 22, "	1 "	"
1455	M	C. H.	" 23, "	3 "	Returned.
2253	M	J. E. W.	" 26, "	2 "	Discharged.
2322	M	J. R.	" 28, "	2 "	"
2341	M	H. McL.	" 29, "	1 "	"
2299	F	B. G.	" 29, "	2 "	"
2309	F	M. P.	" 31, "	1 "	"
2297	M	J. S.	January 12, 1884	2 "	"
2187	F	M. McL.	February 4, "	3 "	"
2268	M	G. F.	" 7, "	4 "	"
2327	F	A. H.	" 13, "	2 "	"
2360	M	W. T.	March 15, "	2 "	Committed Suicide.
2293	M	J. McD.	" 18, "	6 "	Returned.
2348	F	J. R.	" 21, "	2 "	Discharged.
2336	M	A. McD.	" 22, "	3 "	"
2349	F	S. M.	April 12, "	2 "	"
2339	M	J. F.	" 12, "	6 "	Still out.
2351	F	J. C.	" 28, "	6 "	Returned.
2273	F	A. B.	" 28, "	6 "	Still out.
2343	M	J. W.	" 30, "	3 "	Discharged.
2295	M	H. H.	May 1, "	3 "	Returned.
2272	M	C. D.	" 2, "	1 "	Discharged.
2386	F	E. M.	" 16, "	2 "	"
2331	F	M. G. B.	" 17, "	2 "	"
1346	F	S. M.	" 20, "	2 "	Returned.
2308	M	W. J. R.	" 22, "	6 "	Still out.
2183	F	M. G.	" 27, "	3 "	Discharged.
2352	F	E. S.	June 3, "	2 "	"
1805	M	S. C.	" 4, "	6 "	Still out.
2016	F	S. L.	" 11, "	6 "	"
2311	F	M. J. W.	" 11, "	2 "	Discharged.
2252	M	J. C. S.	" 17, "	6 "	Still out.
2313	F	G. B.	" 23, "	4 "	"
2087	F	E. A. H.	" 25, "	3 "	Discharged.
358	M	A. F.	" 26, "	3 "	"
1474	F	E. R.	July 4, "	3 "	Returned.
2239	M	G. E. M.	" 9, "	3 "	Still out.
2413	M	G. S.	" 10, "	1 "	Discharged.

TABLE No. 9.—*Continued.*

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
2342	M	E. McK...	July 15, 1884	2 Months	Discharged.
2159	M	J. W.....	" 21, "	2 "	"
2363	M	A. C.....	August 1, "	2 "	Still out.
2414	M	B. McD...	" 13, "	2 "	Discharged.
2356	F	J. A. A...	" 13, "	3 "	Still out.
1876	M	J. O'D...	" 15, "	6 "	"
1957	F	M. McN...	" 20, "	1 "	"
2367	M	W. S.....	" 25, "	3 "	"
2319	F	E. D.....	Sept'ber 4, "	2 "	"
2373	F	J. McD...	" 6, "	2 "	"
2419	F	M. McD...	" 6, "	1 "	"
2290	M	W. J. G...	" 11, "	3 "	"
2389	M	J. C.....	" 23, "	3 "	"
2364	M	J. C.....	" 24, "	3 "	"

TABLE No. 10.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Unknown	11				
Under 1 month.....	31	11			
From 1 to 2 months	12	6	3		1
“ 2 “ 3 “	16	9	4		
“ 3 “ 4 “	9	7	3	1	
“ 4 “ 5 “	5	11	3	4	
“ 5 “ 6 “	2	15	3		1
“ 6 “ 7 “	2	9	3	3	
“ 7 “ 8 “	3	5	4	1	1
“ 8 “ 9 “	2	5	2	2	
“ 9 “ 10 “	2	7	2	1	
“ 10 “ 11 “	1	9	2		
“ 11 “ 12 “		7	2	1	2
“ 12 “ 18 “	11	33	5	2	1
“ 18 months to 2 years.....	2	34	2	2	
“ 2 to 3 years	7	83	1	2	
“ 3 “ 4 “	3	63			1
“ 4 “ 5 “	4	60			
“ 5 “ 6 “	4	51			
“ 6 “ 7 “	1	76			
“ 7 “ 8 “		34			
“ 8 “ 9 “	1	31			
“ 9 “ 10 “		32			
“ 10 “ 15 “	1	125		1	
“ 15 “ 20 “	2	28			
“ 20 years and upwards.....		156			
Totals.....	132	907	39	20	7

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Average Number of Patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's Shop	9	2684	....	2684
Tailor's Shop	3	956	....	956
Shoe Shop.....	2	618	....	618
Engineer's Shop	4	1101	....	1101
Blacksmith's Shop .....	....	....	....	....
Mason Work	3	1093	....	1093
Repairing Roads.....	....	....	....	....
Wood Yard and Coal Shed	6	1828	....	1828
Bakery.....	2	701	....	701
Laundry	16	1854	3078	4932
Dairy	2	370	344	714
Butcher's Shop and Slaughter House.....	4	1343	....	1343
Piggery .....	....	....	....	....
Painting	4	1323	....	1323
Farm	22	6786	....	6786
Garden.....	27	8137	....	8137
Grounds.....	....	....	....	....
Stable.....	4	1331	....	1331
Kitchen	29	2466	6237	8703
Dining Rooms	35	2969	7595	10564
Officers' Quarters .....	....	....	....	....
Sewing Rooms.....	80	....	24039	24039
Knitting	171	1325	49898	51223
Spinning .....	....	....	....	....
Mending	27	....	8079	8079
Wards .....	....	....	....	....
Halls.....	184	24542	30731	55273
Storeroom	2	533	....	533
General	153	43632	2440	46072
Total	789	105592	132441	238033

TABLE NO. 12.

Number of Articles made and repaired in the Wards during the year ending
September 30th, 1884.

	Made.	Repaired.		Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	488	4201	Stockings.....		4746
" Uniform.....	31	6	Hats, straw, trimmed	100	133
Skirts	691	2687	Neckties and Scarfs	214	.....
Chemises	903	3778	Pillow Slips	1189	1134
" Flannel.....	73	612	Sheets	526	1575
Drawers	236	2324	Quilts, hemmed	329	1223
Nightdresses.....	150	1600	" Canvas.....	5	.....
Aprons	1302	2474	Blankets.....		1788
Guernseys		115	Ticks.....	288	5471
Shirts	318	1526	Pillows	168	.....
" Flannel.....		699	Matrasses, teasell	284	.....
Pants.....	361	1176	Towels	780	.....
Coats.....	150	926	Mats	270	.....
Vests.....	134	553	Tablecloths	15	.....
Blouses.....	4	188	Table Napkins	41	.....
" Pants		67	Carpets.....	5	.....
Caps, women's	12	.....	Bureau Covers	3	.....
" Men's		58	Iron holders	9	.....
Collars	1	.....	Clothes Bags.....	8	.....
Socks, marked	24	1428	Total.....	9112	40488

TABLE NO. 13.

Number of Articles made and repaired in Sewing Room during the year ending September 30th, 1884.

	Made.	Repaired.		Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	523	.....	Bolsters "	2	.....
" Uniform	31	2	" Slips	4	.....
Skirts	44	1	Pillow Slips	110	13
Aprons	322	.....	Matrasses	284	.....
Chemises	6	.....	Quilts	0	18
" Flannel	29	.....	" Canvas	3	4
Drawers	2	.....	Sheets	6	115
" Flannel	4	78	Blinds	88	.....
Caps, women's	169	.....	Table Napkins	22	.....
Collars	216	.....	Bagetelle Table Cover	1	.....
Cuffs, pairs of	12	.....	Crumb Cloths	3	.....
Nightdresses	4	.....	Oil Cloth, waggon cover	2	.....
Jackets	13	.....	Bags		18
Bonnets	16	.....	Carriage Cushion		1
Hats, straw, trimmed	144	.....	Horse Blankets		6
Slippers, cloth, pairs of	67	1	Buffalo Robes		2
Slippers, uppers, pairs of	209	.....	Carriage Rug		1
Shirts	291	836	Carpets	2	5
" Flannel	164	41	Hearth Rug		1
Socks, pairs of		2551	Stair Pads	42	.....
Towels	4	.....	Tea Strainers	6	.....
Ticks	156	101	Cricket Gloves, pairs of		3
Pillow Ticks	80	4	" Pads		4
Pillows, hair	31	.....	Total	3139	3806
" Feathers	27	.....		

TABLE No. 14.

Number of Articles passing through the Laundry during the year ending
September 30th, 1884.

	No.		No.
Dresses	12,015	<i>Brought forward</i>	214,586
Night Dresses	8,020	Coats	1,704
Aprons.....	26,190	Vests	846
Pinafores.....	1,588	Blouses	331
Skirts.....	6,451	“ Pants, and Overalls	361
Drawers.....	15,690	Sheets	94,131
Chemises.....	35,327	Quilts.....	15,949
“ Flannel	1,178	“ Canvas	314
Waists	2,457	Pillow Slips	61,394
Caps	1,096	Bolster Slips.....	311
Shawls and Cloaks	55	Bed Ticks.....	14,541
Bonnets.....	9	Pillow Ticks.....	9
Handkerchiefs.....	12,121	Towels	46,791
Collars	11,250	Bureau Covers.....	958
Bibs, etc., etc.....	4,241	Blankets	9,092
Neckties and Scarfs.....	1,831	Table Cloths	902
Cuffs (pairs of).....	920	Table Napkins.....	4,866
Mitts “	2	Crumb Cloths	29
Stockings “	21,911	Curtains and Blinds	199
Socks “	19,397	Carpets	9
Shirts	24,095	Carrirge Dusters.....	42
“ Flannel	4,542	Clothes Bags.....	86
Guernseys.....	2,506	Pudding Cloths.....	2,575
Pants	1,694	Total.....	470,026
<i>Carried forward</i>	214,586		

TABLE No. 15.

Amount of Knitting done in wards during the year ending September 30th, 1884:

Stockings	724 Pairs.
“ refooted	183 “
Socks	1,359 “
“	240 “
Mitts	230 “
Gloves	3 “
Cuffs	4 “
Total	2,743 “

Number of Articles made and repaired in Tailor's Shop during the year ending September 30, 1884:

	Made.	Repaired.
Pants	261	172
“ uniform	56	17
Coats	206	93
“ uniform	40	15
Vests	189	25
Overalls	16	.....
Blouses	121	79
“ pants	73	53
Overcoats	2	1
Total	964	455

Amount of work done in Shoemaker's Shop during the year ending Sept. 30, 1884

Slippers—canvas	347 Pairs.
“ carpet	78 “
“ leather	14 “
Boots	10 “
Shoes	1 “
Total	450 “
Repairs—Soles	99
Heels	108
Patches	97
Seams	115

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

OCTOBER 1ST, 1884.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—As required by statute I have the honour to herewith present the Forty-Fourth Annual Report of this Asylum, beginning with October 1st, 1883, and ending with September 30th, 1884.

The usual information regarding the working of this Asylum, as well as the required statistics, are herewith appended.

Admissions and Recoveries.

There were 143 admissions during the year. Out of that number forty-nine recovered. This makes about thirty-three and a-third per cent. of these patients admitted. Last year the proportion was forty per cent. Percentages of recoveries must always fluctuate greatly, as so much must depend on the condition, age of the patient, and duration of the disease in each case. One year a large number of those brought under Asylum treatment may be acute cases, concerning whom we may hope much. Another year the admissions may largely consist of the aged and chronics, in whom recovery is the exception. The admissions of epileptics, paretics, consumptives, and those with hereditary tendencies, vary from year to year, yet such cases in excess must necessarily increase the death rate and diminish the ratio of recoveries.

It is worthy of note that out of 5,821 admitted patients, 1,155 have been from the City of Toronto, or about twenty per cent. of our population. During the past year fifty-five patients were admitted from Toronto, or more than one-third of the admissions. When it is considered that our Asylum district extends from Halton County on the west to Addington County on the east, and on the north includes Muskoka and Parry Sound districts, it will be seen that Toronto contributes a no small share of the Asylum population. Of course it is always to be remembered that large cities are centres, where the afflicted are apt to congregate, and that many found within these corporations rightly belong to outside districts. With all due allowance for such, it is evident that a permanent population of about 100,000 contributes a large proportion of insane.

Applications.

There were 102 applications for the year. Of that number forty-two were males and sixty were females. Those patients consisted of those for whom room could not be made; of those for whom friends applied and afterward retained the patients at home, and also, of those who being idiotic or paralytic were thereby not fit subjects for Asylum custody or treatment. Scant courtesy is sometimes awarded to us by those relatives to whom vacancies were awarded for insane persons, but not having been taken advantage of, no intimation had been given to us to that effect. These applicants seem to think that a vacancy should be indefinitely kept, to suit their convenience. A delay to award a vacancy is often vehemently protested against, but tardiness to notify us that it is not needed is of no consequence to unreasonable or unreasoning friends. Their needs come home to themselves, those of others are of no consequence.

Deaths.

The deaths were fifty-two as against thirty-nine last year. The total number under treatment in 1883 was 863, and in 1884 it was 846. This would make for the previous year a percentage of 4.50, and for 1884, a percentage of 6.1. This is the largest death rate we have had for several years. It is still below the average Asylum mortality, which is put by competent statistical authorities at seven per cent. The mortality among the aged and deaths from acute diseases have largely contributed to swell our death rate. Seventeen died from consumption in its latent form. This cause of death is the bane of the insane. The connection between tuberculous lung disease and brain troubles is a general condition

with local manifestations not yet clearly understood. It, no doubt, lies in depreciated organic life, engendered by low vitality in the nourishing nerve centres of the body, but in what way can only be conjectured by analogy with other diseases. We take refuge from our ignorance by applying medical terms to phenomena, but the physical facts lie unexplored behind appearances. Pathology gives us a description of the ruins left by disease, but contributes no historic chapter to explain the mode of action of the vital power which has failed to save life and which has left behind it only the products of disintegration and decay.

The following table is interesting to show how long insanity can exist compatible with otherwise good health. A large number of very aged patients are still well conditioned in our wards. Good diet, regular habits and cleanliness, contribute largely to longevity, even among the insane.

Deaths of aged persons, 1884.

Reg. No.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Time in Asylum.			Cause of Death.
		Years.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
2052	A. R.	81	25	7	10	Senile Decay.
1726	E. McC.	68	27	11	24	Diarrhœa.
2891	J. H.	75	20	7	6	Paralysis.
2099	J. C.	48	25	4	26	Phthisis.
1829	N. S.	71	27	3	18	Killed.
2668	M. A. S.	48	22	2	27	Phthisis.
3177	M. J. C.	48	19	0	22	Anasasca.
5421	M. C.	74	1	10	20	Senile Decay.
4645	G. W.	72	7	7	2	Epilepsy.
5305	J. E.	79	2	6	5	Senile Decay.
5199	W. H. P.	70	5	3	3	Diarrhœa.
4913	E. M.	79	7	0	25	Senile Decay.

Three of the persons whose names are recorded in the above table were only middle aged, but their Asylum residence included the best part of their lives. Five patients were brought to us in a dying condition, and only lived a few days after their admission. The exercise of ordinary medical judgment should have suggested the cruelty of moving such from their homes to an Asylum, when it was evident to even a casual observer that they were dying, and nothing short of a miracle could save them. The medical men who sent to us these afflicted persons were saved from registering the death certificates. Occasionally an outbreak of violent and acute mania may be followed in a few days, or even hours, by death from exhaustion. In such cases it may be best to seek asylum shelter and treatment as soon as possible, hoping thereby to save reason and life, but only in one of the above recorded cases did this condition exist. The others had been kept at home for lengthened periods, and were only sent to us as a last resort.

On April 1st two patients, named respectively Rachel Stephens and Valeria McKinley, occupied one room in the refractory ward. The former was a harmless person, and the latter was melancholy but quiet, and although she had been many years in the Asylum, she was never known to have assaulted anyone. The two had occupied together the same room for over a month in the most peaceful manner, and no danger was apprehended, except that of suicide by Valeria McKinley. About half-past six o'clock a.m. one of the nurses on duty heard the sound of blows in this room, and immediately attempted to open the door, but found it barricaded. Other nurses were called and the door forcibly opened, against which was put a bedstead. Rachel Stephens was found on the floor in a dying state from blows which had been inflicted by V. McKinley with the wooden night-pail. V. McKinley was reported quiet by the watch during the night. From the evidence, it

seems that V. McKinley must have broken out into a paroxysm of homicidal mania. When the door was burst open she exclaimed, "I asked her to kill me, and because she refused I killed her." Her fury continued all day, but towards evening she gradually became comatose, and the next day after the killing she died without coming to consciousness. A *post mortem* examination was held on her by Dr. Sheard, pathologist, of this city. Two inquests were held by Dr. Duncan, coroner, and the verdicts of the respective juries were as follows, viz. :—

"That Rachel Stephens, on the 1st day of April, 1884, in her room, ward seven, Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, County of York, came to her death from blows struck on her head by one Valeria McKinley with a bucket, which was in said room. The said Valeria McKinley, not being of sound mind, did, by the means aforesaid, cause the death of the said Rachel Stephens, but not feloniously or malice aforethought."

(Signed), J. G. DUNCAN, M.D.,
Coroner.

"That the said Valeria McKinley, not being of sound mind, did, on the 2nd day of April, 1884, in her room, at the Provincial Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, County of York, come to her death from congestion of the brain ; and we further find that the officials of the Asylum paid to Valeria McKenzie all possible attention, and have done all in their power to place matters fairly before the jury."

(Signed) J. G. DUNCAN, M.D.,
Coroner.

The following letter was sent to me unsolicited by Rachel Stephens' nearest relative :

TORONTO, April 3rd, 1884.

DR. CLARK,

Superintendent Toronto Lunatic Asylum.

DEAR SIR,—After the last sad rites have been performed on the late Mrs. Rachel Stephens, I take this opportunity of sending you my most sincere thanks for all your kindness to her since you have been in charge of the institution. Although her end was so sudden and happened in such a manner, I know that you did everything that could be done to make her comfortable, and was not in any way to blame for her being so suddenly called away, as it was one of those accidents in life over which we have no control. Kindly convey to Dr. Buchan my thanks for his attentions to deceased and to us during our trouble.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed), JOSEPH STEPHENS.

In reflecting on the whole matter in relation to these sad events, I cannot lay blame to any person. It was one of those unexpected events which, being unforeseen, was unprovided for, and therefore one of those contingencies to which Asylums must always be liable where morbid minds act upon impulses. It is fair to ourselves to say that at this time the Asylum was overcrowded. On this account it was necessary to turn single rooms into associated dormitories. Our refractory ward is badly constructed for the class of patients it contains ; it has five associated dormitories, containing from six to sixteen beds in each. That is to say, our worst and most dangerous patients must sleep together in that proportion. This ward contains sixty-two beds, and has only nine single rooms in it. At the time of the homicide five of these had two patients in each. To state these facts is all that is needed to show that the wonder is such sad events have not been more common, and not that they occur under the strictest supervision. While this faulty structural arrangement exists, there is no guarantee of exemption in the future from a repetition of such a tragedy. With this supposition constantly among the possibilities, the anxieties of a responsible head are not to be envied.

Fines.

Where so many are employed, it is to be expected that minor neglect of duty will occasionally exist. Such may not be of a sufficiently serious nature as to justly warrant dismissal. To check these defaults small fines are imposed, which are applied to the library fund. This appeal to the pocket has had a good effect on those punished in this way.

Work.

Last year our average population was 703. Out of this number 214 were regular workers; this made an average of nearly $30\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Private patients do little work for the Asylum, so it is only fair to deduct 274 of this class, making a ratio of about $45\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of our free patients who were engaged in manual labour of one kind or another. At the beginning of 1884 we did the most of our indoor work in the wards, and have done so ever since. It is found that the presence of working patients among those who formerly performed no work, had an imitative and stimulating effect upon the latter class. The result has been very satisfactory, and shows that 456 patients have been thus employed during the current year, making 90 per cent. of the free patients, or more than double of the number in the previous year.

Wants.

20,000 feet of hardwood flooring (face measure) to renew the old flooring, some of which has been in use over 25 years.

Carpeting and lineoleum for superior wards. Much of that now in use is in rags, having seen service for over seven years.

10,000 feet of planking to repair sidewalks in the grounds.

One steam mangle for fine work in laundry. Cost, \$250.

Material for a conservatory; the old shanty now called one is tumbling down. The material would cost about \$250, and the work of erection could be done by our own mechanics.

100 bedsteads to replace those in use. We are now in possession of many which have been in our bedrooms over 30 years. They can now be classed among the fashionable antique, and strike visitors from abroad as veritable curiosities.

A decent chapel is among our necessities. Sewing room, concert room, ball room and church room are all one, and a "cribbed and cabined" place at that. It is situated on the fourth story where the sickly, infirm and aged, cannot climb. This paragraph of wants has been regularly inserted for many years, until it now looks like vain repetition. We live on hope in this matter, and indulge in speculations as to the probabilities of the future.

A new piano is needed for our concert room. The city church choirs very generously come up every winter to give us concerts and entertainments, and it is very irritating to musicians to play for or sing to our patients with a discordant instrument.

Probation.

Sixteen were sent home on probation. All remained at home and recovered except one who was returned in three weeks after the permit was granted. This is not as large a number as usual, but the class fit to go home with friends was not as numerous as we commonly have among our admissions. We endeavour to discriminate between those to whom the change may prove a benefit, and those to whom it might be prejudicial.

Farm.

In farming the 100 acres of arable land we still occupy, we find it most profitable to cultivate root crops. Our labour is sufficient, and the value per acre is much greater than would be that of a crop of hay or grain. At Toronto market prices our crop of this year is worth \$15,053.36. About five and a half miles from our gate is situated the Mimico Farm.

It contains about 320 acres of arable land. There is a house and barn on the property. It is fairly well fenced and watered. Were it put in our own care, we could profitably work it in addition to our land nearer the Asylum. It would produce all the hay and grain we needed, and give pasture to our cows in summer, which are now housed all the year around as milch cows. A family could occupy the house and all the farm work could be done by patients to our gain and their benefit. It would annually mean a handsome revenue to us, and so far save our maintenance fund by at least \$5,000 annually. It is little or no use to the Government at present, so this proposition is worthy of consideration.

Amusements.

We endeavour to give as much recreation as is possible to our patients. It relieves the monotony of ward life not only to the insane, but also to the attendants. Croquet, cricket, an occasional picnic in the grounds with music, weekly dances during the winter months, sleigh rides in winter, a visit of a few to the circus, and over one hundred to the Industrial Exhibition with instrumental music, billiards, bagatelle, cards, checkers, chess, newspapers and library books, make a variety of amusements which cannot be over-estimated as agents to facilitate recovery.

The city church choirs have our best thanks for their yearly concerts. They come ungrudgingly to assist us, and were they to hear the grateful remarks of many of their audience they would feel amply repaid for their trouble.

1. Concert by the Choir of Bond Street Congregational Church; Mr. John Impey, conductor.
2. Concert by choir of Holy Trinity Church; Mr. A. R. Blackburn, conductor.
3. Concert by Madam Stuttaford and pupils.
4. Concert by St. Paul's Methodist Church; Mr. Thos. H. Roffe, conductor.
5. Concert by Mr. James Livingston and friends.
6. Concert by choir of Berkeley St. Methodist Church; Mr. J. M. Faircloth, conductor.
7. Concert by choir of Christ Church, Reformed Episcopal; Mr. Geo. H. Mitchell, conductor.
8. Concert by Madam and Mons. Stuttaford and pupils.
9. Concert by Knox College Glee Club; Mr. R. C. Tibbs, conductor.
10. Concert by choir of Erskine Church; Mr. J. Bayley, conductor.
11. Concert by choir of Holy Trinity Church; Mr. A. R. Blackburn, conductor.
12. Concert by choir of Queen St. Methodist Church; Mr. J. B. Baxter, conductor.
13. Concert by choir of Northern Congregational Church; Mr. Geo. W. King, conductor.
14. Concert by choir of Grace Church; Mr. R. G. Stapells, conductor.
15. Concert by choir of St. Mary's Church R. C. Church; kindness of Very Rev. V.G. Rooney, pastor.
16. Concert by choir of Richmond St. Methodist Church; kindness of Rev. T. Cullen, pastor.
17. Concert by choir of Christ Church, Reformed Episcopal; Mr. Geo. H. Mitchell, conductor.
18. Concert by the choir of the Metropolitan Church; Mr. F. H. Torrington, conductor.
19. Concert by choir of Jarvis St. Baptist Church; Mr. Wm. Horatio Clark, conductor.
20. Concert by the Messrs. White, of Paris, Ont.

History of Cases.

Several years ago it was recommended by me that additional information was necessary concerning patients admitted into the Asylum. The statutory form was good enough as far as it went, but it did not cover sufficient ground to enable medical officers to judge of the proper classification of patients on admission. It is often extremely difficult to procure from friends all the facts in connection with the habits, propensities, treatment, duration of attacks, and hereditary tendencies of patients. Such details are painful retrospects to relatives. Some of them are often never divulged, yet the knowledge of

their existence is of paramount importance in medical treatment. Such being the case, it should be made compulsory to have the history made out by a physician. The following additions are suggested, viz. :—

1. Habits in regard to ardent spirits, opium, tobacco, or any other drug.
2. Addition to question No. 14, "hallucinations or illusions."
3. Natural eccentricities of temper, thought and action.
4. Addition to No. 15, "or subject to convulsions, fits, or spasms of any kind."
5. Was the invasion sudden or gradual?
6. Has any relative been idiotic, feeble-minded, eccentric, epileptic or paralytic? if so, state name and relation.
7. Addition to No. 18, "if so, state in what way."
8. Has any restraint or confinement been used? if so, state what kind and for how long.
9. Any disease or bodily injury heretofore? if so, state their nature.
10. Is the patient cleanly in person and habits?
11. Addition to question No. 21, "and what length of time on each occasion, and if discharged, recovered, improved or not."

N.B.—The history must be filled out by a legally qualified medical practitioner. If the answers to questions are not sufficiently explicit to satisfy the Medical Superintendent, a vacancy may not be awarded.

FORM OF HISTORY OF A PATIENT,

RECOMMENDED FOR ADMISSION INTO THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE AT TORONTO.

(To be Filled up by the Physician Recommending the Admission. Idiots and Paralytics are not Admissible.)

1. Name in full.
2. Age.
3. Sex.
4. Married, single, or widowed.
5. Number of children, if any.
6. Occupation.
7. Where born.
8. Present residence and county.
9. Religious persuasion.
10. Habits of life.
11. Whether first attack.
12. Number of previous attacks, and their duration.
13. Duration of present attack.
14. Propensities, delusions, etc.
15. Is the patient epileptic, or has epilepsy ever been known in any relative?
16. Supposed exciting cause.
17. Has any relative ever been insane; if so, state name and relation.
18. Has the patient ever attempted to injure self or others?
19. Has any change in articulation of speech been noticed?
20. What degree of education?

Restraint.

Our record in this respect is that of several years past. We have had no need of camisoles, muffs, mitts or covered beds, so they have not been employed, except that in one surgical case it was found necessary to use a muff for a few days. In our male refractory ward there has been no restraint for over eight years. We needed no incentive to reduce our restraint to a minimum, either from egotistic novices or from those to whom public notoriety is all important. The aim of the merciful Asylum officer is to use all the mild means at his disposal for the relief of the afflicted under his care, and, if in the furtherance of this object, his prudence and discretion pointed out that some mild form of personal restraint is necessary, the clamour of any mere hobbyist should not control his judgment. In the want of restraint much depends on the kind of patients and the form of insanity we have to deal with, but more is to be considered in the proportion of nurses to the number of patients, the construction of the Asylum as to single rooms, associated dormitories, the size of the wards and the number of sitting rooms. On account of these, what would be dangerous freedom in one Asylum might be comparative security in another.

Changes in Staff.

On November 20th, 1883, Dr. S. Lett, Assistant Superintendent, tendered his resignation to the Government to become Superintendent of "The Homewood Retreat," Guelph. He was the oldest Asylum officer in the service, although comparatively young in years, and during that time rendered faithful duty to the Province. He was conscientious, thorough and active in the discharge of his work.

On November 29th, Dr. Buchan, of Toronto, was appointed to fill his place. He entered on his duties on December 3rd, 1883.

In the beginning of this year, Miss M. A. Parkes, Matron, and Miss E. Parkes, Assistant Matron, resigned their respective positions. The matron had been over a quarter of a century in the Asylum service, and had discharged her arduous duties faithfully and well during those many years. The same can be said of the Assistant Matron, although not so long in her position as the Matron. The position is one which above all others needs tact, firmness and good judgment to be successfully filled.

Miss J. M. Christie entered upon her duties as Matron on the 14th day of March, 1884, and Miss M. A. Bastedo, as Assistant Matron, on March 1st, 1884.

On June 8th Mr. Jas. Hare, our head farmer, died of pleuro-pneumonia, after only a few days' illness and while in the prime of life. He had proved himself a faithful and efficient servant, and had been over fourteen years in the Asylum employment.

On June the 16th Mr. William Boulton was appointed farmer in the position once occupied by the deceased.

My thanks are due to the officers and employees for their hearty co-operation with me in a work which is always arduous and responsible.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1884.

TABLE NO. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1884.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1883				358	345	703
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	22	21	43			
“ Medical Certificate	40	60	100	62	81	143
Total number under treatment during year				420	426	846
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	20	29	49			
“ improved	4	8	12			
“ unimproved	6	3	9			
Total number of discharges during year	30	40	70			
Died	27	25	52			
Eloped						
Transferred to Kingston Asylum	11	10	21	68	75	143
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1884				352	351	703
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				3061	2760	5821
“ discharged	1617	1470	3087			
“ died	747	626	1373			
“ eloped	51	11	62			
“ transferred	294	302	596	2709	2409	5118
“ remaining, 30th Sept., 1884				352	351	703
No. of applications on file 30th Sept., 1884	3	6	9			

TABLE NO. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1883, to 30th September, 1884.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on 21st of August)	359	356	715
Minimum " " " (on the 21st of April) ...	350	334	684
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	130303	126401	256704
Daily average population	358.77	348.23	707

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married	30	49	79	1370	1749	3119
Widowed						
Single	32	32	64	1691	1011	2702
Not reported						
Total	62	81	143	3061	2760	5821
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	9	19	28	677	638	1315
Episcopalians	19	19	38	899	794	1693
Methodists	13	24	37	518	480	998
Baptists	1	4	5	45	39	84
Congregationalists	1	2	3	25	38	63
Roman Catholics	13	11	24	655	573	1228
Mennonites						
Quakers						
Infidels						
Other denominations	2	2	4	185	168	353
Not reported	4		4	67	30	87
Total	62	81	143	3061	2760	5821
NATIONALITIES.						
English	14	13	27	526	442	968
Irish	7	10	17	912	857	1769
Scotch	5	2	7	390	361	751
Canadian	34	47	81	1014	917	1931
United States	1	5	6	107	99	206
Other Countries	1	3	4	99	75	174
Unknown		1	1	13	9	22
Total	62	81	143	3061	2760	5821

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1884.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1	1	2	8	3	11
Brant		1	1	43	43	86
Bruce		1	1	19	8	27
Carleton				60	47	107
Central Prison	2		2	14		14
Dufferin	1		1	1		1
Elgin				26	21	47
Essex				17	12	29
Frontenac				95	64	159
Grey	5	1	6	73	56	129
Haldimand				25	22	47
Halton	1	1	2	72	57	129
Hastings		1	1	62	53	115
Huron		2	2	49	47	96
Kent				21	20	41
Lambton				25	21	46
Lanark				49	39	88
Leeds and Grenville		1	1	55	46	101
Lennox and Addington	2	1	3	23	14	37
Lincoln				92	80	172
Middlesex		1	1	70	67	137
Manitoba and Northwest Territory	2	2	4	5	4	9
Muskoka District				3	3	6
Mercer Reformatory		2	2		2	2
Norfolk			14	15	17	32
Northumberland and Durham	4	10		215	195	410
Ontario	2	2	4	108	102	210
Oxford	1	3	4	29	33	62
Peel	2	2	4	102	89	191
Perth				41	38	79
Peterborough	3		3	65	57	122
Prescott and Russell				13	17	30
Prince Edward	1		1	26	24	50
Renfrew				4	6	10
Simcoe	3	3	6	108	109	217
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				58	56	114
Toronto, City of	21	34	55	533	628	1161
Victoria	1		1	37	34	71
Waterloo		3	3	40	43	83
Welland				42	40	82
Wellington	3	2	5	121	128	249
Wentworth	2		2	217	191	408
York	4	7	11	321	207	528
Not Classified	1		1	59	17	76
Total admissions	62	81	143	3061	2760	5821

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1884.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....		1	1	5	1	6
Brant.....				2	2	4
Bruce.....				4		4
Carleton.....				11	1	12
Central Prison.....	2		2	14		14
Dufferin.....	1		1	1		1
Elgin.....						
Essex.....						
Frontenac.....				4	2	6
Grey.....	2	1	3	31	7	38
Haldimand.....				5	1	6
Halton.....				4		4
Hastings.....		1	1	16	13	29
Huron.....				3		3
Kent.....				2		2
Lambton.....				1	1	2
Lanark.....				7	2	9
Leeds and Grenville.....				6	2	8
Lennox and Addington.....				11		11
Lincoln.....				11	9	20
Middlesex.....				1	1	2
Mercer Reformatory.....		2	2		2	2
Muskoka District.....						
Norfolk.....				1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham.....		2	2	33	12	45
Ontario.....				28	9	37
Oxford.....				1	4	5
Peel.....				18	3	21
Perth.....				7		7
Peterborough.....	2		2	20	5	25
Prescott and Russell.....				5	2	7
Prince Edward.....				3		3
Renfrew.....				4	1	5
Simcoe.....				24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				9	2	11
Toronto, City of.....	11	14	25	106	70	176
Victoria.....	1		1	25	9	34
Waterloo.....				8	4	12
Welland.....				6	3	9
Wellington.....				12	3	15
Wentworth.....	1		1	36	8	44
York.....	2		2	45	10	55
Not Classed.....						
Total admissions.....	22	21	43	530	202	732

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.		When Discharged.		Remarks.
5653	J. H.	M.	July	13th, 1883.	October	5th, 1883.	Recovered
5676	M. A. F. ...	F.	September	22nd, "	"	13th, "	"
5508	E. R.	F.	"	18th, 1882.	November	7th, "	"
5453	B. McC.	F.	May	17th, "	"	10th, "	Improved.
5690	A. B.	F.	November	8th, 1883.	"	27th, "	Recovered.
5451	W. R.	M.	May	6th, 1882.	December	1st, "	"
4957	B. M.	F.	December	17th, 1877.	"	7th, "	"
5658	E. R.	F.	July	25th, 1883.	"	7th, "	"
5609	E. H.	F.	April	1st, "	"	13th, "	"
5671	E. L. B.	F.	September	7th, "	"	21st, "	"
5501	M. A. A.	F.	"	7th, 1882.	"	28th, "	Improved.
5526	R. D.	M.	October	23rd, "	"	28th, "	Recovered.
5438	M. A.	F.	April	19th, "	"	29th, "	Improved.
5646	A. L.	M.	June	26th, 1883.	"	31st, "	Recovered.
5694	J. L. McA.	M.	November	17th, "	January	3rd, 1884.	"
5636	M. E. H.	F.	June	8th, "	"	3rd, "	"
5665	J. B.	M.	August	23rd, "	"	3rd, "	"
5681	T. C.	M.	October	5th, "	"	5th, "	"
5686	M. J. G.	F.	"	26th, "	"	8th, "	"
5582	A. S.	F.	January	26th, "	"	11th, "	"
5074	J. E. C.	M.	July	16th, 1878.	"	11th, "	Improved.
5657	M. L.	F.	"	28th, 1883.	"	17th, "	Recovered.
5127	A. H.	M.	October	22nd, 1878.	February	4th, "	Improved.
5625	M. E. S.	F.	May	12th, 1883.	"	1st, "	Recovered.
5716	H. W.	M.	January	24th, 1884.	"	7th, "	Unimproved.
5683	H. H. D.	M.	October	17th, 1883.	"	13th, "	"
5634	M. McM.	F.	May	30th, "	"	22nd, "	Recovered.
5723	A. S.	F.	February	8th, 1884.	"	26th, "	Improved.
5659	T. B.	M.	July	29th, 1883.	"	28th, "	Recovered.
5703	C. M.	M.	December	21st, "	March	2nd, "	"
5696	A. A.	F.	November	21st, "	"	8th, "	Unimproved.
5491	J. H.	M.	August	23rd, 1882.	"	18th, "	Improved.
5729	M. D.	F.	February	26th, 1884.	"	21st, "	Recovered.
5232	J. W. C.	M.	November	7th, 1879.	April	4th, "	Unimproved.
5661	A. L.	F.	August	2nd, 1883.	"	18th, "	Recovered.
5699	T. C.	M.	December	4th, "	"	19th, "	"
5702	S. G.	F.	"	17th, "	"	25th, "	"
5439	W. K.	M.	April	21st, 1882.	"	28th, "	Improved.
5735	J. M. S.	F.	March	25th, 1884.	May	3rd, "	Recovered.
5767	B. R.	F.	May	26th, "	June	2nd, "	Unimproved.
5719	J. L.	M.	January	29th, "	"	7th, "	Recovered.
5701	A. D. R.	F.	December	13th, "	"	9th, "	Unimproved.
5726	B. J. S.	M.	February	16th, "	"	19th, "	Recovered.
5717	G. O.	F.	January	29th, "	"	20th, "	"
5762	E. E. H.	F.	May	14th, 1884.	"	21st, "	"
5770	J. K.	F.	"	31st, "	"	30th, "	"
5724	W. E.	M.	February	9th, "	July	1st, "	"
5389	M. A. K.	F.	September	23rd, 1881.	"	5th, "	Improved.
5718	T. B.	M.	January	29th, 1884.	"	26th, "	Recovered.
5772	P. R.	M.	June	7th, "	"	26th, "	"
5469	M. A. C.	F.	July	11th, 1882.	"	26th, "	Improved.
5760	E. G. T.	F.	May	10th, 1884.	August	6th, "	Recovered.
5682	F. D. J.	M.	October	10th, 1883.	"	14th, "	Unimproved.
5780	H. K.	F.	June	20th, 1884.	"	22nd, "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.		When Discharged.		Remarks.
5752	I. J. W...	F.....	April	21st, 1884....	August	22nd, 1884....	Recovered.
5734	C. E. L...	F.....	March	21st, ".....	"	26th, ".....	"
5764	J. A. McC.	M.....	May	17th, ".....	"	31st, ".....	"
5688	M. J. G...	F.....	November	3rd, 1883....	September	1st, ".....	Improved.
5757	A. S. E...	F.....	April	29th, 1884....	"	2nd, ".....	Recovered.
5569	D. M.....	M.....	January	12th, 1883....	"	4th, ".....	"
5787	W. B. N...	M.....	July	2nd, 1884....	"	15th, ".....	"
5599	S. C. McD.	F.....	February	28th, 1883....	"	21st, ".....	"
5789	J. B.....	F.....	July	15th, 1884....	"	25th, ".....	Improved.
5769	W. S. D...	M.....	May	31st, ".....	"	25th, ".....	Recovered.
5678	A. L.....	F.....	September	27th, 1883....	"	26th, ".....	"
5784	P. W.....	M.....	June	27th, 1884....	"	27th, ".....	Unimproved.
5768	E. B.....	F.....	May	27th, ".....	"	27th, ".....	Recovered.
5622	R. E. B...	F.....	"	2nd, 1883....	"	30th, ".....	"
5779	J. H.....	M.....	June	18th, 1884....	"	30th, ".....	"
5677	L. A. W..	M.....	September	25th, 1883....	"	30th, ".....	Unimproved.

TABLE NO. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1884.

Reg. No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years	Months.	Days.	
4589	J. A.	M.	39	October 1, 1883.	7	3	23	Convulsions.
5656	S. P.	M.	21	" 10, "	0	2	16	Phthisis.
4147	S. S.	M.	40	" 18, "	9	9	12	Epilepsy.
2052	A. R.	M.	81	November 22, "	25	7	10	Senile Decay.
5689	J. B.	M.	37	" 23, "	0	0	18	Marasmus.
4688	C. C.	F.	83	" 23, "	7	1	28	Senile Decay.
4943	E. A. D. .	F.	29	December, 5, "	6	0	29	Latent Phthisis.
5667	M. A. C. .	F.	23	" 17, "	0	3	23	Latent Phthisis.
5421	M. C.	F.	74	" 27, "	1	10	23	Senile Decay.
5318	J. L.	F.	64	" 29, "	2	11	26	Marasmus.
5457	M. S.	F.	54	January 1, 1884.	1	7	5	Anasæa.
1726	E. McC. .	F.	68	" 23, "	27	11	24	Diarrhœa.
2891	J. H.	M.	75	February 1, "	20	7	6	Paralysis.
5714	M. G.	F.	64	" 18, "	0	0	26	Marasmus.
5600	K. V.	F.	35	" 19, "	0	11	15	Epilepsy.
4645	G. W.	M.	72	March 2, "	7	7	2	Epilepsy.
2099	J. G.	M.	48	" 5, "	25	4	26	Phthisis.
4875	J. B.	M.	33	" 19, "	6	8	16	Phthisis.
5059	H. G.	F.	51	" 28, "	5	8	29	Cancer of Breast.
5715	M. J.	M.	65	" 30, "	0	2	7	Phthisis.
1829	R. S.	F.	71	April 1, "	27	3	18	Homicide.
5618	V. McK. .	F.	34	" 2, "	0	11	7	Exh. of Mind.
5577	J. K.	M.	29	" 3, "	1	2	9	Paresis.
5071	F. H. H. .	F.	26	" 6, "	5	8	24	Phthisis.
5654	S. C.	F.	57	" 8, "	0	8	17	Phthisis.
5305	J. G.	M.	79	" 13, "	3	6	5	Old Age.
3931	J. McC. .	M.	48	" 21, "	11	10	20	Latent Phthisis.
5013	H. J. L. .	M.	28	" 26, "	6	0	9	Phthisis.
4445	E. W.	F.	54	May 6, "	8	3	11	Phthisis.
5431	C. T. Y. .	M.	37	" 11, "	2	1	15	Paresis.
2668	M. A. S. .	F.	48	" 24, "	22	2	27	Phthisis.
5263	J. N.	M.	29	June 4, "	4	2	4	Apoplexy.
3779	W. W.	M.	41	" 5, "	13	0	6	Latent Phthisis.
3751	J. N.	M.	58	" 8, "	13	2	27	Purpura.
5773	H. J.	M.	52	" 9, "	0	0	2	Exhaustion.
5774	J. G.	M.	27	" 20, "	0	0	11	Epilepsy.
5674	M. G.	F.	40	" 28, "	0	9	7	Phthisis.
5783	L. M.	F.	53	" 29, "	0	0	5	Cerebral Effusion.
4676	E. B.	F.	29	July 16, "	7	10	5	Phthisis.
4316	J. McL. .	M.	38	" 28, "	9	4	23	Phthisis.
5458	M. J. G. .	M.	57	August 6, "	2	2	24	Paresis.
3177	M. J. C. .	F.	48	" 19, "	19	0	22	Anasæa.
4002	R. L.	M.	51	" 22, "	11	8	16	Exh. of Mind.
5739	M. A. C. .	F.	51	September, 1, "	0	4	24	Diabetes.
5510	J. B.	M.	46	" 1, "	0	11	12	Paresis.
5810	C. A.	F.	49	" 6, "	0	0	4	Cerebral Effusion.
5776	W. F.	M.	44	" 2, "	0	2	27	Paresis.
5199	W. H. P. .	M.	70	" 15, "	5	3	3	Diarrhœa.
5785	A. D. R. .	F.	29	" 15, "	0	2	16	Phthisis.
5006	M. M.	F.	32	" 23, "	6	5	15	Epilepsy.
4913	E. M.	M.	79	" 24, "	7	0	25	Diarrhœa.
5497	F. C.	F.	37	" 25, "	12	0	16	Marasmus.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Female.	Total.	Males.	Female.	Total.	
Agents				1		1	1
Actors		1	1				1
Book-keepers				20		20	20
Bakers				16		16	16
Butchers	1		1	16		16	17
Blacksmiths	1		1	39		39	40
Brewers				10		10	10
Builders				3		3	3
Barbers				2		2	2
Brickmakers				3		3	3
Bridge-tenders				1		1	1
Brakesmen				1		1	1
Burnisher	1		1				1
Brushmakers				1		1	1
Commercial travellers	1		1	6		6	7
Cabinet-makers				1		1	1
Coopers				15		15	15
Carpenters	2		2	130		130	132
Clerks	3		3	119		119	122
Clergymen				24		24	24
Cooks					6	6	6
Captains of steamboats	1		1				1
Cigar-makers				5		5	5
Custom-house officers				3		3	3
Civil Servants	1		1	1		1	2
Clock Cleaners				1		1	1
Dyers	1		1				1
Domestic servants, all kinds		4	4	5	900	905	909
Dressmakers		1	1		1	1	2
Druggists				12		12	12
Doctors				14		14	14
Engineers				17		17	17
Editors	1		1	2		2	3
Farmers	23		23	845	26	871	894
Fishermen				1		1	1
Gardeners	1		1	4		4	5
Grocers	1		1	4		4	5
Gentlemen				23		23	23
Glove-makers					1	1	1
Gunsmiths				1		1	1
Governess		1	1				1
Hostlers				2		2	2
Hunters				1		1	1
Harness-makers				9		9	9
Housekeepers		2	2		249	249	251
Hack-drivers				2		2	2
Innkeepers				6		6	6
Ironmongers				1		1	1
Jewellers				5		5	5
Janitors				1		1	1
Labourers	13		13	705		705	718
Laundresses					2	2	2
Ladies		6	6		34	34	40
Lawyers				16		16	16
Milliners					22	22	22
Masons				44		44	44

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Female.	Total.	Males.	Female.	Total.	
Machinists.....				15		15	15
Millers.....				25		25	25
Moulders.....				16		16	16
Merchants.....	3		3	80		80	83
Mechanics.....				25		25	25
Music-teachers.....					1	1	1
No occupation.....		11	11	110	267	337	388
Nurses.....					5	5	5
Not stated.....		7	7	195	289	484	491
Other occupations.....	1	1	2	44	14	58	60
Professors of Music.....				7	3	10	10
Pensioners.....				1		1	1
Photographers.....				5		5	5
Prostitutes.....		1	1				1
Painters.....	1		1	28		28	29
Printers.....				22		22	22
Peddlers.....				16		16	16
Physicians.....	2		2				2
Railway Foremen.....				3		3	3
Railway Conductors.....				1		1	1
Spinsters.....		4	4		117	117	121
Sailors.....				24		24	24
Students.....	1		1	16	2	18	19
Sisters of Charity.....					1	1	1
Saddlers.....	1		1				1
Shoemakers.....	1		1	74		74	75
Seamstresses.....		3	3		74	74	77
Soldiers.....				5		5	5
Salesmen.....				1		1	1
Sail and tent-maker.....				1		1	1
Shopkeepers.....				2	1	3	3
School Girl.....		1	1				1
Teachers.....		3	3	48	53	101	104
Tinsmiths.....				11		11	11
Tailors.....	1		1	67	1	68	69
Teamsters.....				5	5	5	5
Wood-workers.....				1		1	1
Weavers.....				12	2	13	14
Wheelwrights.....				1	1		1
Wives.....		35	35		607	607	642
Unknown or other employments.....					1	1	1
Total.....	62	81	143	2999	2679	5678	5821

TABLE No. 8.
Shewing causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1884.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				1	4	5
Religious excitement					2	2
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	4		4	1		1
Love affairs, including seduction					1	1
Mental anxiety, "worry"	1		1	1	12	13
Fright and nervous shocks						
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink	1	3	4	4	5	9
" sexual	1		1	1		1
Venereal disease	1		1	1		1
Self-abuse, sexual	3		3	9	1	10
Over-work				1	4	5
Sunstroke					1	1
Accident or injury				1	1	2
Pregnancy						
Puerperal					4	4
Lactation						
Puberty and change of life					4	4
Uterine disorders		1	1		1	1
Brain disease, with general paralysis						
" " epilepsy	4	2	6	4	2	6
Other forms of brain disease						
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age				4	4	8
Fevers					1	1
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	15	17	32			
With other combined cause not ascertained	5	8	13			
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained	2		2			
Unknown				34	34	68
Total	37	31	68	62	81	143

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
5658	F.....	E. R.....	November 9, 1883.....	1 Month.	Remained at home.
5683	M.....	H. H. D....	" 17, ".....	1 "	Returned Dec. 12, 1883.
5671	F.....	E. L. B....	" 21, ".....	1 "	Remained at home.
5526	M.....	R. D.....	" 28, ".....	1 "	" "
5536	F.....	M. E. H....	December 3, ".....	1 "	" "
5582	F.....	A. S.....	" 12, ".....	1 "	" "
5661	M.....	T. C.....	" 21, ".....	1 "	" "
5665	M.....	J. B.....	January 2, 1884.....	1 "	" "
5703	M.....	C. M.....	February 2, ".....	1 "	" "
5491	M.....	J. H.....	March 18, ".....	1 "	" "
5439	M.....	W. K.....	April 20, ".....	1 "	" "
5734	F.....	C. E. L....	July 26, ".....	1 "	" "
5569	M.....	D. M.....	" 29, ".....	1 "	" "
5757	F.....	A. S. E....	August 2, ".....	1 "	" "
5769	M.....	W. S. D....	" 25, ".....	1 "	" "
5730	F.....	S. B.....	September 1, ".....	1 "	" "

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....				9	7	16
Discharged—recovered.....	6	6	12			
“ improved.....	2		2			
“ unimproved.....						
Died before expiration of leave.....						
Returned to Asylum.....	1		1			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1884.....		1	1			

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of Employment and the number of Days' Work performed by Patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who Worked.	Days Worked.		
		Males.	Females	Total.
Carpenter's Shop	3	475	.....	475
Tailor's Shop	4	905	.....	905
Shoe Shop	2	158	.....	158
Engineer's Shop	5	1565	.....	1565
Blacksmith's Shop	1	190	.....	190
Mason Work	2	527	.....	527
Repairing Roads	4	648	.....	648
Wood Yard and Coal Shed	12	2504	.....	2504
Bakery	3	750	.....	750
Laundry	13	1248	1642	1890
Dairy	7	939	365	1304
Butcher's Shop and Slaughter House	4	1252	.....	1252
Piggery	2	730	.....	730
Painting	3	900	.....	900
Farm	26	8138	.....	8138
Garden } Grounds }	30	3502	.....	3502
Stable	4	1460	.....	1460
Kitchen	17	1570	1862	3432
Dining Rooms	54	5840	5678	11518
Officers' Quarters	4	730	730	1460
Sewing Rooms	30	.....	5756	5756
Knitting	20	.....	5069	5069
Spinning	1	.....	261	261
Mending	56	1878	7695	9573
Wards	100	10950	10900	21850
Halls	31	2190	2080	2270
Store-room	3	626	313	939
General	15	2555	2604	5159
Total	456	52280	44955	96185

Average population..... 707

Aggregate "..... 846

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing articles made in Sewing Room during the year ending 30th Sept., 1884 :

ARTICLES.	Number.	ARTICLES.	Number.
Chemises	468	Stockings, pairs.....	90
Nightgowns	104	Aprons	153
Shirts	639	Jackets	14
Petticoats	360	Drawers, pairs.....	6
Dresses	328	Cotton waists.....	2
Pillow cases	1052	Window blinds	88
Quilts	142	Capes	6
Sheets	508	Potato nets.....	5
Rugs	15	Laundry nets.....	11
Roller towels.....	121	Bolster ticks.....	6
Dish towels.....	1204	Table cloths.....	49
Bedticks	186	Total	6379
Socks, pairs	822		

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing articles made in Tailor and Shoe Shops during the year ending 30th September, 1884.

ARTICLES.	Number.	ARTICLES.	Number.
TAILOR SHOP.		SHOE SHOP.	
Coats—tweed.....	107	Canvas slippers, pairs.....	50
“ denine.....	5	Repaired, pairs	30
Trousers—tweed	113		
“ denine	20		
Vests—tweed.....	31		
Caps	25		
Untidy suits—linen.....	9		
“ tweed.....	1		
Mats.....	50		
Canvas shoes sewed.....	51		
Carpets altered	6		
Repairs—trousers	800		
“ vests.....	100		
“ coats.....	600		

TABLE 13.

PERIODS.	Duration of Insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	34	11	3	1	2
From 1 to 2 months	12	15	5		
“ 2 “ 3 “	10	6	9	1	2
“ 3 “ 4 “	21	7	3		1
“ 4 “ 5 “	7	4	10		
“ 5 “ 6 “	5	20	3		
“ 6 “ 7 “	5	2	2		1
“ 7 “ 8 “	3	6	1		
“ 8 “ 9 “	2	10	3		
“ 9 “ 10 “	1	3	1	1	
“ 10 “ 11 “	1	6	1		
“ 11 “ 12 “	1	5	3		1
“ 12 “ 18 “	2	34	3	2	
“ 18 months to 2 years	5	35	1	2	1
“ 2 to 3 years	6	42		3	
“ 3 “ 4 “	3	23			1
“ 4 “ 5 “	2	27			
“ 5 “ 6 “	6	35	1	2	
“ 6 “ 7 “	4	56			
“ 7 “ 8 “	1	52			
“ 8 “ 9 “	1	64			
“ 9 “ 10 “	3	22			
“ 10 “ 15 “	3	91			
“ 15 “ 20 “	2	44			
“ 20 years and upwards	3	83			
Totals	143	703	49	12	9

TABLE No. 14.

Return of Farm and Garden Produce for Year ending 30th September, 1884,
Asylum for Insane, Toronto.

DESCRIPTION.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Asparagus	1551 bunches	5	77 55
Artichokes	14 bushel	60	8 40
Apples	280 bbls	1 75	490 00
Beet, blood	400 bushel	40	160 00
Carrots, red	450 do	30	135 00
do white	200 do	25	50 00
Cucumbers	500 do	2	10 00
Cauliflowers	700 heads	6	42 00
Celery	5200 do	5	260 00
Currants	15 bushel	2 00	30 00
Cherries	10 do	1 60	16 00
Cabbage	10000 heads	5	500 00
Citrons	50	8	4 00
Corn, sweet	600 dozen	10	60 00
Cress	100 bunches	5	5 00
Capsicums	3 bushel	1 80	5 40
Grapes	120 lbs	6	7 20
Gooseberries	7 bushel	3 00	21 00
Hay	40 ton	14 00	560 00
Lettuce	2851 bunches	5	142 55
Mangold Wurtzel	188 ton	7 00	1316 00
Oats	1210 bushel	36	435 60
Onions, green	7000 bunches	3	210 00
do ripe	145 bushel	60	87 00
Pease in pod	78 do	50	39 00
Potatoes	4980 do	40	1992 00
Parsley	500 bunches	3	15 00
Parsnips	665 bushel	40	266 00
Radishes	218 bunches	3	6 54
Rhubarb	5800 do	3	174 00
Raspberries	84 boxes	8	6 72
Strawberries	220 do	8	17 60
Squash, pumpkins	250	6	15 00
Salsify	20 bushel	60	12 00
Spinach	30 do	40	12 00
Straw	66 ton	10 00	660 00
Turnips	100 bushel	25	25 00
Tomatoes	200 do	60	180 00
Vegetable Marrow	60		4 80
Flower Seeds			40 00
do Plants and Bulbs	3791		413 22
Fowls, increase	30		9 00
Eggs, from hennery	831 dozen	18	149 58
Milk	17011 gals	24	4082 64
Calves, sold	22		18 00
Colt, increased value			50 00
Hogs sold	14520 lbs		835 32
do killed for consumption	11772 do		824 04
do by farrow, increase	18		54 00
Green feed grasses	182 loads	60	109 20
do western corn	320 do	1 00	320 00
Fodder of western corn	10 ton	9 00	90 00
Total			15053 36

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, 1st October, 1884.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—In accordance with statutory requirement I have the honour to submit herewith the Twenty-ninth Annual Report of this Asylum—the seventh since it became a Provincial institution—for the year ending the 30th September, 1884.

There were in residence on the 1st October, 1883, 230 males and 219 females; total, 449.

Admitted during the year, 74 males, 58 females; total, 132.

Total number under treatment, 304 males, 277 females; total, 581.

Discharged during the year, 31 males, 22 females; total, 53.

Died, 17 males, 8 females; total, 25.

Eloped, 3 males.

Remaining in residence 30th September, 1884, 253 males, 247 females; total, 500.

Collective days stay of all patients in residence during the year: males, 87,338, females, 84,883; total, 172,221.

Average daily population, 238,65 males, 231,92 females; total, 470,57.

Average weekly cost per capita, \$2.49.

Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, etc.

Owing to the opening of the new cottage and the consequent increase in accommodation, the admissions were unusually large, and included a large proportion of incurable cases. Among the admissions were twenty chronic patients transferred from Toronto Asylum to relieve the overcrowded condition of that institution. Excluding the patients transferred from Asylum for Insane, Toronto, ninety-four of the patients admitted were received for the first time, fourteen for the second time, three for the third and one for the fifth. Only one person was admitted twice within the year.

The number of discharges was quite up to the average of other years, and equalled 40.15 per cent. of the admissions for the year, or, excluding transfers, 47.32 per cent., and 9.16 per cent. of the whole number under treatment.

Two of those discharged during the year were not insane while here. One, I have reason to believe, was committed to gaol while suffering from *delirium tremens*, but when sent to the Asylum was quite sane and remained so until discharged. The second case was that of a man who was said to be insane because he was jealous of his wife and quarrelled with her. As he was pronounced insane by a judge we kept him for more than four and a half months, and during that time enquired carefully into his history. From members of his family who visited him frequently, we learned that while confined here the patient was no more insane than he had ever been, and that the family broils were not owing entirely to his shortcomings. He was very carefully observed while in the Asylum, and subjected to many searching examinations, but as we failed to discover any evidence of insanity, the patient was discharged.

Deaths.

The death rate this year amounted to 4.16 per cent. of the total number under treatment. Two of the deaths were accidental—one was caused by impaction of food in the bronchi—the other by drowning. *Post mortem* examination in the first case revealed the fact that there was softening of the medulla oblongata, and in addition to his pathological condition, was discovered a spindle called sarcoma over the cerebellum. The tumor weighed nearly four ounces.

The drowning of the other patient is likely to remain one of the most impenetrable mysteries. The man was working at the cattle stables on the 25th April, 1884, but at dinner time was reported missing. Supposing he had eloped, although he had always been a contented patient, search was at once made and continued as long as there was hope of finding him, but as no trace was obtained the quest was abandoned. On the 17th

May, 1884, his body was discovered floating in the lake, opposite the Asylum farm. A coroner was notified of the occurrence and an inquest held. After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict "accidental drowning." This patient had no suicidal tendencies, and it is supposed must have fallen into the water while washing his hands or while passing along the slippery bank.

Elovements.

There were three successful elopements during the year. All of the elopers were heard from after the month, during which we have power to retake them, had expired. Two were retained at home, and the third was making his way to Quebec, to which Province it is said he belonged.

Case of William Biggs.

Included in the discharges is one case which was of such peculiar nature that though not strictly a discharge, I could not classify it otherwise, as it did not come under any other heading in the tables. The case referred to is that of William Biggs, a man who has the worst record for criminal acts of any one I have ever come in contact with. He has been guilty of attempts at murder, rape, maiming horses, killing small animals, injuring children, mutilating lunatics, and other offences too numerous to mention. Once he was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment, and at the end of his term this man, whose criminal acts were so numerous and grave, was released. On his way home from prison he went into the field of a farmer who had served upon the jury and maimed one of his horses in a terrible manner. For this act he was tried, and though there was no doubt of his guilt, he was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and transferred to this Asylum on the 20th September, 1879. If he was insane when he committed this offence he was insane all his life, including the time confined here. Many years of his life have been spent inside of the Prison and Asylum. Whether insane or not an asylum where all classes of the insane, acute, chronic, violent and harmless, are received, is no place for a person whose proclivities are to commit atrocities and shed blood. Despite the most careful surveillance to which he was subjected after his last admission here, he succeeded in wounding almost to death a harmless imbecile, besides committing several minor offences. He always selected harmless lunatics, women, children and animals to operate upon, and as he is very cowardly takes good care not to attack any one possessing sufficient strength to offer resistance. While he remained in the wards he was a constant source of anxiety to us, as we were certain his propensity to do harm would be manifested as soon as an opportunity offered. The very sight of blood worked a transformation in this man.

On the 19th August, 1884, Biggs was allowed to attend a patients' pic-nic in the Asylum grove. Strict instructions had been given to the attendants to keep him constantly in view. He was carefully observed until tea time, when one of his attendants was sent into the kitchen on a message, and although absent but a few minutes, yet when he returned Biggs had disappeared. Searchers were immediately sent out, and traces of the eloper soon obtained and followed up as rapidly as possible.

In about an hour and a half he was recaptured, but in the interval had overtaken and attempted to commit rape on a girl between 13 and 14 years of age. Fortunately her screams brought assistance and his designs were frustrated.

For this act he was handed over to the civil authorities and committed to gaol to await his trial. On the 16th September he was tried in the High Court of Justice for assault and attempt to commit rape, the jury bringing in a verdict of "guilty." The judge *finding it necessary to be lenient* sentenced him to six months at hard labour in the County Gaol. At the expiration of that time he will be set at liberty, and I have not the least doubt of the result—more crime.

In this connection it may not be out of place to remark on another circumstance of which we are the victims. I refer to the transfer of insane criminals from Kingston Penitentiary. This Penitentiary, the largest prison in the Dominion, is situated in close proximity to us, and has within its enclosure a prison asylum in which are confined all prisoners who may have become insane while serving sentence. When the sentence of one

of these insane criminals expires he is transferred to this Asylum, it being the nearest, and *nolens volens* our unfortunate patients are compelled to associate with men of evil propensities and depraved morals. We have now in residence twenty-five patients who were thus transferred from Kingston Penitentiary. Some, it is true, are quiet and harmless, but others are vicious and troublesome. When there exists an asylum for insane criminals in the Province, it seems to me, they, whether their sentences have expired or not, as well as the criminal insane, should be confined therein. Many of the insane retain all of their self respect and much of their sensitiveness, and object to associate with persons who have committed crimes for which they have passed many years within prison walls. In addition to this the influence exerted by these criminals is bad, for although insane many retain the propensity to commit crime and induce patients otherwise harmless, to do mischief.

Outbreak of Typhoid Fever.

During the spring (1884) we experienced an outbreak of typhoid fever. Seventeen patients were prostrated, and one died from the disease. The occurrence of a very troublesome and prostrating form of diarrhoea during the summer and fall of 1883 led us to make a careful search for the cause of the sickness, and the fact was revealed that the water used for drinking and other purposes was impure, owing to a large amount of decomposing vegetable matter held in suspension.

To improve our water supply I recommended the introduction of a large Hyatt filter. After enquiry into the merits of this and other filters, my recommendation was adopted, and an order given for a Hyatt filter of 100 gallons per minute capacity; and although this was in November last, the filter was not ready for operation until May, owing to the neglect and tardiness of a Kingston firm to which the contract for the shell of the filter was given. The result of this delay was sickness and death in the wards.

As before stated, typhoid fever broke out in the early part of the spring and did not disappear from the wards until the filter was in working order. Whether or not the impure water was the sole cause of the fever, it is a significant fact not a single case of typhoid has developed since the water has been filtered.

During the occurrence of the fever epidemic, the Inspector of Asylums, accompanied by a deputation of the Provincial Board of Health and Government Architect, visited the institution and made an investigation into the cause of the disease. The deputation found many unsanitary conditions, especially in drains and water closets, which in many instances were badly constructed, trapped and ventilated. In one place a soil pipe into which four closets discharged, opened directly into an attic which communicated through ventilating flues with eight wards, as well as with the room in which one main water tank is situated. All of the closets discharging into this soil pipe were defective and required reconstructing. Perhaps the most serious defect discovered was one in front of the eastern part of the main building. Here the soil pipe before referred to, discharged into a stone drain which led to a large cess-pit. This pit was eleven feet deep, eleven feet in diameter and covered by a arch of solid masonry. This cess-pit was quarried out of the rock and had no outlet, and as it had been in existence probably for twenty-five years, the soil had accumulated until it reached a point on a level with the drain, which in its turn became filled with sewage. As this drain (an ordinary square stone drain with common mortar joints) was badly constructed, the contents forced their way through the loose joinings and percolated into the surrounding soil—a small stream even finding outlet into the fresh air shaft. There was a vague belief that such a cess-pit existed, but careful enquiry from all persons who were likely to be informed upon the subject elicited no definite information. It was by following the drain to determine definitely where it discharged, that the cess-pit was discovered. For some unexplainable reason accurate plans of the drains, if they ever existed, have never been found since the Asylum was purchased by the Ontario Government. I have been informed that many years ago, a small space in front of the east side of the main building was fenced off and used as an airing court, and that a privy was located in it. It is supposed that the cess-pit was constructed to receive the soil from this privy, and when the airing court was abandoned and the privy removed the mouth was flagged over and so left. As the closets which discharged into the cess-pit were evidently an after consideration and not part of the original construction, it is thought they were connected with the cess-pit to save time and

labour, and as those who knew of the arrangement had forgotten it, or could not be found, the existence of this vile hole was not known to us. When opened it gave forth the most powerful and offensive odor I have ever experienced.

The pit was emptied, cleaned and filled up, and a glazed tile drain constructed from the mouth of the soil pipe which emptied into it, to the main sewer.

Another source of danger was an air supply. The air carried to the ventilating fan came through an underground passage which opened near the wharf. This passage was always damp from the dropping of surface water into it, and the air passing through, was liable to take up impurities. The passage was abandoned and arrangement made for a direct supply of air to the fan, from above ground.

Since the investigation, the Public Works Department have been carrying out the recommendations of the Board of Health. Many of the changes necessitated a large amount of work at considerable expense. Much of the work has already been done and it will be continued until completed.

We have had no cases of serious illness during the past summer, and if we enjoy immunity from fever, diarrhoea, etc., next spring, we will feel satisfied that the causes of the diseases which prevailed to a greater or less extent for many years, have been discovered and that our efforts have not been in vain. We will not feel perfectly certain of our position until next spring has come and gone, as it is during this season of the year we have had most of the outbreaks of typhoid, etc.

Fire at Stables.

On the morning of the 5th March a fire broke out at the stables, resulting in the destruction of an old structure attached to the stable proper. The fire started in the harness room, and was occasioned by the accidental upsetting of a can containing oil which was standing not far from the stove. The building was very old, and, with the exception of one side, was constructed of pine, which was so dry that the flames very soon communicated to the roof and adjoining rooms.

The alarm was quickly sounded, and in a short time two large streams of water were playing on the fire from a hydrant close to the stable yard.

Many willing hands, both employees and outsiders, assisted in preventing the spread of the fire, and in a short time the flames were under control and finally extinguished, but not until the structure had been gutted and the roof destroyed.

In this instance our waterworks system for fire protection did good service, and I believe saved property worth as much as the hydrants costs, for as the burned structure was attached to and communicated with the coach-house, but for the close proximity of the hydrants and the ample supply of water the whole of the stable buildings with much of their contents, would have been destroyed.

The estimated value of the property destroyed by the fire was seven hundred and forty-three dollars, which was covered by insurance. More serious by far than the loss was the injury to the farmer, who fought the flames until he was very seriously burned.

The part of the building remaining was so old and dilapidated that it was not considered it worth repairing, and it was decided to pull it down and erect a new one in its place. For this purpose a grant was made during the last session of the Ontario Legislature, and plans have been prepared, but as yet the work of construction has not been begun. Unless operations are commenced at once the building will not be completed before winter sets in, and if it is not completed this winter we will be much crippled for room.

Opening of New Cottage.

To meet the demand for increased accommodation the construction of a Cottage for sixty chronic patients was begun in the summer of 1882, and completed last winter. It was handed over to us about the first of February this year, and the work of cleaning and making ready for its occupancy was at once begun.

The Cottage consists of two wings and a centre part. The wings are two, and the centre part three storeys high above the basement. The wings are exclusively used as

dormitories, and in the centre building are located the day room, sitting and dining, and the Supervisor's quarters. The basement is devoted to a kitchen, cellar, storerooms, closets, lavatories, etc. The rooms and halls are wainscotted and ceiled with wood. The halls, etc., are floored with hardwood.

The dormitories are supplied with iron bedsteads of improved design, to which are fitted Dominion wire mattresses. The bedding consists of hair mattresses, feather pillows and blankets, sheets and counterpanes, the whole making an exceedingly comfortable, durable and handsome bed. The day rooms likewise are suitably furnished, and the Cottage throughout supplies more comforts than many of its occupants ever experienced in their own homes. It gives accommodation to thirty-five male and thirty-five female patients of a chronic class, and is in charge of a man and his wife, who, without other assistance than can be obtained from the patients, look after the whole establishment; the cooking, however, is done in the main building.

The doors are never locked during the day, so that the patients are at liberty to go out and in at pleasure. It is a veritable cozy home for them, and they fully appreciate it.

As the Supervisor's room communicates with both the male and female departments, and as the patients are of a quiet class, no night watches are required. Although the Supervisor and his wife get along very well and keep the Cottage in excellent order, yet I think the addition of another female assistant desirable to secure more careful supervision, and prevent any accidents from the association of the sexes.

Restraint, Work, Amusements, etc.

For nearly two years there has not been an instance of mechanical restraint in this Asylum. The result has been so gratifying that such treatment is not likely again to be adopted here. True, we did not, as was done by a confrere in the United States, burn our muffs and wristlets (the restraining appliances formerly used) with religious ceremony, but we relegated them to the lumber-room where they are likely to remain.

The entire disuse of restraint was preceded for some time by a gradual decrease in the number of cases subjected to it. Finally, it was decided to try and to do without the muff altogether. Since then there has been less excitement, fewer injuries, less destruction of property, and much more peaceful wards than formerly. Sedatives are given sparingly. Instead of an increase in the use of chemical restraint, as some suppose there is, following the disuse of mechanical, there has been a falling off. Only an occasional dose is administered, not one patient receiving a sedative draught regularly.

Hand in hand with successful non-restraint must go employment and amusement. It is surprising what results in this direction can be achieved by a little effort and perseverance. During the year prior to abandoning restraint, out of a total of 534 patients under treatment during the year, 194 were employed and performed an aggregate of 56,104 days' work. During the past year, out of a total of 581 patients in residence, 435 were employed, 225 males, 210 females, and an aggregate of 94,001 performed. This result may be discredited, but it is a statement of facts nevertheless. It is quite true the number of days' work done by each patient varied greatly, ranging from a few days to every working day in the year. The greatest number of patients working on any one day was 372 out of a population of 484. In the coming year we expect a better work record than during the past, as I am satisfied that healthy employment, by allaying excitement and adding to the happiness of the patient, conduces to recovery. Unquestionably it is better for patients to work off superfluous muscular energy by some useful employment than by wrestling with a muff. The former exercise produces a keen relish for food and quiet sleep, whilst the latter induces irritability, violence and restlessness during both day and night.

With employment should be combined wholesome amusement. In this particular our best efforts have been put forth for the patients' diversion. The weekly dances were continued throughout the winter, and were enjoyed equally by the dancers and onlookers. Dramatic and minstrel clubs were organized by the officers and employees. To the members of these clubs we are indebted for many enjoyable entertainments. Friends from the city, as heretofore, responded to our invitation, and vied with each other in the excel-

lence and variety of the programme rendered. These entertainments, both musical and dramatic, were thoroughly appreciated, and we are under much obligation to those who so heartily engaged in giving pleasure to the inmates.

The introduction of illuminating gas and the purchase of some new slides and lantern appliances enabled us to give some better magic-lantern exhibitions than heretofore. Not the least enjoyable of our winter amusements were drives in the farm sleighs to the city and country.

In the summer pic-nics, excursions on the water, drives to the city during holiday celebrations there, visits to the Midland Fair, etc., were the chief sources of enjoyment.

As formerly, religious services have been conducted on Sunday mornings by the ministers of the city churches. The Roman Catholic clergy frequently visit the wards, administering religious consolation to those belonging to their church.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The following improvements were made during the year :—

Completion of New Cottage.

As previously stated, the cottage was handed over to us about the 1st February, 1884. During the summer a gang of patients has been at work grading, terracing, and making paths about the cottage grounds. The amount of work done can scarcely be estimated, as a large amount of material for filling in, etc., had to be carted from distant parts of the premises. The work has been well done, and the transformation made in the appearance of the cottage surroundings, when the labour has been completed, will be a very noticeable one. A large amount of excavating, mostly through solid rock, was done to remedy the defects in the drainage system, and to allow of a new water pipe being laid.

To give our patients outdoor amusement, a good sized cricket ground was completed last fall. This afforded employment to a large number of inmates for many weeks, as rubbish and earth had to be carted and wheeled to cover up the rock which cropped up in many places.

Steam Boilers.

Three new steam boilers of an improved description, and a new hot water heater, were placed in our boiler-house last autumn for heating and other purposes.

As it was desirable to place the large water-filter near the steam pump, the pumping house, which was too small, had to be reconstructed and enlarged to make room for the filter.

The heating arrangements of the laundry drying room were overhauled and new heaters put in, as the old pipes had become leaky and unserviceable.

Many alterations were made to the different drains and down pipes leading into them, on account of serious defects in construction and arrangement. Several closets were entirely reconstructed, as they were neither properly ventilated nor trapped.

The floor of ward No. 2 was relaid with black brick, and another ward will soon be similarly improved.

A Mississippi table was made in the carpenter's shop and placed in ward No. 26, and other games were introduced for the amusement of the patients.

A stone addition to the blacksmith's shop was built by Asylum labour, as the old shop was too small to meet all requirements.

The "Work Table" attached shows the amount of ordinary work done and its nature

Requirements.

The chief requirements for the coming year are :—

The reconstruction of the burned portion of the stables.

The addition of another gasometer, etc., as recommended last year.

The renewal of the entire heating arrangements in the vaults, on an improved and more economical system. The existing heating service is worn out, and at best is badly arranged and gives poor results.

Enough hardwood flooring for two wards is badly needed.

The halls of wards Nos. 7 and 8 are urgently in need of plaster. The existing white-washed brick is unsightly and difficult to keep clean.

One hundred iron bedsteads and wire mattresses are required, to replace the old bug infested ones received from Penetanguishene.

Fifty hair mattresses and one hundred feather pillows could be placed to good advantage.

The new cottage is without inside fire protection, and either a supply of hose with proper connections, or Babcock extinguishers should be secured at once.

No pictures have yet been purchased for the new cottage. One hundred are required for this place and the wards of the main building, to brighten up the rooms and halls.

The wood-burning oven used in the bakery should be replaced by one which burns coal.

Three new steam kettles are required for the kitchen, and some appliances previously requested for the laundry.

Besides the wants specified above, some ward furniture is required to replace worn out articles.

Thanks.

We are under obligations, and return thanks to the different clergymen who have conducted Sunday service, and administered consolation to the sick at the Asylum during the past year.

To Mr. Gunn, M.P., for the use of his steam yacht for a patients' excursion.

To Hon. C. Clarke, Mr. R. Mathison, and other friends, for donations of pictures.

To the different choirs, musical organizations and dramatic clubs, for enjoyable entertainments.

To Col. Montizambert and the members of "B" Battery band, for music at a patients' picnic.

To the proprietors of the city papers for a liberal supply of exchanges.

To Messrs. Polson & Wade for reading matter.

To the editors of the different weekly newspapers published in this district, who sent us copies of their publications.

Officers and Employees.

Few changes occurred on our staff of officers and employees during the year.

The most important change was that caused by the resignation of Mrs. Aitken, who, for fourteen years, filled the position of Matron. For the greater part of that time she, without assistance, had supervision of the female department and worked assiduously. She was a zealous officer, and well earned the rest she now enjoys. It is needless to say that she left many warm friends at the Asylum. Miss Hardy, who had been Assistant Matron since July, 1880, was promoted to the Matronship when Mrs. Aitken resigned, and Miss Walker, who had filled a similar position in another Asylum, was appointed Assistant Matron. Both of these ladies have performed their duties satisfactorily, and shown earnest zeal in their work.

The attendants and other employees have manifested commendable interest in the performance of their duties, and their efforts have been duly appreciated.

Last year I recommended a scheme for an increase of pay to certain employees, and I regret that it was not adopted. A similar arrangement for an increase of pay has been carried out in the other Ontario Asylums, and I would again press the claims of our attendants for consideration. I do not recommend a promiscuous increase, as some of our attendants are well paid, but I think some inducement should be held out to efficient employees to remain with us. I am satisfied that a recognition of merit by promotion, and increase of pay, would result in a more hearty performance of duty.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. METCALF,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year ending 30th September, 1884.

TABLE No 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1884.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1883.....				230	290	449
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant.....	53	32	85			
“ Medical certificate.....	21	26	47	74	58	132
Total number under treatment during year.....				304	277	581
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered (two of these not insane).....	19	18	37			
“ improved.....	9	4	13			
“ unimproved.....	3		3			
Total number of discharges during year.....	31	22	53			
Died.....	17	8	25			
Eloped.....	3		3			
Transferred.....				51	30	81
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1884.....				253	247	500
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.....				962	709	1671
“ discharged.....	357	244	601			
“ died.....	266	177	443			
“ eloped.....	14		14			
“ transferred.....	72	41	113	709	462	1171
“ remaining 30th September, 1884.....				253	247	500
Number of applications on file 30th Sept., 1884.....	4	2	6			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum from 1st October, 1883, to 30th September, 1884.

	Male.			Female.			Total.		
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 3rd of September, 1884)	252			253			505		
Minimum " " " (on the 18th of November, 1883)	228			218			446		
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	87,338			84,883			172,221		
Daily average population	238.65			231.92			470.57		

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married						
Widowed	29	37	66	375	384	759
Single	45	21	66	587	325	912
Not reported						
Total	74	58	132	962	709	1,671
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	16	15	31	152	115	267
Episcopalians	15	10	25	239	141	380
Methodists	12	6	18	145	116	261
Baptists	1		1	17	15	32
Congregationalists		1	1		1	1
Roman Catholics	28	23	51	308	256	564
Mennonites						
Quakers						
Infidels	1	2	3	96	59	155
Other denominations	1	1	2	5	6	11
Not reported						
Total	74	58	132	962	709	1,671
NATIONALITIES.						
English	15	1	16	93	41	134
Irish	8	13	21	209	176	385
Scotch	2	5	7	48	47	95
Canadian	45	35	80	501	370	871
United States				12	6	18
Other countries	1	2	3	39	12	51
Unknown	3	2	5	60	57	117
Total	74	58	132	962	709	1,671

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1884.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....				1	1	2
Brant.....				6	7	13
Bruce.....				3	4	7
Carleton.....	11	13	24	88	86	174
Dufferin.....						
Elgin.....				2	4	6
Essex.....				2	2	4
Frontenac.....	9	6	15	131	111	242
Grey.....				6	9	15
Haldimand.....				6	6	12
Halton.....				1		1
Hastings.....	3	2	5	40	29	69
Huron.....				6	5	11
Kent.....				2		2
Lambton.....				12	2	14
Lanark.....	5	2	7	60	53	113
Leeds and Grenville.....	4	3	7	63	47	110
Lennox and Addington.....	8	1	9	49	36	85
Lincoln.....				9	4	13
Middlesex.....				6	3	9
Muskoka District.....						
Norfolk.....				6	5	11
Northumberland and Durham.....	1	2	3	12	28	40
Ontario.....	2		2	16	17	33
Oxford.....				14	3	17
Peel.....				4	1	5
Perth.....				9	8	17
Peterborough.....	2		2	8	5	13
Prescott and Russell.....	2	2	4	20	15	35
Prince Edward.....	1	1	2	13	18	31
Renfrew.....	3	1	4	30	15	45
Simcoe.....				10	10	20
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	7	9	16	69	53	122
Victoria.....	1	1	2	4	12	16
Waterloo.....				10	4	14
Welland.....				6	4	10
Wellington.....				4	4	8
Wentworth.....				12	11	23
York.....	5	5	10	32	44	76
Not classed.....	10	10	20	190	43	233
Total admissions.....	74	58	132	962	709	1,671

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which Warranted Cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1884.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....				1	1	2
Brant.....				6	7	13
Bruce.....				3	4	7
Carleton.....	9	11	20	83	78	161
Dufferin.....						
Elgin.....				2	4	6
Essex.....				2	2	4
Frontenac.....	4		4	96	74	170
Grey.....				6	9	15
Haldimand.....				6	6	12
Halton.....				1		1
Hastings.....	2	2	4	38	25	63
Huron.....				6	5	11
Kent.....				2		2
Lambton.....				12	2	14
Lanark.....	5	2	7	57	51	108
Leeds and Grenville.....	1	1	2	47	35	82
Lennox and Addington.....	7		7	38	27	65
Lincoln.....				9	4	13
Middlesex.....				6	3	9
Muskoka District.....						
Norfolk.....				6	5	11
Northumberland and Durham.....	1	2	3	11	26	37
Ontario.....	2		2	16	17	33
Oxford.....				14	3	17
Peel.....				4	1	5
Perth.....				9	8	17
Peterborough.....	2		2	8	5	13
Prescott and Russell.....	2	2	4	19	14	33
Prince Edward.....	1		1	13	10	23
Renfrew.....	1	1	2	27	15	42
Simcoe.....				9	10	19
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	6	4	10	65	43	108
Victoria.....	1		1	4	11	15
Waterloo.....				10	4	14
Welland.....				6	4	10
Wellington.....				4	4	8
Wentworth.....				12	11	23
York.....	5	5	10	32	43	75
Not classed.....	4	2	6	15	4	19
Total admissions.....	53	32	85	705	575	1,280

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1488	G. P	M.	March 10, 1883.	October 16th, 1883.	Recovered.
1528	E. J. C.	F.	August 21, 1878.	" 27th, "	"
1147	P. O'C.	M.	May 15, 1878.	" 30th, "	Improved.
1522	M. C.	F.	June 30, 1883.	" 31st, "	Recovered.
1509	B. K.	F.	May 19, 1883.	November 6th, "	"
1512	R. B.	M.	May 31, 1883.	" 7th, "	"
479	E. N.	F.	July 17, 1869.	" 7th, "	Improved.
1524	W. A. S.	M.	July 10, 1883.	" 26th, "	Not insane.
1534	E. R. A.	F.	August 24, 1883.	December 1st, "	Improved.
1500	A. S.	M.	May 7, 1883.	" 15th, "	"
1474	B. S. Y.	M.	January 8, 1883.	" 15th, "	Recovered.
1458	M. S. A.	F.	November 23, 1882.	January 10th, 1884.	Improved.
1226	A. M. S.	F.	August 14, 1879.	" 30th, "	Recovered.
1544	J. C. A.	M.	October 28, 1883.	February 6th, "	"
1560	W. C.	M.	January 24, 1884.	" 11th, "	"
1516	M. A. C.	F.	June 5, 1883.	" 26th, "	"
1489	R. S.	M.	March 10, 1883.	March 21st, "	"
1495	R. D.	M.	April 5, 1883.	" 22nd, "	"
1374	J. P.	M.	November 30, 1881.	" 26th, "	"
1492	J. J.	M.	March 24, 1883.	" 26th, "	"
1166	E. C.	M.	August 3, 1878.	April 7th, "	Improved.
1539	J. W.	M.	September 29, 1883.	" 14th, "	Recovered.
1540	F. L.	F.	October 23, 1883.	" 17th, "	"
1481	E. F. T.	M.	February 8, 1883.	" 17th, "	"
1552	E. G.	M.	December 29, 1883.	" 17th, "	"
1574	D. C.	M.	March 11, 1884.	" 22nd, "	Not insane.
1573	P. McL.	M.	March 11, 1884.	May 6th, "	Recovered.
1571	M. D.	F.	March 11, 1884.	" 6th, "	"
1554	J. W.	F.	December 29, 1883.	" 15th, "	"
1357	J. B.	M.	September 24, 1881.	" 21st, "	Improved.
1566	C. McK.	F.	February 28, 1884.	June 4th, "	Recovered.
1578	F. C.	F.	March 14, 1884.	" 7th, "	"
1490	D. D.	M.	March 8, 1883.	" 9th, "	Unimproved.
1575	J. M.	M.	March 11, 1884.	" 10th, "	Recovered.
1591	M. V. C.	F.	April 11, 1884.	" 14th, "	"
1567	E. McP. I.	F.	March 4, 1884.	" 18th, "	Improved.
1561	E. McI.	M.	January 28, 1884.	" 28th, "	"
1527	J. A. McC.	M.	August 21, 1883.	July 4th, "	"
1551	F. M.	M.	December 11, 1883.	" 11th, "	"
1467	C. S.	M.	December 28, 1882.	" 17th, "	Recovered.
1587	W. C.	M.	April 9, 1884.	" 24th, "	"
1632	J. C.	F.	June 16, 1884.	August 11th, "	"
1493	M. D.	F.	March 30, 1883.	" 14th, "	"
1626	J. C.	M.	June 10, 1884.	" 16th, "	"
1585	A. J. W.	F.	March 31, 1884.	" 24th, "	"
1525	V. F.	F.	July 13, 1883.	September 10th, "	"
1529	A. F.	F.	August 21, 1883.	" 10th, "	"
1654	G. B.	M.	July 19, 1884.	" 16th, "	"
1231	W. B.	M.	September 29, 1879.	August 19th, "	Unimproved.
1656	R. S.	M.	July 30, 1884.	September 18th, "	"
1506	J. S. S.	M.	May 9, 1883.	" 19th, "	Improved.
1248	E. K.	F.	November 25, 1879.	" 22nd, "	Recovered.
1653	M. McG.	F.	July 18, 1884.	" 30th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1884.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death
					Years	Months.	Days.	
1204	A. F.	M.	29	November 17, 1833 .	4	7	2	Apoplexy.
1444	J. S.	M.	56	" 17, " .	1	1	21	Exhaustion Ac. Mania.
595	S. P.	M.	68	January 5, 1884..	13	7	15	Exhaustion Ac. Mania.
1190	J. M.	F.	56	" 11, " .	4	11	11	Paralysis.
635	M. P.	M.	37	February 3, " .	13	5	23	Phthisis.
1562	J. B. G.	M.	68	March 6, " .			18	Senile Decay.
1462	P. N.	M.	66	" 7, " .	1	3	8	Senile Decay.
1352	A. A.	M.	40	" 30, " .	2	6	9	Epilepsy.
1559	T. G.	M.	60	" 30, " .		2	7	Exhaustion Ac. Mania.
582	R. S.	F.	54	April 4, " .	13	11	9	Phthisis.
1548	J. McD.	M.	49	" 13, " .		4	17	Enteric Fever.
266	J. McC.	M.	68	" 22, " .	18	4	6	Senile Decay.
1558	E. J. C.	F.	25	" 22, " .		3	3	Heart Disease.
1615	W. J. P.	M.	72	May 6, " .			17	Diarrhoea.
1532	M. F.	F.	60	" 18, " .		8	25	Obstruction of Bowels.
1538	J. W.	M.	38	" 24, " .		7	25	Bronchitis.
1568	S. S.	F.	65	" 27, " .		2	22	Senile Decay.
628	J. Q.	M.	48	April 25, " .	13	8	26	Drowned.
1586	J. B. McL.	M.	42	June 10, " .		2	1	General Paresis.
1408	C. M.	M.	36	" 13, " .	2	1	23	General Paresis.
1363	S. McM.	F.	25	" 25, " .	2	8	5	Phthisis.
356	I. A.	M.	46	July 31, " .	15	9	12	Food in Trachea.
978	D. McD.	M.	37	August 29, " .	7	10	5	Phthisis.
1418	N. McM.	F.	62	September 11, " .	2	3	4	Enteritis.
1262	M. McG.	F.	28	" 20, " .	4	6	19	Exhaustion

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents	1		1	1		1	2
Book-keepers				1		1	1
Bakers				6		6	6
Bricklayers				1		1	1
Blacksmiths	2		2	19		19	21
Barbers				2		2	2
Barristers				3		3	3
Cabinet-makers	2		2				2
Coopers				3		3	3
Carpenters	4		4	45		45	49
Clerks	3		3	18		18	21
Clergymen				3		3	3
Cheese-makers	1		1				1
Carriage-makers				3		3	3
Cooks				1	2	3	3
Carders				3		3	3
Captains of steamboats				3		3	3
Custom-house officers				2		2	2
Carters				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		14	14	14	197	211	225
Dressmakers		1	1		15	15	16
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists	1		1	1		1	2
Engineers				3		3	3
Farmers	19	1	20	220		222	242
Fishermen				1		1	1
Grocers				1		1	1
Harness-makers	2		2	6		6	8
Housekeepers					13	13	13
Inn-keepers				1		1	1
Jewellers				2		2	2
Janitors	1		1				1
Labourers	17		17	255		255	272
Lumbermen				1		1	1
Milliners		1	1				1
Masons	1		1	1		1	2
Machinists	2		2	7		7	9
Matchmakers	1		1				1
Millers				3		3	3
Moulders	1		1	1		1	2
Merchants				14		14	14
Music-teachers				1		1	1
No occupation		7	7	4	3	7	14
Not stated				121	171	292	292
Other occupations				5	24	29	29
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters	1		1	11		11	12
Printers	3		3	1		1	4
Peddlers	2		2				2
Physicians				4		4	4
Pump-makers				2		2	2
Sailors				11		11	11
Students				3		3	3
Shoemakers				38		38	38
Seamstresses		1	1		41	41	42

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Station-masters				2		2	2
Soldiers				10		10	10
Teachers	1	1	2	11	12	23	25
Tinsmiths	1		1	2		2	3
Tavern-keepers	2		2	11		11	13
Tailors				2		2	2
Upholsterers	1		1				1
Wives		31	31		172	172	203
Unknown or other employments	5	1	6				6
Total	74	58	132	888	651	1539	1671

TABLE No. 8.
Shewing causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1884.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				2	8	10
Religious excitement.....				5	1	6
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles..				5		5
Love affairs, including seduction.....						
Mental anxiety—worry				1		1
Fright and nervous shocks.....						
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink				1	1	2
“ sexual						
Venereal disease.....						
Self-abuse, sexual.....				6		6
Over-work.....					1	1
Sunstroke.....				3		3
Accident or injury				2		2
Pregnancy					1	1
Puerperal					5	5
Lactation					1	1
Pub-erty and change of life					2	2
Uterine disorders.....					2	2
Brain disease, with general paralysis.....				4	2	6
“ “ epilepsy				5	2	7
Other forms of brain disease.....					1	1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age				1	2	3
Fevers				2	1	3
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	15	12	27			
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	14	7	21			
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	1	2	3			
Unknown	44	37	81	37	28	65
Total	74	58	132	74	58	132

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
1519	M	R. P.	October 20, 1883.	3 Months	Returned, unimproved.
1489	M	R. S.	Nov. 6, "	4 "	Discharged, recovered.
1166	M	E. C.	" 21, "	3 "	" improved.
1226	F	H. M. S.	Dec. 18, "	1 "	" recovered.
1363	F	S. McM.	" 27, "	3 "	Returned, unimproved.
1467	M	C. S.	Jan'y. 12, 1884.	6 "	Discharged, recovered.
1527	M	J. A. McC.	March 25, "	3 "	" improved.
1525	F	V. F.	May 23, "	3 "	" recovered.
1585	F	A. J. W.	" 24, "	3 "	" "
1506	M	J. S. S.	June 19, "	3 "	" improved.
1580	F	M. S. B.	" 24, "	3 "	Still on probation.
1346	M	A. McD.	" 27, "	3 "	" "
1556	M	W. B. G.	July 5, "	3 "	" "
1582	F	M. J. C.	" 14, "	3 "	" "
1501	F	S. G.	August 2, "	3 "	" "
1248	F	E. K.	" 12, "	1 "	Discharged, recovered.
1633	F	J. McD.	Sept. 4, "	1 "	Still on probation.
1637	F	M. McK.	" 15, "	6 "	" "
1211	F	J. M.	" 30, "	3 "	" "

SUMMARY OF PROBABATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....				8	11	19
Discharged, recovered.....	2	4	6			
" improved.....	3		3			
" unimproved.....						
Died before expiration of leave.....						
Returned to Asylum.....	1	1	2			
				6	5	11
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1884.....				2	6	8

TABLE No. 10.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month.....	9	9	1		
From 1 to 2 months	31	9	5		
“ 2 “ 3 “	9	12	5		1
“ 3 “ 4 “	8	10	4	3	
“ 4 “ 5 “	2	4	4		
“ 5 “ 6 “	1	11	3	1	
“ 6 “ 7 “	9	26	1		
“ 7 “ 8 “		4	1	2	
“ 8 “ 9 “	1	2	1		
“ 9 “ 10 “	2	4			
“ 10 “ 11 “				1	
“ 11 “ 12 “		1	2		
“ 12 “ 18 “	3	13	6	2	1
“ 18 months to 2 years.....	8	22	1		
“ 2 to 3 years	6	42	1	1	
“ 3 “ 4 “	1	32			
“ 4 “ 5 “	4	20	2		1
“ 5 “ 6 “	3	21		2	
“ 6 “ 7 “	3	34			
“ 7 “ 8 “	1	33			
“ 8 “ 9 “	4	14			
“ 9 “ 10 “	1	8		1	
“ 10 “ 15 “	7	99			
“ 15 “ 20 “	6	49			
“ 20 years and upwards.....	13	21			
Totals.....	132	500	37	13	3

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS WHO WORKED.			DAYS WORKED.		
	Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's Shop	6	.....	6	683	.....	683
Tailor's Shop	4	.....	4	944	.....	944
Shoe Shop	2	.....	2	625	.....	625
Engineer's Shop	7	.....	7	1726	.....	1726
Blacksmith's Shop	1	.....	1	300	.....	300
Mason Work	1	.....	1	300	.....	300
Repairing Roads .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood Yard and Coal Shed	4	.....	4	850	.....	850
Bakery	2	.....	2	202	.....	202
Laundry	2	7	9	626	1847	2473
Dairy .....	.....	7	7	.....	898	898
Butcher's Shop and Slaughter House	4	.....	4	950	.....	950
Piggery	5	.....	5	1435	.....	1435
Painting	4	.....	4	501	.....	501
Farm	24	.....	24	4608	.....	4608
Garden	19	.....	19	2885	.....	2885
Grounds and Roads	25	.....	25	3454	.....	3454
Stable	5	.....	5	1435	.....	1435
Kitchen	3	9	12	785	890	1675
Dining Rooms	10	19	29	2939	5107	8046
Officers' Quarters .....	.....	5	5	.....	709	709
Sewing Rooms .....	.....	39	39	.....	7009	7009
Knitting .....	.....	40	40	.....	8024	8024
Spinning .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mending .....	.....	10	10	.....	2143	2143
Wards and Halls }	68	37	105	17245	8118	25363
Storeroom	1	.....	1	310	.....	310
General	28	47	75	6055	10398	16453
Total	225	220	445	48858	45143	94001

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the number of Articles made and repaired during the Official Year ending
September 30th, 1884.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	551	908	Mitts, pairs	8	25
Bonnets, sun	59	.....	Mats, rags	41	.....
Blankets	3	206	Matrasses, hair	3	264
Bed ticks	35	739	Napkins, table	12	.....
Boots, long	7	18	Overalls, pairs	12	.....
Boots, Cobourg	75	50	Pants, pairs	251	699
Boots, women's	11	15	Pillows, hair .....	.....	460
Coats	160	252	Pillow Cases	644	431
Chemises	235	1008	Pillow Ticks	21	108
Caps	20	54	Petticoats	303	909
Counterpanes .....	.....	271	Slippers, leather	201	8
Carpets, re-made .....	.....	3	Slippers, canvas	162	.....
Carpets, rag, lbs	110	.....	Shirts	456	1392
Drawers, pairs	66	152	Socks, pairs	339	2778
Dresses	369	970	Socks, marked	312	.....
Dresses, night	144	235	Stockings, pairs	327	1572
Dresses, nurses'	36	.....	Sheets	981	732
Harness, sets .....	.....	4	Vests	107	136
Harness, straps, etc	5	23	Window Blinds	128	.....
Lambrequins	20	.....	Tablecloths	13	3
Hats, trimmed	150	.....	Toilet Covers	6	.....

TABLE No. 13.

Returns from the Farm and Garden for the year ending 30th September, 1884.

			\$	c.
4760 Bunches	Parsley, Onions, Sage, Thyme, Lettuce, Asparagus, Savory, Radishes, etc.	\$0 05	238	00
1450 "	Rhubarb	0 10	145	00
65 Bushels	Parsnips	0 60	39	00
42 "	Spinach	0 50	21	00
36 "	Green Peas and Beans	0 75	27	00
8 "	Salsify	1 50	12	00
65 "	Tomatoes	0 75	48	75
480 "	Carrots	0 30	144	00
240 "	Onions	1 00	240	00
3800 "	Potatoes	0 50	1900	00
156 "	Beets	0 50	78	00
660 "	Mangolds	0 30	198	00
100 "	Turnips	0 30	30	00
12 "	Cucumbers	1 50	18	00
400 "	Apples	0 80	320	00
560 "	Oats	0 45	252	00
36 Quarts	Capsicums	0 10	3	60
965 "	Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, etc.	0 09	86	85
2320 Heads	Cabbage and Cauliflower	0 05	116	00
400 Roots	Celery	0 06	24	00
380 Dozen	Green Corn	0 10	38	00
16 "	Melons and Squashes	2 00	32	00
380 Pounds	Grapes	0 10	38	00
25 Tons	Hay	9 00	225	00
10 "	Straw	5 00	50	00
560 Loads	Green Feed	0 50	280	00
8125 Gallons	Milk	0 20	1625	00
46	Pigs sold		204	00
4 Deacon	Skins		2	00
5523 Pounds	Pork killed and consumed	0 08	441	84
Total			6877	04

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, OCTOBER 1st, 1884.

To the Inspector of Asylums and Public Charities, Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the ninth Annual Report of the Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending September 30th, 1884.

At the beginning of the official year there were in residence 547 patients, 246 men and 301 women.

There were 109 admissions during the year, 58 men and 51 women; 30 men and 19 women were admitted from county gaols under warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor. 28 men and 32 women were admitted by the ordinary process by medical certificates.

The total number under treatment during the year was 656, of whom 304 were men and 352 were women.

The average daily population was 557.11, 260.78 men and 296.33 women.

The total number of discharges during the year was 62, 21 men and 41 women, of whom 53 were recovered, 20 men and 33 women, 1 man and 5 women were improved and 3 women unimproved.

The number of those who died was 27, 13 men and 14 women.

The number remaining in the Asylum on the 30th September, 1884 was 561, 265 men and 296 women, 14 more than were in residence on the same date last year. The wards on both men and women's side of the house are nearly filled to their utmost capacity, there being only one vacant bed on the men's side and four on the women's. These vacancies are awarded, and a considerable number of applications for the admission of men and women are on file.

The number discharged recovered during the year is the highest ever discharged in sound mind from the Asylum in one year, and gives the percentage of 48.68 on the admissions. Some of those who recovered were extremely unpromising cases when admitted, bearing unmistakable marks of neglect and bad usage, and requiring the greatest care and attention from physicians and attendants to save their lives. The periods under treatment in the Asylum of those who recovered varied from three and a half years to three months. All excepting 17 were admitted during the year.

The number of deaths being 27 during the year, makes a mortality rate of 4.43 per cent. on the whole number under treatment. The cause of death in the largest number of cases, 10 was from phthisis, there were 4 from general paralysis, the balance were from general debility and senile decay. No suicide occurred. There was one sudden death, a man suffering from general paralysis while at dinner became asphyxiated by a morsel of food passing into the trachea. I was at once sent for, and with the assistant physician, went prepared to open the trachea if necessary, and was at the patient's side in a very few minutes. We were too late to render him any assistance as he was just expiring when we reached him. Very great care is always necessary in the feeding of paretic patients, they are sometimes very voracious eaters, and if not closely watched will stuff food into their mouths far faster than they can possibly swallow it, while at the same time their power of deglutition is very much impaired by the partial loss of co-ordinating power in the muscles of deglutition. The meat for such patients should always be minced, and other food broken up into small morsels, a rule which is strictly enforced here. No inquest was held on the case; the Coroner was notified but he did not consider that the case called for an inquest.

There were five escapes from the Asylum during the year, all men; all excepting one were privileged with the freedom of the grounds and walked away when no attendant was near. One man voluntarily returned after being away nearly three months, during which time he had been in Buffalo. He had been arrested as a vagrant there and sent to the Poor House, from thence he was transferred to the County Asylum. The authorities of the Asylum gave him a railway ticket for Hamilton, and he returned to the Asylum and requested me to take him in again. His relatives are in good circumstances and live in the adjoining county, but he would not consent to go home. I communicated with his friends and they had him again admitted by certificate. He told me that he had no intention of escaping when he went away; he had been to the city a few days before and had seen the Salvation Army in procession and heard one of their number delivering a harangue on the street, it excited his

religious tendencies, he became impressed with the idea that he should go out, and preach and convert the people; and with this intention he made his way across the lines and commenced his evangelizing work in Buffalo. Another man left a walking party on the grounds. Diligent and protracted search failed to discover a trace of him. Six months after he left I received a letter from him from a town in the north of England, apologizing for having left in so unceremonious a manner, and describing at great length how he made his way to Buffalo, from there he tramped all the way to Baltimore, Maryland, got on board a ship about to sail for England and engaged with the captain to work his passage home. When he reached his home he did not receive so kind a welcome as he expected, and he again started out and was at that time working at his trade in a ship yard on the banks of the Tyne. The other three were never heard from, but as they were healthy young men, mentally imbecile but possessing intelligence enough to take care of themselves, it is probable that they are earning their living on the other side of the lines.

It is worthy of note that in four cases, two men and two women, who were admitted this year, the principal factor in exciting the attack of insanity was undoubtedly religious excitement, resulting from their attendance on meetings of the Salvation Army.

The number of those who were taken home by their friends on probational leave was forty; of whom ten men and nineteen women, were discharged recovered when their term of probation expired; three men and seven women were returned to the Asylum, and one is still with her friends, her term not having yet expired.

The exciting cause of insanity in those who were admitted during the year, the greatest number, twenty-three, is assigned to adverse circumstances and mental worry, twelve to religious excitement; five cases only were attributed to intemperance in drink. In thirty-one the predisposing cause is said to be hereditary, and no predisposing cause at all is given in the balance. It should be stated that in the majority of cases the answers to the questions on the commitment papers on the subject of the cause of the attack, are very unsatisfactory and fallacious, attributable in some measure to want of care on the part of the examiner, and on the part of relatives to a reluctance to impart information which they may think to be damaging to their family history. Enquiry into the history of patients subsequent to their admission, usually elicits much interesting and important information which should have been given in the commitment papers. There appears to be very little doubt that adverse circumstances, intemperance and excesses, are the prevailing exciting causes, combined with an inherited tendency to the disease. According to the most experienced observers, the percentage of hereditary predisposition is as high as seventy-five.

The employment of patients has received even more attention this year than formerly. Out of our whole population a daily average of 370 are engaged in some kind of useful occupation. There are very few, either men or women, who are physically and mentally capable, who are not induced to do some kind of work. The benefit of this treatment is very apparent, the active exercise in the open air for several hours during the day breaks the monotony of Asylum life, is conducive to cheerfulness and greater contentment, improves the appetite, and by causing mild fatigue induces quietness and sleep during the night. All these are very important factors in the improvement of the mental and physical health. In addition to the moral and physical benefits obtained, a glance at table No. 10 will show the great pecuniary value of the work done.

The amusements provided for the patients have been of a highly satisfactory character. During the season concerts, readings, and dramatic entertainments have been regularly given, and the weekly dance continues to be highly appreciated. An afternoon has been devoted every week during the summer months to outdoor amusements of various kinds in which a large number of patients participate, under the direction of attendants, and every day—unless when the weather is unfavourable—every patient who is able to go out spends the greater part of the day in the open air, either at work, or in walking parties or in the airing courts.

Divine service has been conducted regularly every Sabbath morning by the Rev. G. A. Bull, Mr. Alex. Gaviller, and ministers of the Ministerial Association of Hamilton. These services are attended by an average of 250 patients. No Roman Catholic service has yet been established, but the priests of the city frequently visit the patients of that communion in their rooms in the Asylum.

The new building, designated East House, to distinguish it from a similar building to be erected next year on the ground to the west of the Main Asylum, is now nearly completed. The agreement required this building to be ready for occupation on the first of September, but the contractor has failed to meet his obligation in that respect, and will be at least six weeks behind the time specified. This building is intended for the accommodation of sixty male patients, but in the meantime it will be necessary to use one of the wings for female patients until the West House, which will be for women, is finished. These houses are to be devoted specially to the reception and treatment of acute cases. The structural arrangement of the wards is very well adapted to the purpose. The corridors are broad and high and very well lighted. The bedrooms are all single. The window frames and sashes are iron and have a very neat appearance, and so strong that no guards of any kind will be required. The building is heated by hot water, and in each alcove and parlour there is an open fireplace. We hope to be able to receive patients into this building about the 20th of this month.

Several very important improvements have been effected during the year. A new building has been erected for a laundry, drying room and additional rooms for servants. The new laundry is a spacious and well arranged room, containing twenty-four fixed wash tubs for hand washing, boilers, one large washing machine, and a new washing machine on the rotary principle is just now being placed in it. The machinery is driven by a new thirty horse-power engine. The room formerly used as a laundry has been altered and is now used as a kitchen. The ceiling and floor of the room above have been removed, giving the kitchen ceiling the height of twenty-four feet and two rows of windows, ensuring the most perfect ventilation and good light. This is a change which was urgently needed, as the old kitchen was too small, badly lighted, and not ventilated at all. The old kitchen has been converted into a pantry. The water-closet which adjoined the old laundry has been removed and the space made into a scullery. We have now as well appointed a kitchen as could reasonably be desired. The bakery has undergone a complete overhauling. The ovens have been rebuilt and improved, and a door made in the bake house to communicate with the old pantry, which has been fitted up as a bread and flour room, adding greatly to the comfort and convenience of the baker.

The floors in the centre basement, which were of wood, had become badly affected with dry rot and had fallen in in many places, have been removed and replaced by concrete and cement in a very substantial manner. The whole length of the corridor in the centre building, and from the centre corridor to the laundry in the rear extension, has been thus altered; several of the storerooms have also been concreted and cemented, two or three rooms only remain now to be done, and we are proceeding with the work as rapidly as we can. I hope that next year we will be allowed the material to continue the work in the basement until we have completed the corridors and bedrooms in the wings which are occupied by patients. In the wings it is proposed to concrete and overlay it with a hard-wood floor, thus securing the wards against dampness and effectually preventing the harbouring of rats.

A number of men have been regularly employed painting corridors, bedrooms, and halls. The associated dining-room and halls in the centre building have been all repainted, and the amusement hall is now being repainted and decorated.

The roof of the main building continues to be the source of much annoyance and discomfort. It has been repaired repeatedly. The last time only a few weeks ago, but there is no appreciable difference in the leaks. It is a waste of time and money going on from time to time repairing this roof. The only remedy is a new roof, and I trust it will be made next year.

The carpenter shop must be removed from its present location, it being too near the new building, and standing inconveniently in the way of the approach to it. It is a rather dilapidated wooden building, and much too small for the purpose. I would recommend that the brick coal shed, which is attached to the south end of the rear extension, be altered and fitted up for carpenter and other work shops, which can be very easily done and at but small cost. All that is necessary to make it into convenient and commodious work shops is to put a number of windows in the walls, and put in a new floor and flues for stoves for heating purposes. A more convenient coal shed can be built of wood at small cost. Our

present coal shed is by much too small and very badly constructed for the purpose ; a large proportion of our yearly supply of coal has to be left outside.

Our farm buildings are so near the Asylum that they are a positive nuisance. They are also very inferior and inconvenient wooden buildings, out of keeping altogether with the other buildings on the property. I would earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made for the erection of suitable buildings on a site to be chosen at a proper distance from the Asylum.

A cottage for the farmer is very urgently required. He lives at present several miles from the farm. Having the charge and management of the farm and stock, it is necessary for the proper discharge of his duties that he reside on the premises. As it is now and has been, he is here only during work hours, and much of the most important work of the farmer has to be done by others in his absence.

The season having been very favourable, the result of the farm operations has been very satisfactory. We are every year more and more realizing the necessity for more land. Our lot consists of 100 acres of land, more than one-half of which is occupied by buildings and in woodland. There are about ten acres only under cultivation, the balance in pasture. The amount of land under cultivation is not nearly enough to furnish employment for the men who are able to do farm work, and as we have in stock an average of twenty-five cattle, including milch cows and beef cattle, and about the same number of sheep, we have little more than half enough of pasture land, and have during the whole summer to buy a large quantity of feed, which greatly increases the cost of the production of our milk and beef ; and as our population is constantly increasing it will be necessary to increase our number of milch cows.

An addition has been made to the staff by the appointment of a Bursar's clerk. No other change has taken place in the staff, and all the officers continue to fulfil their duties with efficiency. There have been few changes among the attendants and other employees, and it is a pleasure to be able to state that all have discharged their arduous duties with commendable zeal and efficiency.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. WALLACE,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending 30th September, 1884.

TABLE NO. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1884.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1883				246	301	547
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	30	19	49			
" Medical Certificate	28	32	60	58	51	109
Total number under treatment during year				304	352	656
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered	20	33	53			
" improved	1	5	6			
" unimproved		3	3			
Total number of discharges during year	21	41	62			
Died	13	14	27			
Eloped	5		5			
Transferred		1	1	39	56	95
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1884				265	296	561
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum ...				574	576	1150
" discharged	150	177	327			
" died	134	99	233			
" eloped	22		22			
" transferred	3	4	7	309	280	589
" remaining, 30th Sept., 1884				265	296	561
No. of applications on file 30th Sept., 1884	12	4	16			

TABLE NO. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1883, to 30th September, 1884.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 19th May, 1884)..	268	300	568
Minimum " " " (on the 8th October, 1883)	245	300	545
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	95184.70	108160.45	203345.15
Daily average population	260.78	296.33	557.11

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married	30	30	60	258	325	583
Widowed						
Single	28	21	49	316	251	567
Not reported						
Total	58	51	109	574	576	1150
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	8	11	19	119	111	230
Episcopalians	15	9	24	128	104	232
Methodists	14	16	30	115	113	228
Baptists	3	2	5	20	32	52
Congregationalists	3		3	3	3	6
Roman Catholics	4	9	13	117	155	272
Mennonites	1	1	2	6	3	9
Quakers				3	3	6
Infidels				1		1
Other denominations	6	2	8	27	29	56
Not reported	4	1	5	35	23	58
Total	58	51	109	574	576	1150
NATIONALITIES.						
English	10	2	12	100	61	161
Irish	8	8	16	97	149	246
Scotch	8	1	9	53	52	105
Canadian	29	35	64	273	267	540
United States	1	2	3	10	8	18
Other Countries	2	3	5	20	25	45
Unknown				21	14	35
Total	58	51	109	574	576	1150

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1884.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				1	2	3
Brant	3	1	4	20	22	42
Bruce			4	1	8	9
Carleton				9	7	16
Dufferin					2	2
Elgin				1	5	6
Essex					1	1
Frontenac				2	6	8
Grey	3	1	4	24	17	41
Haldimand	3	1	4	17	14	31
Halton	4	4	8	21	19	40
Hastings				4	3	7
Huron				3	7	10
Kent				1	4	5
Lambton				3	2	5
Lanark				1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville				4	5	9
Lennox and Addington				10		10
Lincoln	4	3	7	28	33	61
Middlesex				9	4	13
Muskoka District						
Norfolk	1	3	4	11	22	33
Northumberland and Durham	1		1	26	27	53
Ontario				18	23	41
Oxford				3	1	4
Peel				9	10	19
Perth				1	3	4
Peterborough				6	10	16
Prescott and Russell				3		3
Prince Edward				4	2	6
Renfrew				2	2	4
Simcoe	10	8	18	63	47	110
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				13	9	22
Victoria				8	9	17
Waterloo	3	4	7	12	19	31
Wellsand	1	4	5	18	18	36
Wellington	11	4	15	37	31	68
Wentworth	12	13	25	88	91	179
York	2	1	3	92	90	182
Not Classed				1		1
Total admissions	58	51	109	574	576	1150

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1884.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....						
Brant.....	2	1	3	12	9	21
Bruce.....		4	4	1	5	6
Carleton.....				8	3	11
Dufferin.....					2	2
Elgin.....					1	1
Essex.....					1	1
Frontenac.....				2	1	3
Grey.....	3		3	19	9	28
Haldimand.....	1		1	7	3	10
Halton.....	1	2	3	11	6	17
Hastings.....				4	2	6
Huron.....					1	1
Kent.....						
Lambton.....				1		1
Lanark.....				3	1	4
Leeds and Grenville.....				3	4	7
Lennox and Addington.....				9		9
Lincoln.....	2	1	3	22	15	37
Middlesex.....				3		3
Muskoka District.....						
Norfolk.....	1	1	2	6	11	17
Northumberland and Durham.....	1		1	16	13	29
Ontario.....				14	15	29
Oxford.....				1	1	2
Peel.....				3	4	7
Perth.....					1	1
Peterborough.....				6	7	13
Prescott and Russell.....				3		3
Prince Edward.....				2	2	4
Renfrew.....				2		2
Simcoe.....	8	4	12	49	22	71
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				11	3	14
Victoria.....				6	8	14
Waterloo.....	2	1	3	7	3	10
Welland.....	1		1	14	7	21
Wellington.....	4	3	7	16	7	23
Wentworth.....	2	1	3	28	22	50
York.....	2	1	3	70	53	123
Not Classed.....						
Total admissions.....	30	19	49	359	242	601

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1037	M. M.	F.	August 31st, 1883.	October 3rd, 1883.	Improved.
1033	A. D. R.	F.	16th, 1883.	November 2nd, "	Unimproved.
992	A. M.	F.	April 20th, "	" 20th, "	Recovered
999	M. A. T.	F.	" 30th, "	" 20th, "	"
1005	M. J. A.	F.	May 9th, "	" 20th, "	"
475	J. McK.	F.	" 3rd, 1880.	" 29th, "	"
988	C. W.	F.	April 17th, 1883.	December 10th, "	"
942	E. M.	F.	December 2nd, 1882.	" 11th, "	"
1017	E. S.	F.	February 9th, 1883.	" 12th, "	"
936	W. H.	M.	November 18th, 1882.	" 12th, "	"
986	F. W.	F.	April 13th, 1883.	" 15th, "	"
864	W. E. S.	M.	September 23rd, 1882.	" 26th, "	"
1036	B. E. S.	F.	August 28th, 1883.	January 11th, 1884.	"
1060	M. H.	F.	December 11th, "	" 19th, "	Unimproved.
1030	M. M.	M.	July 25th, "	" 30th, "	Recovered.
1052	E. S. D.	M.	November 3rd, "	February 25th, "	"
781	M. T.	F.	December 19th, 1881.	" 27th, "	"
1054	J. R.	F.	November 13th, 1883.	March 7th, "	Improved.
1082	W. F.	M.	February 25th, 1884.	" 17th, "	"
1071	C. M.	F.	January 12th, "	" 18th, "	Recovered.
941	M. M.	F.	December 2nd, 1882.	" 19th, "	"
1019	I. L.	F.	June 11th, 1883.	" 27th, "	"
1053	D. C.	M.	November 9th, "	" 27th, "	"
1022	G. R. T.	M.	July 6th, "	April 28th, "	"
1097	H. E. D.	F.	April 9th, "	May 1st, "	Improved.
1042	J. A. H.	M.	October 3rd, 1883.	" 20th, "	Recovered.
1073	J. W.	M.	January 23rd, "	" 27th, "	"
1040	M. S.	F.	September 21st, "	June 2nd, "	"
1070	A. O'B.	M.	January 11th, "	" 2nd, "	"
1065	D. M.	M.	December 28th, "	" 7th, "	"
775	E. G.	F.	" 8th, 1881.	" 7th, "	"
607	C. P.	F.	November 15th, 1880.	" 7th, "	"
1061	I. L.	F.	December 15th, 1883.	" 12th, "	"
1067	W. M.	F.	January 7th, 1884.	" 13th, "	"
1106	S. L.	F.	May 2nd, "	" 16th, "	Unimproved.
624	E. H.	F.	December 12th, 1880.	" 18th, "	Recovered.
543	V. S.	F.	August 11th, 1880.	" 24th, "	Improved.
1105	F. V. G.	M.	April 26th, 1884.	" 28th, "	Recovered.
618	C. F.	M.	December 3rd, 1880.	" 30th, "	"
1089	A. K.	M.	March 7th, 1884.	July 3rd, "	"
1083	S. E. B.	F.	February 27th, "	" 5th, "	"
810	A. O.	M.	March 23rd, 1882.	" 18th, "	"
915	M. M.	F.	October 27th, 1882.	" 24th, "	Unimproved.
1008	B. B.	F.	April 10th, 1884.	" 28th, "	Recovered.
830	S. C.	F.	June 13th, 1882.	August 9th, "	"
1003	I. B.	M.	March 31st, 1884.	" 11th, "	"
1015	B. C.	F.	May 31st, 1883.	" 25th, "	"
1006	H. L.	F.	" 10th, "	" 25th, "	"
1044	J. C.	M.	October 9th, "	" 25th, "	"
1069	M. A. C.	F.	January 11th, 1884.	" 25th, "	"
505	J. S.	M.	June 17th, 1880.	" 26th, "	"
959	R. M.	M.	January 18th, 1884.	" 30th, "	"
1038	M. A. M.	F.	September 1st, 1883.	" 30th, "	"
958	M. G.	F.	January 17th, "	" 30th, "	"
1081	M. M.	F.	February 16th, 1884.	September 2nd, "	"
1122	A. M.	F.	July 3rd, "	" 10th, "	"
1068	M. G.	F.	January 8th, "	" 13th, "	"
1036	R. J. S.	M.	March 1st, "	" 15th, "	"
1032	C. M.	F.	August 14th, 1883.	" 15th, "	"
445	C. B.	F.	March 23rd, 1880.	" 22nd, "	"
1109	S. T.	F.	May 12th, "	" 24th, "	"
1121	B. R.	M.	June 29th, 1884.	" 24th, "	"
766	C. J.	F.	November 8th, 1881.	" 29th, "	Improved.

TABLE NO. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1884.

Reg. No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years	Months.	Days.	
634	J. J.	M ...	33	October 1, 1883.	2	11	1	Phthisis.
476	L. McW..	F	28	" 13, "	3	5	9	Phthisis.
324	E. S.	F ...	Not re- port'd	" 19, "	4	3	19	Phthisis.
275	E. B.	F		November 11, "	4	7	8	General Debility.
495	M. W.	F	42	" 30, "	3	5	25	General Paresis.
50	P. B.	F	49	December, 13, "	7	8	20	Exhaustion.
789	E. D.	M ...	25	" 18, "	1	11	.....	Purp. Hæmorrhagica
449	I. C.	M ...	35	" 26, "	3	9	3	Epilepsy.
914	M. P.	F	62	" 28, "	1	2	1	Exhaustion.
963	J. A.	M ...	34	January 8, 1884.	.....	11	5	Paresis.
967	F. V.	F	43	" 25, "	.....	11	11	Phthisis.
976	C. Le. F..	M ...	36	February 1, "	.....	10	16	General Paresis.
896	M. L.	F	51	" 3, "	1	5	10	Phthisis.
160	S. S.	F	52	March 4, "	7	9	3	General Debility.
831	J. A. S ..	M ...	30	" 26, "	1	9	13	Epilepsy.
1018	G. B.	M ...	68	" 27, "	.....	10	18	Senile Decay.
924	G. H.	M ...	61	April 9, "	1	5	12	Cong. of the Lungs.
1077	J. G.	M ...	72	" 11, "	.....	2	6	Senile Decay.
77	T. W.	M ...	43	" 20, "	8	.....	12	General Debility.
1014	E. W.	F	78	" 29, "	.....	10	29	Senile Decay.
593	J. O.	M ...	23	May 1, "	3	6	10	Phthisis.
28	F. S.	F	49	" 23, "	8	2	6	General Debility.
916	A. S.	F	25	" 29, "	1	7	2	Phthisis.
674	J. A. R..	M ...	33	June 12, "	3	2	8	Phthisis.
175	S. L.	M ...	34	" 13, "	8	.....	12	Phthisis.
1013	M. J. C..	F	38	" 22, "	1	.....	26	General Paresis.
774	S. T.	F	38	" 28, "	2	10	16	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Female.	Total.	Males.	Female.	Total.	
Agents				1		1	1
Bakers	1		1				1
Bricklayers				2		2	2
Blacksmiths and wives	2	2	4	4	2	6	10
Brewers				1		1	1
Builders				1		1	1
Barbers				2		2	2
Broom-makers				1		1	1
Brakesmen					1	1	1
Button-makers		1	1				1
Baggagemen				1		1	1
Commercial travellers				3		3	3
Consuls				1		1	1
Confectioners				1		1	1
Coopers				1		1	1
Carpenters and wives	3	2	5	23		23	28
Clerks	1		1	14	3	17	18
Clergymen				4		4	4
Carriage-makers				1		1	1
Cigar-makers				1		1	1
Carters and wives				1	1	2	2
Domestic servants, all kinds		8	8		232	232	240
Dressmakers		1	1		3	3	4
Druggists				2		2	2
Doctors and wives		1	1	1	1	2	3
Engineers				1	1	2	2
Editors				1		1	1
Farmers, wives and daughters	24	15	39	168	44	212	251
Fishermen				1		1	1
Gardeners				3		3	3
Grocers				2		2	2
Glass-blowers and wives				1	1	2	2
Hostlers				1	1	2	2
Harness-makers				2		2	2
Housekeepers		3	3		76	76	79
Hair-dressers					1	1	1
Innkeepers				6		6	6
Journalists	1		1				1
Labourers	7	6	13	149	11	160	173
Lawyers and wives		1	1	1		1	2
Lathers				1		1	1
Milliners		1	1				1
Masons	1		1				1
Machinists and wives	1	1	2	4	1	5	7
Moulders	1		1	1		1	2
Merchants	2		2	2	1	3	5
Mechanics				14		14	14
Music-teachers					1	1	1
Marble-cutters				2		2	2
Millwrights	1		1				1
Messengers and wives		1	1				1
No occupation	1	4	5	2	12	14	19
Night-watchmen				1		1	1
Nurses					1	1	1
<i>Carried forward.</i>	46	47	93	429	394	823	916

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Female.	Total.	Males.	Female.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	46	47	93	429	394	823	916
Not stated				2	2	4	4
Photographers				2		2	2
Painters	1		1	5		5	6
Printers	1		1	2		2	3
Peddlers				4	1	5	5
Private Secretaries				1		1	1
Railway Employés and wives	1	1	2	1	1	2	4
Shipwrights	1		1				1
Spinsters					1	1	1
Sailors				5		5	5
Students	2		2	1		1	3
Spinners				3	3	6	6
Saddlers				2		2	2
Shoemakers	1		1	8		8	9
Seamstressess					14	14	14
Soldiers				1		1	1
Surveyors				1		1	1
Sail and tent-maker				1		1	1
Teachers			1	8	6	14	15
Tinsmiths and daughters	1	1	2	1	2	3	5
Tailors				4	3	7	7
Tanners				1		1	1
Teamsters	1		1				1
Turners	1		1				1
Vinegar-makers				1		1	1
Weavers				3	4	7	7
Wagon-makers		1	1	1		1	2
Waiters	2		2	1		1	3
Unknown or other employments				28	94	122	122
Total	58	51	109	516	525	1041	1150

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1884.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends					2	2
Religious excitement	8	4	12			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	9		9			
Love affairs, including seduction		3	3			
Mental anxiety, "worry"	6	8	14			
Fright and nervous shocks	1		1			
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink	4	1	5			
" sexual						
Veneral disease						
Self-abuse, sexual	2		2			
Over-work						
Sunstroke						
Accident or injury	2		2			
Pregnancy		1	1			
Puerperal		1	1			
Lactation						
Puberty and change of life						
Uterine disorders		5	5			
Brain disease, with general paralysis						
" " epilepsy	2	2	4			
Other forms of brain disease	1		1			
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	1	1	2			
Fevers						
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	12	19	31			
With other combined cause not ascertained						
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained						
Unknown	46	32	78	22	23	45
Total	58	51	109	58	51	109

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
986	F	F. W.	Dec. 15, 1883	2 Months	Recovered.
942	F	E. M.	" 11, "	2 "	"
999	F	M. A. T.	Nov. 20, "	1 "	"
1005	F	M. J. A.	" 20, "	1 "	"
475	F	J. S. McK.	" 29, "	1 "	"
954	F	E. McB.	Oct. 30, "	2 "	Returned.
1017	F	E. S.	Dec. 12, "	1 "	Recovered.
694	F	C. H.	Nov. 17, "	2 "	Returned.
618	M	C. F.	June 30, 1884	7 "	Recovered.
1052	M	E. S. D.	Feb. 25, "	2 "	"
1040	F	M. S.	Dec. 4, 1883	2 "	Returned.
624	F	E. H.	June 18, 1884	6 "	Recovered.
781	F	M. T.	Feb. 27, "	2 "	"
913	F	C. C.	Dec. 24, 1883	4 "	Returned.
989	M	E. N.	Dec. 27, "	6 "	"
1036	F	B. E. S.	Jan. 11, 1884	2 "	Recovered.
1019	F	I. L.	March 26, "	2 "	"
958	F	M. G.	Jan. 25, "	6 "	Returned.
1054	F	J. R.	Feb. 2, "	2 "	"
1038	F	M. A. M.	Aug. 30, "	6 "	Recovered.
1015	F	B. C.	Aug. 25, "	6 "	"
1042	M	J. A. H.	May 20, "	3 "	"
1022	M	G. R. T.	April 28, "	2 "	"
838	F	C. P. F.	Feb. 29, "	1 "	Returned.
895	F	R. F.	Mar. 4, "	6 "	"
1032	F	C. M.	Sept. 15, "	6 "	Recovered.
1070	M	A. O'B.	June 2, "	2 "	"
445	F	C. B.	Sept. 22, "	4 "	"
1067	F	W. M.	June 13, "	2 "	"
505	M	J. S.	Aug. 26, "	4 "	"
1072	M	J. M. W.	May 27, "	1 "	"
1068	F	M. Q.	Sept. 13, "	4 "	"
1044	M	J. C.	Aug. 25, "	1 "	"
1101	M	J. W.	June 25, "	3 "	Returned.
1086	M	R. J. S.	Sept. 15, "	2 "	Recovered.
959	M	R. M. (col)	Aug. 30, "	1 "	"
1098	F	B. B.	July 28, "	2 "	"
1006	F	H. L.	Aug. 25, "	1 "	"
1063	M	R. M.	July 21, "	3 "	Returned.
1119	F	M. S.	Aug. 2, "	2 "	Out on leave.

SUMMARY OF PROBABATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.	13	27	40			
Discharged, recovered.				10	19	29
" improved.						
" unimproved.						
Died before expiration of leave.						
Returned to Asylum.				3	7	10
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1884.					1	1
	13	27	40	13	27	40

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the Articles made and repaired in the Sewing Room by the Tailor and Seamstress during the year ending September 30th, 1884.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	320	980	Stockings, pairs of	403	1800
Skirts	162	347	Socks "	840	989
Sheets	673	630	Mitts, (knitted) pairs of.....	94	40
Aprons	436	370	Carpets Balls	425	.....
Dawers, pairs of.....	20	290	Duck Suits	28	10
Nightgowns	12	276	Matrasses	4	.....
Chemises	246	690	Window Curtains.....	8	.....
Shirts	310	869	Men's Neckties	244	.....
Underwaists	30	.....	Undershirts .....	.....	89
Sun-bonnets	28	.....	Coats	75	423
Window-blinds	59	.....	Vests	65	236
Pillow Ticks.....	12	.....	Trowsers	102	1143
Jackets (womens).....	34	.....	Jackets, summer.....	83	198
Shrouds.....	47	.....	Overalls	2	.....
Night-caps	18	.....	Combinations .....	.....	48
Handkerchiefs	54	.....	Smocks	10	14
Toilet covers	37	.....	Caps	127	.....
Canvas Jackets	10	.....	Braces, pairs of	44	.....
Table Napkins	48	.....	Coverlets .....	.....	169
" Cloths	6	14	Blankets .....	.....	300
Breakfast Shawls	15	.....	Camisoles	2	.....
Pudding Cloths.....	48	.....	Mitts, cloth, pairs, (for work-	.....	.....
Towels	509	.....	ing men).....	104	.....
Pillow Slips	528	284			
Bed Ticks	120	440	Total	6442	10649

TABLE No. 11.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	31	11	.....	2	.....
From 1 to 2 months	29	6	.....	1	2
“ 2 “ 3 “	8	11	4	.....	1
“ 3 “ 4 “	4	9	4	1	.....
“ 4 “ 5 “	2	4	7	.....	.....
“ 5 “ 6 “	7	9	2	.....	.....
“ 6 “ 7 “	3	6	6	.....	.....
“ 7 “ 8 “ .....	.....	4	3	.....	.....
“ 8 “ 9 “	3	4	4	.....	.....
“ 9 “ 10 “	3	6	2	.....	.....
“ 10 “ 11 “ .....	.....	5	2	.....	.....
“ 11 “ 12 “	5	6	.....	.....	.....
“ 12 “ 18 “	2	34	7	.....	.....
“ 18 months to 2 years	3	30	2	.....	.....
“ 2 to 3 years .....	.....	100	4	1	.....
“ 3 “ 4 “	1	69	4	1	.....
“ 4 “ 5 “ .....	.....	65	2	.....	.....
“ 5 “ 6 “ .....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....
“ 6 “ 7 “	1	4	.....	.....	.....
“ 7 “ 8 “ .....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....
“ 8 “ 9 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 9 “ 10 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 10 “ 15 “	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 15 “ 20 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 20 years and upwards .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not stated	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.	109	561	53	6	3

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	4	884		884
Tailor's shop.....	2	563		563
Engineer's shop.....	4	1020		1020
Mason work.....	10	1103		1103
Repairing roads.....	15	1966		1966
Wood yard and coal yard.....	15	2749		2749
Bakery.....	2	297		297
Laundry.....	21	1587	5304	6891
Dairy.....	5	1680		1680
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	2	384		384
Piggery.....	4	746		746
Painting.....	6	733		733
Farm.....	8	1338		1338
Garden.....	12	1303		1303
Grounds.....	6	733		733
Stable.....	2	360		360
Kitchen.....	11	1785	2106	3891
Dining rooms.....	22	2920	4578	7498
Sewing rooms.....	12		4446	4446
Knitting.....	30		8970	8970
Mending.....	8		2704	2704
Halls.....	95	20100	11533	31633
Storeroom.....	9	626	2522	3148
General.....	15	2880	1710	4590
Quarry.....	50	9476		9476
Total.....	370	55233	43873	99106

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

ORILLIA, 1st Oct., 1884.

To the Inspector of Asylums and Public Charities:

SIR:—I beg to transmit, herewith, the Eighth Annual Report of the operations of this Asylum.

Our movements have been fewer this year than any year since the opening of the institution, there being only fifteen admissions and eleven removals—ten by death and one taken home by friends—leaving in the Asylum 235 at the close of the year, of whom 123 are males and 112 females. On the 30th of September last year we had 122 males and 109 females—231 in all. The only thing remarkable in the movements is the fact that of the ten deaths seven were males, and all inmates of the cottage, and that no death occurred among the forty-eight males cared for in the Asylum. While the population of the cottage is seventy-five, there were seven deaths, and in the Asylum with a population of 160, we had only three deaths, less than 2 per cent.—a record, I venture to say, that was never made on this continent before. The record at the cottage, however, shows that with a total under care of eighty-three, the death rate reaches $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., a rather sad commentary on the sanitary condition of that building. This should be a powerful argument in favour of its abandonment at the very earliest possible time. The admissions have been fewer this year, owing to the few vacancies occurring. Out of a population of 246 under care during the year, we have had only ten deaths, a rate of 4 per cent., which is lower than has been reached in the history of our Asylum for some years.

I have 151 applications for admission, and this list is bound to increase until we make provision for their reception. Next year we will have at least 200 on fyle, if they increase at the same rate as they have done in the past five years. In 1880 we had six applications over our capacity for receiving; in 1881, twenty-four; in 1882, sixty-two; in 1883, 109; in 1884, 151—a large and gradual increase. The most of these are represented as urgent cases. A medical man in the west, writes me under date of 19th September, in reference to an application made by him about two years ago, as follows:—"I may say that he is still at large and in danger of perishing, and that he must be provided for in some institution from which he cannot escape." Another medical man, an ex-M.P.P., in forwarding an application on the 25th September, says:—"I trust you will accept without delay this poor unfortunate, as her mother, from her extreme age, is unable to give her due attention." Another M.D., under date of July 4th, says:—"This case is one of sad distress to the family, and ought certainly to be provided for in our Asylums. From the tone of your former letter, I judged there was no use bothering you about her admittance when you were so overcrowded, but I trust now that my patience will be rewarded with a satisfactory reply."

I could easily fill several pages of your report with extracts from such appeals as these. Is it not clear, therefore, that we are not moving too soon in the matter of extending our institution?

As we look upon ourselves as being in a transitory state here, we expend as little as possible in improvements. So long as the buildings and surroundings are kept fairly passable and comfortably inhabitable, we are satisfied. Of course a certain amount of ordinary repairs has to be done. Some changes have been made in the laundry, which greatly facilitates the work in that department; a Cairns' Centrifugal Wringer has been put in, and we have just received a Smith's Metallic Washing Machine, which we will soon have in operation.

We continue to give employment to our inmates to as large a degree as is possible with our limited resources. Out of a total of 235, we have eighty-eight who are employed in some form or other the most of their time, making a percentage of thirty-seven—a very fair showing when we consider the large number of children under care. The only change in the nature of work done is in knitting. This year our females have made no less than 800 pairs of socks, stockings and mittens. This is not bad for untrained idiots, and it prompts one to ask, what would be the possibilities in the line of useful and profitable industry, if we had a thoroughly equipped training department in connection with this institution!

In the matter of amusements for our inmates, we have had nothing new during the year. The attendants and employees help them to pass their time as pleasantly as possible, and engage with them in simple games. Notwithstanding the complaint made by me last year, the residents of the town are as indifferent to our presence here as if we were 100 miles away. All the interest taken in us is confined to a few of the business men, who are making, or expect to make, some profit from our custom. Beyond this, we are absolutely ignored. This is not as it should be, and I venture to say such indifference cannot be found in any other locality on this continent, where a similar institution is situated.

It will be needless to say anything about new buildings, as the plans for such are in course of preparation at the present time, and I confidently look forward to their early construction.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. BEATON,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, for the year ending 30th September, 1884.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1884.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1884.....				122	109	231
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	2	1	3			
“ medical certificate.	7	5	12	9	6	15
Total number under treatment during year.....				131	115	246
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered						
“ improved	1		1			
“ unimproved						
Total number of discharges during year	1		1			
Died	7	3	10			
Eloped						
Transferred				8	3	11
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1884				123	112	235
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.....				199	176	375
“ discharged.....	15	8	23			
“ died.....	59	56	115			
“ eloped.....	1		1			
“ transferred	1		1	76	64	140
“ remaining, 30th September, 1884.....				123	112	235
Number of applications on file, 30th September, 1884	85	66	151			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1883, to 30th September, 1884.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 31st of December, 1883.	124	112	236
Minimum " " (on the 1st of October, 1884....	122	109	231
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	45060	40683	85743
Daily average population	123.45	111.19	234.64

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married.....					4	4
Widowed.....						
Single.....	9	6	15	199	172	371
Not reported.....						
Total.....	9	6	15	199	176	375
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians.....	2	1	3	37	27	64
Episcopalians.....	2	2	4	36	41	77
Methodists.....	1	1	2	43	47	90
Baptists.....		1	1	3	8	11
Congregationalists.....						
Roman Catholics.....	1	1	2	29	23	52
Mennonites.....	2		2	5	3	8
Quakers.....				2	1	3
Infidels.....						
Other denominations.....				4	2	6
Not reported.....	1		1	40	24	64
Total.....	9	6	15	199	176	375
NATIONALITIES.						
English.....	1		1	15	16	31
Irish.....				21	17	38
Scotch.....				18	9	27
Canadian.....	8	6	14	118	115	233
United States.....				1	1	2
Other countries.....				10	6	16
Unknown.....				16	12	28
Total.....	9	6	15	199	176	375

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1884.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year.			Total Admission.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....						
Brant.....				4	2	6
Bruce.....				4	6	10
Carleton.....				7	3	10
Dufferin.....						
Elgin.....				1	6	7
Essex.....				2	4	6
Frontenac.....		1	1	8	15	23
Grey.....				11	6	17
Haldimand.....	2		2	8	3	11
Halton.....				4	3	7
Hastings.....				1	4	5
Huron.....		1	1	10	7	17
Kent.....				3	6	9
Lambton.....				4	4	8
Lanark.....	1		1	5	2	7
Leeds and Grenville.....				7	1	8
Lennox and Addington.....	1		1	5	2	7
Lincoln.....				4	1	5
Middlesex.....				7	7	14
Muskoka District.....				2	2	4
Norfolk.....	1	1	2	6	4	10
Northumberland and Durham.....				8	8	16
Ontario.....				9	7	16
Oxford.....				4	4	8
Peel.....	1		1	2	4	6
Perth.....		1	1	5	3	8
Peterborough.....					2	2
Prescott and Russell.....				1	2	3
Prince Edward.....					6	6
Renfrew.....					9	20
Simcoe.....	2	1	3	11	1	5
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				4	1	5
Victoria.....		1	1	5	4	9
Waterloo.....				5	4	9
Welland.....				1		1
Wellington.....				7	2	9
Wentworth.....	1		1	10	10	20
York.....				24	22	46
Not classed.....						
Total.....	9	6	15	199	176	375

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1884.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....						
Brant				1		1
Bruce				2	2	4
Carleton				2	3	5
Dufferin						
Elgin					4	4
Essex				1	2	3
Frontenac				7	9	16
Grey				5	3	8
Haldimand				1		1
Halton					1	1
Hastings					2	2
Huron				4	1	5
Kent					3	3
Lambton				1	1	2
Lanark	1		1	4	1	5
Leeds and Grenville				4	1	5
Lennox and Addington				2	2	4
Lincoln				2	1	3
Middlesex				3		3
Muskoka District				1		1
Norfolk	1	1	2	5	4	9
Northumberland and Durham				4	2	6
Ontario				3		3
Oxford				2	1	3
Peel				1	1	2
Perth				3	1	4
Peterborough						
Prescott and Russell						
Prince Edward						
Renfrew					4	4
Simcoe				2	3	5
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				3		3
Victoria				2		2
Waterloo				1		1
Welland						
Wellington				1		1
Wentworth				1	5	6
York				6	1	7
Not Classed						
Total admissions	2	1	3	74	58	132

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
296	A. C	M.	21st September, 1882.	6th September, 1884.	Taken home by father

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1884.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years	Months.	Days.	
181	W. F.	M.	46	December 29, 1883.	5	8	11	Dysentery.
350	A. McC.	F.	7	January 12, 1884.	9	9	.....	Erysipelas.
221	M. K.	F.	16	January 13, 1884.	3	11	28	Dysentery.
302	J. W. T.	M.	44	February 10, 1884.	1	4	19	Intestinal Obstruction.
309	J. C.	M.	32	February 11, 1884.	1	4	20	Bilious Fever.
279	F. G.	M.	25	May 24, 1884.	1	8	2	General Debility.
254	T. G.	M.	20	June 10, 1884.	2	1	7	Ulceration of Bowels.
366	J. G.	M.	34	July 22, 1884. . . . .	.....	6	22	General Debility.
241	B. P.	F.	26	July 29, 1884.	3	2	4	Heart Disease.
124	M. M.	M.	29	September 24, 1884.	7	8	.....	Heart Disease.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who Worked	DAYS WORKED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	1	210	.....	210
Engineer's Shop	1	312	.....	312
Wood Yard and Coal Shed.	12	3744	.....	3744
Laundry	5	626	814	1500
Garden	3	450	.....	450
Grounds	1	100	.....	100
Stable	1	365	.....	365
Kitchen	5	730	1095	1825
Dining Rooms	9	626	2555	3181
Officers' Quarters	1	365	.....	365
Sewing Rooms	3	.....	939	939
Knitting	16	.....	5008	5008
Wards	23	5475	2920	8395
General	7	313	1878	2191
Total.	88	13376	15269	28645

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb,

BELLEVILLE,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto:

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1885.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Fourteenth Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, being for the official year ending 30th September,"1884.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

The Honourable

ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF
AND DUMB.

FOURTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, December, 1884.

*To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Lieutenant-Governor of the
Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

Herewith I beg to submit the Fourteenth Annual Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, being for the year ending 30th September, 1884.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

It is with much satisfaction that I am able to state my full concurrence in the opinion expressed by the Superintendent in his report that the year just closed was one of the most successful in the history of the Institution. Unlike the preceding year, there is no outbreak of sickness and its consequent hindrances to record, but instead thereof prevailing good health, progress in educational and industrial pursuits, and a general improvement in the arrangement of the building and its surroundings. The works connected with the water supply have been completed and they insure a constant and sufficient supply of pure water. In many other ways, detailed in my inspection minutes and in the Superintendent's report, improvements have been carried out with the result of additional comfort to the pupils and staff of the Institution and of efficiency in its management.

Dr. Carlyle, of the Educational Department, again examined the literary classes and speaks of the result in high terms of praise. One of the chief features in the course of training in force is the thorough grounding in the elements of the English language now given to every pupil. In the Superintendent's Report will be found an interesting disquisition on the various systems of teaching deaf-mutes, and he brings strong arguments to bear in favour of the conclusion that the "Combined System," as taught in the Ontario Institution, is the most practical and the most productive of useful results. This system gets its name from the fact that it consists of a combination of manual alphabet, signs, writing and articulation, and lip reading. It is satisfactory to learn that some of the most eminent and experienced men in the profession are strongly in favour of it.

During my various inspection visits I have found the greatest harmony to exist between the Superintendent and his staff, and between the members thereof. The pupils, too, exhibited confidence in and affection towards those in charge of them, and no doubt this condition has much to do with the success attained in the carrying on of the Institution. When Superintendent, staff and pupils are all working together to reach the same object, it would be strange if considerable progress on the road to it were not made.

The number of pupils under instruction was seven less than during the session of 1882-1883—the figures being, session 1883-84, 286; session, 1882-83, 293. The fact that there has been a lesser number in attendance during the last two years would seem to indicate that there is no increase in the ranks of the deaf-mutes throughout the Province, but rather an insufficient number to fill up the places of those who have finished their course at the Institution and who consequently are discharged from it. This, however, is by no means certain, for well-known though the Institution may be, there are doubtless many deaf-mute children whose parents are in ignorance of its existence or the advantages it holds out; and again there are other parents who cannot bear to send away the afflicted one out of the family circle.

I annex the Report made to me by Dr. Carlyle after he completed his examination of the classes. It is of much interest and shews the improvement being made, not only in the pupils but in the teachers and in the method of teaching:

In compliance with the request of the Hon. A. S. Hardy, I have made a thorough examination of all the pupils in the Deaf and Dumb Institution, at Belleville, in the course of instruction prescribed by the Superintendent for each class, and I now desire to report the result to him through you.

Accompanying this more general report you will find one of each class, and a tabulated statement of the number of marks given for each subject, and the number obtained by each pupil.

In arriving at the value of the work being done in this Institution, I can only compare the result with what was done formerly in it, and with what is done in schools for

hearing children. I am sorry I cannot compare it with similar Institutions of other countries for I have a very high opinion of our own.

I am sure you will be as much pleased to hear as I am to report that the Institution is in a very high state of perfection. Without exception there is good, faithful, persevering and successful effort being put forth by all the teachers. The Superintendent may well feel proud of the present condition of the Institution. He began with the determination of making it an educational institution where the deaf and dumb of our Province might have the opportunity of getting an education which would fit them for carrying on the ordinary business relations of life, and for a comparative free communication with their more favoured brethren. His efforts have been eminently successful, for, aided as he is by earnest, interested teachers, he has accomplished this and far more.

While the remarks appended to the report of each class are gratifying and show plainly what is being accomplished in the acquirement of an education, they do not indicate all that is being done. While I was pleased at the high percentages obtained, I was delighted with the order, discipline, *interest* and *spirit* of the children. The interest of the pupils in their work was most gratifying. Although the examinations continued until six and later, there were no signs of lack of interest, no restlessness or anxiety to get out. They wished to go on as long as I did. They wanted to answer every question. In this respect there is a very marked improvement on former years, and I congratulate all concerned on the result, and wish this spirit and interest could be extended to other schools. The order while in the class-rooms, the attention to the work in hand, their deportment towards the teacher and towards each other, the absence of noise, the orderly way of retiring, were all that could be desired. Their command of the ordinary language of daily life is better than I ever found it before. Their writing, with a few exceptions, is good; their compositions with reference to punctuation, capitals and other things, would surprise many of our speaking children, and their mental arithmetic, I think, cannot be surpassed by any speaking children of the same school age in the Province.

Those familiar with my reports of former examinations will know how to value these high commendations, for those most interested thought I was rather severe in my remarks, and that I did not make sufficient allowance for the difficulties encountered in teaching the deaf and dumb. I did not hesitate to say that more could be accomplished than was being done. The result of systematic, persevering, thorough teaching and classification is quite evident. Two of the oldest teachers in the Institution admitted that their class of this year was the best they had ever had, and they are composed of younger children. In the highest class where the pupils know more language than those in the lower classes, I found more mistakes in composition and in the use of language. This is due to the fact of the pupils being in the Institution before the present system was adopted, and they did not get that thorough drill in the elements of their education that those entering now get.

I was much pleased with the appearance of the class-rooms. They are clean and nicely painted and uniformly furnished. The walls are tastefully adorned with prints, cards and pictures suitable to the pupils. They are a very clean, healthy, happy contented lot of children.

I notice also that the Superintendent is forming a reference library for the teachers, which already contains the American Cyclopædia of General Knowledge, and other standard works.

In conclusion, I desire to say that the teachers rendered me all the assistance in their power. I could scarcely have got through with the examination without the aid of Mr. Mathison who seems to not only know what is done by each teacher, but he knows the standing of each pupil in the Institution. It is to his care, energy and wise direction of affairs that the present excellent condition of the Institution is chiefly due. I have suggested a few modifications in the course of instruction for some of the classes. I do not know that I have any others. The Institution is at present in good hands and excellent work is being done. It affords me great pleasure to assure you of this.

The first classes visited were those in articulation under Mr. Brown. Many of them manifested some ability in lip-reading and more of them in talking. While perhaps only a few of those under instruction will be able to do much at lip-reading in daily communication with others, more of them will be able to speak intelligently, and all of them will be

benefited by the methods of instruction adopted by Mr. Brown. The knowledge they get of our language while they are being taught is of great value to them, and the course which has been pursued during the past year is a very practical one, and, in my opinion, more successful in giving them a knowledge of language. Mr. Brown seems to be as earnest, interested and energetic as ever.

Class A.—This class consists of sixteen, and it is made up of first year pupils and others who were not fit to be promoted. They have, however, taken great interest in the work this year and are well up in their course. While some of this class are slow and dull none of them are hopeless. Miss Bull has accomplished a good work with most of them, for they are now *interested* in the work.

Class B.—This is a class of very dull pupils, many of them are old before they come to the Institution. However, Mr. McKillop has awakened a little interest in even these. All of them write very well and many of them have learned the names of common things and a few adjectives and a few verbs. Their teacher deserves much credit for what he has done, considering the condition of his pupils.

Class C.—This is a class of pupils of much promise. With the exception of four, the pupils are all about the same. They are most orderly, interested and attentive. They all did well. I was much pleased with their progress. They write well. They have learned a great many names, verbs, adjectives, prepositions and pronouns. They can count to one hundred, express the different numbers, perform addition with small numbers. There is the greatest sympathy between teacher and pupils, and the interest and spirit of the class is very pleasing. Mr. Greene has reason to be proud of his class and of what they have accomplished.

Class D.—This is a class of twenty-three second year pupils and with the exception of two are all well up in their work. They are quick, active, attentive and anxious. So much so that if they think they have made a mistake they are unable to control their emotion. They obtained high percentages in all their work. Just a little care is needed with the writing. The little things are so anxious to do their work quickly that the writing is not as good as desirable. Miss Sawyer has reasons to be much gratified with the progress of her class and with the spirit and interest of them all. They have got a good start, and much in the future may be expected of them.

Class E.—This is a class of large girls and boys who have been in the Institution for some time, but they are very dull and not fit for promotion. They have been collected into one class and placed under Mrs. Terrill, who has by her sympathy and perseverance been able to awaken a little interest in them. Their progress is very slow, but to secure any improvement needs great patience and unflagging perseverance. More has been accomplished with some of them than I expected.

Class F.—This is a class of twenty-one pupils of nearly the same attainments. They are bright, intelligent, anxious and much in earnest in their work. The interest and spirit of the class was very pleasing. Although kept at work until after six there was no cessation of interest. Their knowledge of their course is good, they have excellent command of language. Scarcely a mistake. I was more than satisfied with the result. Miss Ostrom has proved herself to be an excellent teacher of the deaf and dumb. The whole class is ready to be promoted, and much may be expected of the pupils if they return to the Institution.

Class G.—This class consists of nineteen, two being very dull. The others were interested and anxious, and tried to do their best. They passed a satisfactory examination in all their subjects. Their command of language was quite pleasing. Mr. Ashley is a hard working, earnest, sympathetic teacher, and has succeeded in getting his pupils to take a lively interest in their work. Their order, discipline, and attention were excellent.

Class H.—This class consists of nineteen pupils of nearly the same attainments. They are all bright, interested, quick, anxious pupils, and well up in the different subjects of their course. They have a very great command of language. Their description of a picture

which they had not seen before was so good that I have kept some of them to show speaking children what may be accomplished in three years by deaf and dumb pupils. They are quick and accurate with figures and good writers. I was very much pleased with the results of my examination. There is the same interest and spirit in this class that I have noticed in the others. The pupils are well prepared for promotion, and I expect much from them in the future. Miss Templeton has much to be proud of.

Class I.—This is a class of twenty-one fairly graded pupils, none of them very dull. I found here the same interest, attention and desire to do the very best, as elsewhere. There was less freedom and accuracy in the use of language in this class than in those immediately below or above them. There were more mistakes called "mutisms." The writing was not quite up to the standard. While on the whole the examination was satisfactory, there were many mistakes. Perhaps this class is introduced to more new material than others, and this may account partly for some of the errors. Their teacher is energetic, kind and hard-working, and will no doubt learn from the result of this examination, just where a little more attention is needed. She has accomplished a good work.

Class J.—This class consists of twenty-two well graded pupils, who all do well. Many of them are those pupils who did well two years since. I expected them to do well, and I was not disappointed. The results were exceedingly gratifying and show conclusively that the system adopted is a good one. The order, spirit and interest of the class were all that could be desired. The answers were generally correct, and the style and writing in which they were given were just about perfection, showing plainly what can be accomplished by energy, perseverance and care. Mr. Denys is to be commended for his success and like some others, deserves more than I have said.

Class K.—This class consists of fifteen well graded pupils. This class manifested the same interest and spirit as elsewhere. The order and attention were good. The result of the examination in the subjects of their course was very satisfactory. The pupils are well prepared for the highest class, and will no doubt give a good account of themselves in future examinations. I was very much pleased with this class, and Mr. Watson may feel very much pleased with the result of his year's work.

Class L.—This consists of sixteen pupils divided into two parts—a senior and junior part. All the pupils did well. Their course is somewhat extensive, and they have acquired a fair knowledge of each subject. In some subjects their knowledge was very minute and accurate. They were especially good in arithmetic. In the use of language there were a good many slips. These pupils have not had the benefit of the thorough drill in the elementary part of their education as the younger pupils have. They, however, acquitted themselves well, reflecting credit on their teachers. The only feature which did not give satisfaction was their execution of book-keeping and commercial forms. While they were on the whole fairly correct, as to fact, the writing and style were not so good as desirable. I feel satisfied that in future this slight defect in what is otherwise so good, will be remedied. Mr. Coleman has the full sympathy and confidence of his class, and that so many of them are so well prepared for the work of life, must afford him great satisfaction.

I also examined the drawing books and specimens of drawing of those pupils who are learning to draw. I am glad to be able to say that some of these were very good, and all of them manifested care on the part of the pupils and considerable improvement.

INSPECTIONS.

I was only able, through great pressure of business, to make two thorough inspections of the buildings and premises, but I was in constant communication with the Superintendent. The minutes I made of these two visits are as follows:—

On the 17th and 18th of April I made an inspection of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.

There were 240 pupils in attendance, 136 boys and 104 girls. Since the present session of the school commenced, the health of the pupils has been excep-

tionally good, no serious case of illness has been reported and during my visit the pupils seemed bright, happy and comfortable.

On this occasion I saw all parts of the building and found every apartment in excellent order, the most scrupulous cleanliness was observed throughout, and the general condition of the Institution internally was superior.

The ventilation in the main building has been much improved by the alteration made during last year, and I did not observe the slightest indication of offensive or foul air in any part. I visited every class-room while the scholars were under instruction and although my time was somewhat limited it was long enough to observe that every teacher was striving to make his or her work interesting as well as instructive, and this case appears to be extended to each individual in the class-rooms which, in the case of the deaf and dumb, is an all important means in their instruction. A record of the progress, together with notes as to the general capacity of each pupil, is also made from time to time, by reference to which their development is no doubt more systematically secured.

In the industrial department on the girls side a large number were engaged in tailoring, dressmaking and sewing generally, and the girls engaged in this work were reported to be active and making satisfactory progress. Since my last visit Miss McDougall former instructoress of sewing died. Her death is a loss to the pupils as she was most painstaking and conscientious in the discharge of her duties. Miss Campbell has been appointed temporarily in the position.

The fancy work class during this term is being taught by the matron in addition to her other duties; and the various articles made by the pupils give evidence of skill and taste in their production.

In the shoe shop 23 boys are taught the trade, four work all day and two of the four when this term ceases will be able to make their living outside. A large number of boots and shoes are on hand ready to be forwarded when they are required, and it is gratifying to state that orders from the Toronto Asylum which have been filled lately have given superior satisfaction in every respect, the work being preferable to what can be purchased elsewhere.

Under the foreman carpenter 8 or 10 boys are employed in making necessary repairs in and about the building. In addition to the benefits derived from the instruction of the boys in this branch of trade, it effects a saving of a considerable sum which would have to be paid for outside labour.

The proficiency of quite a number of pupils in the drawing class is also worthy of note. Some of their work is very creditable indeed, and displays superior aptitude which is likely to result in the successful study of the art.

I attended the meals at which all the pupils were present and saw that the food supplied was ample, well prepared and neatly served.

During a recent storm, a considerable portion of the west end of the roof of the main building was damaged, the iron sheeting being blown off and blown up so as to expose a considerable section of it. Substantial repairs will be required in order to prevent further damage, and the Public Works Department will be requested to do the necessary work at the earliest possible date.

The Superintendent suggests a number of reasons for the disuse of the old gymnasium building and not a few, equally substantial, for its removal from its present site and attaching it to the unused store-house nearer the side road. As this improvement when made would materially increase the distance of this wooden structure from the main building, and the buildings united would afford sufficient accommodation for play-room both summer and winter, the Superintendent is authorized to have the change made. The removing and fitting up to be done exclusively by the carpenter and boys.

The water from the new well continues to be excellent quality and a sufficient quantity is got for all drinking purposes. The filter at the bay shore is now nearly ready for use. The work was handed over by the Public Works Department, and the pump and section pipes were being placed in position by the Engineer of the Institution at the time of my visit.

I arranged with the Superintendent as to the various repairs, etc., to be undertaken during the summer, and for which appropriations have been made on Capital Account as follows :

Carpenters' Material.

For dining-room and general repairs \$400 00

Furniture and Furnishings.

To replace worn out articles:—mattresses, straw palliasses, hair pillows, etc.....\$1,395 00

Educational and Industrial Appliances.

Object lesson cards ; books for library ; sewing machines, etc \$805 00

On the 23rd and 24th September I made another inspection of this Institution in company with the Superintendent. Every part of the main and out-buildings was visited, and it is gratifying to note that everything was found to be in a commendable state of order and cleanliness, so far as the management could effect these conditions.

During the vacation various repairs and alterations were undertaken under the direction of the Superintendent, the work being done principally by the institution staff.

The plaster ceiling in the large dining-room having been replaced by pine sheeting, and the woodwork painted and grained, the room now presents a very inviting appearance. Worn out doors have been replaced by new ones in various parts of the building, and general repairs have been made where needed.

The old gymnasium has been removed and fitted up in connection with the old storehouse near the side road, and the structure when completed will be used by the pupils after school hours as a play shed in stormy weather and as a skating rink during the winter.

A conservatory is in course of construction in the garden in rear of the main building. This work has been undertaken by the Institution employes, and will be finished without the assistance of outside labour.

During the vacation the woodwork throughout the main building was thoroughly cleaned, the walls calsomined or painted, and every apartment fumigated.

The dormitories, were examined and the utmost cleanliness and order was observable in each of them.

The Institution reopened on the 10th September, and at the time of my visit there were 232 pupils in attendance—132 boys and 100 girls—as compared with 241 on the same date last year.

At the close of the term in June the Superintendent reported that a number who had been in the Institution for the allotted time could not be benefited by returning, and re-admission was not therefore granted to them.

Others, whose parents had in the meantime removed to the United States, were not entitled to the benefit of the Institution ; and the present slight decrease in numbers is owing to these changes.

The new pupils admitted this term (27 in all) are seemingly bright intelligent children. In ten days after the opening the regular classification of the pupils has

been made, and interviews with the teachers in the class-rooms shewed that they were at their posts and rapidly getting their classes into order for the work of the session.

The children as a whole look happy and contented and seem anxious to learn. The class-rooms are tastefully fitted up with pictures and maps, and a uniform style of desk is now used in each of them.

Owing to the foreman shoemaker being engaged in assisting the newly appointed supervisor, and there being some delay in procuring stock, the regular work of the shoeshop had not commenced. It will, however, be organized in three or four days with some lads working full time, and 24 of them before and after school hours.

The matron, in addition to her other duties, has taken charge of the sewing class until the arrival of the instructress engaged to superintend that department.

I visited the pupils' dining-room and saw the children at meals. The food was good in quality, abundant in quantity, and served in a proper manner.

The Superintendent complained of the quality of butter supplied, and after an examination of some on hand which was inferior to the requirements of the contract, I gave strict instructions to reject all that was inferior.

The general health of the pupils was good, only two of them being on the sick list, one a little boy suffering from chronic meningitis, and who was under a doctor's care before leaving home, seemed to be in such precarious condition that on the advice of the physician the Superintendent had sent for his friends. The other patient was a girl who was suffering from headache.

A short time since the Inspector of Boilers had reported that one of the boilers in the engine-room was blistered, and he recommended certain repairs. Immediately on receipt of the report the Superintendent was communicated with, and prior to my visit he had engaged a thoroughly practical boiler-maker who, in company with the Institution engineer, subjected the boiler complained of to two or three severe tests, and found that it stood a cold water pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch. A new boiler or repairs to the old one may be found necessary, and if so representation will be made to the Public Works Department in regard to the matter. The other boilers, pipes and machinery were found to be in good order.

My attention was again called to the unsatisfactory condition of the roof of the main building. During recent rain the water has come through in such quantities as to loosen patches of the plaster, and some of it has fallen. The Superintendent will endeavour to have such repairs made as will prevent further damage during the autumn and winter; but the roof requires to be renewed, and the attention of the Public Works Department will be called to this matter with a view to having such permanent improvements made as are necessary.

Owing to unfavourable weather in the spring the products of the garden will not be as abundant this year as they have been in former seasons. The yield of vegetables, however, will be about equal to the requirements of the Institution. The farm crops promise better, and the potato crop will about equal that of former years.

Some of the floors in the main building, more particularly in the girls' side, and in the dining-room and kitchen, require to be renewed with hard wood flooring, and it will be suggested that the purchase of the material be made at the earliest possible date so that it may be in good order for laying by the Institution carpenter during the next vacation.

The kitchen at the lodge house gate is also in a very dilapidated state and required to be rebuilt. Appropriations for these purposes will be required.

Many of the bedsteads both on the girls' and on the boys' side are in a very rickety condition and new ones are necessary. A number of palliasses and mattresses are also required.

During my stay at the Institution I could not fail to notice the general good feeling and confidence existing between the Superintendent and teachers and officials. They seemed to be working harmoniously together, each one striving to do his or her duties in the best possible manner, and all devoting themselves heartily to the work in hand.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

The following statement shews the total cost of maintaining the Institution as well as the annual cost per pupil :

SERVICE.	Aggregate cost.	Annual cost per Pupil.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Medical Department.....	111 14	0 46
Food of all kinds.....	11076 95	45 58
Bedding, clothing, and shoes.....	1135 29	4 67
Fuel	4157 28	17 11
Light.....	1264 20	5 20
Laundry, soap and cleaning	317 09	1 30
Books and apparatus	492 67	2 03
Printing, postage and stationery	854 94	3 52
Furniture and furnishings	615 16	2 53
Farm, feed and fodder.....	914 48	3 76
Repairs and alterations	969 21	3 99
Miscellaneous.....	685 81	2 82
Salaries and wages	18391 46	75 69
Total.....	40985 68	168 66

The reports of the Superintendent (with statistical tables) and of the Physician are appended.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

BELLEVILLE, September 30th, 1884.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities for the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Fourteenth Annual Report of this Institution for the year ending September 30th, 1884. In doing so it gives me pleasure to be able to say that I believe the session which closed in June last was one of the most successful in the history of the Institution. Our great object is the advancement and well-being of those placed in our care, and the progress made by our pupils, as shewn by the records, is exceedingly encouraging to all concerned.

Your unannounced official visits during the year have enabled you to see the general work of the Institution as it goes on from day to day, to judge in some degree how results are obtained, and the spirit governing the whole. Your kindly sympathy has largely aided us and your commendation for duty faithfully performed imbued us with increased zeal in our work.

It is gratifying to know that the Government Examiner, Dr. Carlyle, after a most searching and painstaking examination of the various classes, extending over seven days, reports substantial progress made by nearly all the pupils.

In June and July of this year two very important conventions of persons engaged in the instruction of the deaf and dumb in America were held, one in New York city and the other in Faribault, Minnesota. I had the pleasure of attending the one at Faribault and received many useful suggestions that will aid us in our Institution.

The convention held in New York was largely composed of instructors who advocate the pure Oral Method of educating the deaf. The President, A. Graham Bell, a very eminent and distinguished man, gives it as his opinion that the deaf-mutes in America may be taught to speak and understand the speech of others by artificial means; that the instruction of deaf children should go hand in hand with the education of those who can speak and hear in the public school, not in the same school-rooms but in the same buildings. In Germany it is stated that all deaf-mutes are taught to speak, and in Italy nearly all. In Germany all are taught to understand the utterances of their friends by watching the movements of the vocal organs, and it is asserted that there is no reason why the perfect mouths of the deaf children of this country may not be educated to produce as perfect sounds as the mouths of other people. In the United States Institutions about 2,000 deaf children are being taught to speak, but there are 5,000 others for whom no efforts are being made. In nearly all of the institutions for the deaf and dumb in the United States and Canada, articulation is taught to a percentage of the pupils; the general education of the children, however, being directed under the Combined Method, viz., manual alphabet, writing, signs, articulation and lip-reading.

The purely oral method is no new departure, as it is what has been generally known as the "German System." History gives us numerous instances of deaf and dumb persons who were taught to speak, and read the lips of others. In the year 1530, a deaf man is mentioned who had attained such proficiency in lip-reading that he understood the preaching of the Reformer Æcolampadius, following the motion of his lips. Pedro Ponce, a Benedictine Monk of Spain, and who made the first systematic attempt to teach the deaf and dumb, taught two sons of a Castilian noble, and several others, to read, write, speak, and understand Spanish and Latin. Ponce "employed no other means than first instructing them to write, then pointing out to them the objects signified by the written characters, and finally exercising them in the repetition by the vocal organs of the utterances which correspond to the characters;" and it is asserted that his pupils could both speak and read the lips with fluency. Later on, in the fifteenth century, another monk, Juan Pablo Bonet, taught a pupil, who had become deaf at the age of two, and who, when a young man, could speak as distinctly as any other man and understand a prolonged conversation even though the speaker was at a considerable distance. This same monk laid

down clear rules for teaching articulation, but considered lip-reading an accomplishment depending entirely on the pupils' quickness of sight. He relied on gestures to explain the meaning of words that were not the names of visible objects, and made use of a manual alphabet, very much the same as the single-hand alphabet now in use in this Institution. Bulwer, in 1648, maintained that a man born deaf and dumb may be taught to hear the sound of words with his eye, and thence learn to speak with his tongue. John Wallis, D.D., Professor of Geometry at Oxford, in 1661, taught a youth who became deaf at five years of age "to speak and understand a language," and the boy was exhibited before the Royal Society in 1662, and was able to express himself "though not elegantly, yet so as to be understood." Other examples might be cited to show the practicability of teaching a percentage of deaf-mutes by means of articulation and lip-reading.

The advocates of the oral system claim that under their system the deaf are no longer dumb; that it enables the deaf and dumb to use and understand speech; that by it those who have lost their hearing after having learned to speak may retain and utilize their speech and understand the speech of others; that it restores them to the society of hearing and speaking persons; that it improves the health of the dumb and secures to those educated in this way the privileges of religious instruction at places of worship near their own homes.

Of late years the most advanced leaders of the oral movement in America, Mr. Greenberger, of New York city, has improved on the German system, and during the sittings of the convention gave an interesting exhibition with some of his pupils. The children talked with each other and with him on current events and answered a great many questions in a natural way. Mr. Greenberger mentioned a rather strange experience related in the writings of the late Mority Hill:—"Once they were very crowded in the institution, and one of the pupils had slept with a servant girl in the room adjoining his; the room was dark, and he heard the child converse with that servant girl. He thought he must be mistaken, but the next night he heard it again and made enquiries. The child could not see the servant's lips, and he found out that it placed its hands on the servant's chest and by feeling the vibrations in the chest the child understood every word that was said." Another case was cited of an Italian, who is said to have understood conversation in the same way. John England, who was connected with an institution in Aberdeen about 1819, records a case in a book which he published. In early life he boarded with a deaf-mute, and they occupied the same bed at night. England states that the deaf-mute boy placed his hands upon his chest, neck and lips, and found that he could understand the vibrations of the spoken words, and they carried on a conversation in that way. A gentleman at the convention said he had tried an experiment with some of his pupils, blind-folded, as it occurred to him that it might be possible to teach a deaf-mute to carry on a conversation at night in the dark by holding the palm of the hand close to the mouth of the speaker, and they understood a few words in that way. A girl was then and there tested before the audience and she was successful in reading a few words breathed upon the back of her hand and by holding her hand upon the chest and throat of the speaker. Another young lady was said to read her mother's lips at night by touching them with her fingers.

The cases mentioned are very interesting, and it would rejoice the hearts of thousands of people if all the deaf and dumb of our land could be educated to speak and understand the speech of others. But the practical question still remains: Is the Oral System, as it is claimed, the best mode of educating the great mass of deaf and dumb children? This question has engaged the serious consideration of many devoted and conscientious instructors of the deaf and dumb for years past, and still it seems to be no nearer a satisfactory settlement than it was fifty years ago. Mr. Greenberger, before mentioned, stated a short time ago that he had "come to the conclusion that the oral method, as practised in Germany, may be found well adapted for the schools of Holland, Switzerland, Austria, and all other European countries, but it will never answer to the requirements of the oral schools in America." He had adopted a new oral system by which he was *trying to solve* the problem of deaf-mute education. The ablest and most experienced men in the profession at the present time, gentlemen who have spent their lives in the work and who are now at the head of the best institutions for the deaf and dumb in existence, give pre-

ference to the combined system : manual alphabet, signs (the natural language of the deaf-mute), writing and articulation, and lip-reading for those who can derive benefit from them. The schools of the old world have been visited from time to time by gentlemen anxious for correct information in reference to the oral system and their conclusions are valuable to us. The Rev. G. E. Day was sent by the Directors of the New York Institution, 35 years ago, to visit the principal Continental articulating schools. He, in his report, says : "A foreigner would find no difficulty in understanding the more common forms of expression, and a few simple questions and answers, as spoken by the largest part of the pupils ; but on the whole, the greater part of the sounds they make in attempting to speak it is altogether impossible to understand." The late Dr. Gallaudet, President of the National Deaf-mute College, Washington, was sent to Europe in 1867 by the Congress of the United States, and while there visited fourteen countries and forty-four institutions. In making mention of one institution he said : "Much oral conversation was carried on in my presence, being participated in freely by myself. The semi-mute and semi-deaf spoke pleasantly, and read from the lips with but little hesitation. Several, also, who were born deaf, had well modulated voices (taking into account their condition) and articulated so that I could often understand what they said. These read also from the lips with some facility. As a means, however, of certain, easy and rapid communication between the teacher and his pupils, I feel compelled to say that articulation and lip-reading failed entirely." He summed up the results of his observations during his tour by saying : "That any system which assumes to rely upon articulation as the exclusive principle of instruction must fail to educate a large proportion of the great body of deaf-mutes, . . . I would not, however, be understood as denying to the teachers representing this class of schools the merit of considerable success in the instruction of their pupils. A large minority do certainly acquire a degree of speech and power of lip-reading that is of great value to them in their intercourse with the world. . . . The proper position, therefore, of oral language in the system of instruction is not as a base or foundation ; it should be regarded as an accomplishment attainable by a minority only." The late Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education, by desire of the Government, visited the schools of Europe and the United States, with a view of determining the system to be adopted in this Institution, and he strongly urged the one in general use in the United States ; his report was adopted and acted upon. Dr. Gillett, for thirty years Superintendent of the Illinois Institution for the deaf and dumb, one of the best equipped in the world, in an address in answer to Prof. A. Graham Bell, on the subject of deaf-mute classes in the common schools and the exclusive use of articulation in their instruction, before the Board of Education of the city of Chicago, July 21st, 1884, said : "For myself I can say my life and energies have been given to this work with as much devotion as ever characterized the missionary carrying the gospel to the benighted nations of mankind, and that from this work for more than thirty years I have never turned aside to engage in other enterprises, and I do not defer to Prof. Bell, or any other person, in an earnest desire and purpose to accomplish the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number of the deaf. . . . In efforts to teach articulation and lip-reading, I have, within the last sixteen years, expended over twenty-five thousand dollars and the energies and life of one of the best teachers (who made herself a martyr to the cause) that ever stood before a class of deaf children. I am still pushing on in that work and expect to continue doing so. * * * I assert, that in the light of thirty-two years' experience with the deaf and dumb, and of sixteen years' experience in arduous labour by most skilful and industrious instructors under my direction, that while there are some deaf children who can be taught to use speech with satisfaction to themselves and pleasure to their friends, that there are many of this class of persons who cannot master this undertaking. Science has not furnished us with a method of instruction that brings this great and most desirable boon within the attainments of *all* deaf children. Though many of them have learned to use speech so as to be intelligible to their teacher and frequent associates, yet it has been a keen disappointment to me to learn that after leaving the institution they disuse their acquired speech, and in nearly all cases where they desire precision, they distrust their speech and lip-reading and resort to writing."

In regard to the education of the deaf and dumb children in common schools, Dr. Gillett asserted it was assiduously tried in various parts of Germany and abandoned, having been proved a failure in every case. The trustees of the Pennsylvania Institution have had, for several years past, two schools in different parts of the city of Philadelphia, one conducted upon the combined system, and the other upon the pure oral system. With everything in favour of the oral school, the most efficient teachers being employed, after a careful examination of both schools and taking everything into consideration, the pupils in the oral branch were found so very far behind the pupils taught by the combined method that pure oral instruction was considered almost a failure.

While combatting the claim that all deaf-mutes can be taught orally, it is admitted that from five to seven per cent. may be educated, in part, in that way, and for these special provision is made in our and all other well ordered institutions. Articulation and lip-reading have been taught in our Institution for nearly six years, and with considerable success, but I cannot assert that any of our pupils can be cited as having gained such results as would place them on an equality with speaking and hearing persons as regards audible speech, nor have I met any deaf persons taught exclusively by the pure oral system anywhere, who are examples of the superiority of the system. Favourable results I have witnessed with quite a number, but it has been necessary to repeat questions several times before they seemingly understood, and oftentimes the spoken words had to be supplemented by the manual alphabet or writing before being comprehended thoroughly. Some of our pupils, who by disease nearly lost their power of speech, have had it restored in a great measure by instruction, and a few congenital mutes have been taught to speak in such a way as to be intelligible to their friends and those who come into daily contact with them. I think we have had more success with articulation than with lip-reading. With good powers of speech, and lip-reading even moderately understood, a deaf-mute is in a far better position to get along through life than if he were not able to speak or read the lips at all. The exercises for the articulation classes are carefully prepared by Mr. Brown, one of the most capable, industrious teachers in this work, and although our pupils do not come up to what the more sanguine of the oral advocates are striving for, the good that has been accomplished is an encouragement to justify us in continuing the instruction.

The classes in articulation have been thoroughly organized for the present term, and good progress is anticipated for the ensuing year. During the session just closed thirty-one were taught articulation, while for the present session thirty receive daily instruction therein, the time for a class lesson varying from twenty to forty minutes each. The first class consists of four pupils, three of whom are congenital. Their work is to read short stories selected from a book by the teacher, and written upon the board. The words used are of one or two syllables. The most difficult of them are explained by the teacher in common synonyms. They also answer questions orally which may be asked upon the lesson.

Class II.—There are six scholars in this class. They are all new pupils, but had acquired some language before losing their hearing. They have pleasant voices, and can speak a number of words quite well. The session's work will be to correct faulty speech, to teach them the analysis of sounds in a word, and to teach them to read words of one syllable when arranged in a sentence.

Class III. have mastered all the sounds, and are reading short sentences in colloquial language. They count to 100, and incorporate any word with which they are familiar into a sentence. They are beginning to pay more attention to lip-reading.

Class IV.—This class is scarcely as far advanced as No. III. Their exercises are somewhat similar, but more simple. This was the junior class last year, and the progress made for the present term has been very satisfactory.

Classes V. and VI. are doing similar work. No. IV has completed a history of all domestic animals and fowls, with a few of the wild animals. They can answer orally any question asked by the teacher. Both classes completed the multiplication table last session, questions and answers being spoken. Their work consists at present in reading simple stories on the slate and explaining difficult phrases in familiar language. No. V. are com-

pleting the history of domestic animals, with daily exercises in colloquial language upon some event which may have taken place recently.

Class VII. is made up of two boys, who have a fair command of spoken language. They are reading Royal Reader No. II., which they expect to complete by the end of the session. The system of beginning to teach the vowel sounds first will be continued this year. The result of last year's experience convinces us that the voice will be stronger and of a purer tone, while the ability to use it with ease will be more easily overcome when it is cultivated at the first.

The Combined Method is in practice in our ordinary classes, as we consider it capable of conferring the greatest benefits upon the mass of deaf mutes. Signs are used sparingly, the manual alphabet, writing and object teaching being our chief means of instruction. In all our exercises in arithmetic, geography, history, etc., our great object is to teach our pupils LANGUAGE. Just before the close of the last term, and prior to the official examination, we had a teachers' examination of all the classes, and the written work of each and every pupil then in the Institution is now filed in my office. The questions were not intended for publication, but as they will show the extent of the ground covered I have thought it advisable to embody seven sets of the papers in this report. They do not exhibit all the work gone over during the year, but to answer them proves that the pupils must have been taught to understand and use the language employed. The final adding up shewed that about seventy per cent. of the questions were answered correctly.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION QUESTIONS, 1884.

FOR FIRST GRADE PUPILS.

FIRST PAPER.—*Objects in the class-room.*—Hat, key, pin, pen, boy, girl, box, book, cup, door, jug, slate, pencil, wall, stick, knob, floor, window, crayon, arm-chair, chair, ceiling, window-sill, inkstand, handkerchief, knife, newspaper, gas-pipe, mantle-piece, motto, picture, nail, card, tack, paper, glass, desk, lead-pencil, pillar, grate, frame, bars, fender, bricks, curtain.

SECOND PAPER.—*Parts of the body.*—Eye, nose, mouth, tooth, tongue, lip, cheek, chin, jaw, head, face, forehead, ear, eye-brow, eye-lash, hair, moustache, whisker, beard, shoulder, chest, arm, elbow, side, back, wrist, hand, finger, thumb, thumb-nail, finger-nail, palm, knuckle, bone, leg, knee, foot, toe, toe-nails, heel, ankle, heart, blood, body, skin. *Natural Phenomena.*—Rain, cloud, snow, hail, wind, dew, frost, lightning, thunder, ice, sky, sun, moon, stars.

THIRD PAPER.—*Write the plural of the following nouns.*—Ass, fly, potato, fox, butterfly, negro, calf, man, child, goose, mouse, sheep, dish, glass, sheaf, baby, watch, lady, loaf, woman, leaf, bench, ox, foot, church, deer, lily, fish, gentleman, cherry, puppy, berry, shelf.

FOURTH PAPER.—(1). *Write the names of a few articles of everyday use.* (2). *Divisions of time.* (3). *The days of the week.* (4). *The months of the year.* The following articles were enumerated:—Table, plate, fork, spoon, saucer, bed, sofa, lamp, towel, basin, comb, pitcher, pail, carpet, stove, salt, scissors, looking-glass, pepper, bread, butter, milk, tea, coffee, meat, sugar, apple, orange.

FIFTH PAPER.—*Write the names of animals, birds, etc.* There were named:—Horse, cow, pig, deer, cat, dog, sheep, lamb, goat, rat, mouse, lion, elephant, wolf, bear, ape, ass, ox, snake, hen, chicken, goose, turkey, duck, frog, bird, fly, bee, owl, butterfly, bat, worm.

SIXTH PAPER.—(1). *Supply adjectives of colours.*—The — horse, the — hair, the — grass, the — cat, the — shawl, the — flowers, the — ribbon, the — bird, the — glove, the — beads. (1). *Supply nouns.*—The silk —, the iron —, the vain —, the thirsty —, the sour —, the tired —, the bold —, the ignorant —, the dead —, the deep —, the broken —, the dirty —, the crooked —, the sad —, the hungry —, the fine —, the stout —, the dumb —, the blind —, the clever —, the narrow —, the stupid —, the beautiful —, the new —, the careless —, the ripe —. (3) *Supply adjectives.*—The — axe, the — card, the — purse, the — fire, the — scissors, the — newspapers, the — sleigh, the — barrel, the — apples, the — orange, the — tea, the — water, the — barn, the — chicken, the — beet, the — elephant, the — egg, the — wolf, the — mouth, the — hand, the — sun, the — afternoon, the — slipper, the — dining-room, the — gentleman.

SEVENTH PAPER.—*Questions asked and actions performed by the teacher, answered and described by the pupils, as under : Questions* —What is your name? How old are you? Where do you live? What is my name? *Actions*.—(1) You took the key, the book and the knife off your desk, opened the knife, gave the book to Robert and locked the door with the key. (2) You broke the crayon into three pieces, threw one piece out of the window, wrote Robert's name on the slate with one piece and put the other piece behind your ear. (3) You tore the paper into three pieces, folded one piece, put one piece in your pocket and the other piece in your desk. (4) You walked around the pillar, sat on the window-sill and folded your arms. (5) You took the brush, the knife and the lead pencil off the chair, cleaned the slate with the brush, opened the knife and cut the lead pencil with it. (6) They put their hands behind their backs, walked to their seats, sat down, put their slates in their desks and folded their arms. (7) Albert Sepner came in, shut the door, took off his hat, wiped his forehead with his handkerchief, shook hands with you, sat on the chair and laughed. (8) You took the crayon out of the box, broke it into six pieces, put one piece in the grate and gave one piece to Jessie, she wrote her name on the large slate with it and threw it over her shoulder, and you put one piece behind John's ear and threw the other three pieces out of the window. (9) You took the paper, the book, the stick and the clock off your desk, put the clock on the floor, folded the paper and gave the book to Archie; he opened it and read it, and you put the stick under your arm.

EIGHTH PAPER.—Notation and numeration to 500.

FOR SECOND GRADE PUPILS.

FIRST PAPER.—*Miscellaneous Language Questions :*

1. What is your name?
2. What is your teacher's name?
3. Where does your father live?
4. What is your age?
5. How many days are there in a week?
6. Name the first, third, fifth and seventh days of the week?
7. How many seasons are there in a year?
8. What day of the week is this?
9. Name the seasons of the year?
10. What day of the month is this?
11. What is your first name?
12. What day of the week was yesterday?
13. Where did you eat your breakfast?
14. What season of the year is this?
15. When do you expect to go home?
16. Where do apples grow?
17. How many windows are there in this room?
18. Are there more boys than girls in this class-room?
19. When did you eat your supper?
20. Where did you sleep last night?
21. Where do berries grow?
22. Can you skate?
23. Do you like to ride down hill on a hand-sleigh?
24. Are you a bird?
25. Can you sing?
26. Is your mother blind?
27. What day of the month will to-morrow be?
28. Where do potatoes grow?
29. Name the months of the year?
30. What day of the week will to-morrow be?
31. Can you count to 100?
32. Where is my hat?
33. What color is the large desk?
34. Are there more boys than girls in this room?
35. Name the seventh, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth months of the year?
36. Who is the Superintendent of this Institution?
37. How old am I?
38. Are those men sawing wood now?
39. How many mea's did you eat to-day?
40. Can you draw a load of hay?
41. Can a span of horses draw a load of hay?
42. Are you an elephant?
43. Where are your boots?
44. Where is your hair?

45. Name the first and third seasons in the year ?
46. How many large desks are there in this room ?
47. Who prayed in the chapel this morning ?
48. How are you ?
49. Are your feet cold ?
50. Can you dig potatoes ?

SECOND PAPER.—(1) *Place suitable adjectives before the following* : Leaf, cow, dog, sheep, elephant, horse, dress, grass, ink, milk, butter, apron, desk, boot. (2) *Give the plural of the following nouns* : Sheaf, fox, dish, knife, box, ox, mouse, man, woman, fence, dress, sheep. (3) *Give the color of the following* : Cow, horse, elephant, grass, egg-shell, leaf, pencil, hen, sheep, mouse, dress, pigs. (4) *Exercise in Personal Pronouns* : A boy hurt — nose and — bled. Two girls carried — slates in — arms. Four ladies rode in a carriage and — enjoyed —. I lost — purse and — cried. A lady bought two collars but lost one of —. She looked for — but — could not find —. A lion caught a boy and — killed —.

THIRD PAPER.—*Incorporate the following* : A spool of thread ; a yoke of oxen ; the yolk of an egg ; a pair of scissors ; a pair of pants ; a suit of clothes ; a pair of cuffs ; the white of an egg ; a pair of shears ; a set of harness ; a piece of pie ; a slice of bread ; a pair of stockings ; a string of bells ; a pair of boots ; a string of beads ; a loaf of bread ; a baby's carriage ; a load of hay ; a stick of wood ; a load of straw ; a clothes-line ; a clothes-pin ; a pound of raisins ; a roll of butter ; a crock of butter ; the roots of a tree ; the leaves of a tree ; a house and lot ; a dozen eggs ; a bureau drawer ; a set of knitting needles ; an egg-shell ; a blade of grass ; a cake of soap ; a paper of pins ; an ear of corn ; a bath brick ; a bell wire ; a leather strap ; a corn cob ; a drop of medicine ; a slate frame ; a grain of corn ; a horse shoe ; a pane of glass ; a door knob ; a hand-sleigh ; an orchard ; a dollar bill.

FOURTH PAPER.—*Mental Arithmetic* :

1. How many days are there in 3 weeks ?
2. How many hours are there in 2 days ?
3. A boy had one dollar and fifty cents ; he lost a quarter of a dollar, 2 ten cent pieces and a five cent piece. How much did he have left ?
4. How many must be added to 15 to make 36 ?
5. $31 - 8 - 5 - 4 - 7 + 10 - 3 - 1 + 8 + 6 - 2 =$
6. A girl had 18 oranges ; she ate 4, she gave her brother 5, she lost 2, she bought 5 and her mother gave her three. How many had she then ?
7. A man bought 2 handkerchiefs for \$1.30 ; he gave the clerk a \$5 bill. How much should the clerk give back to him ?
8. $26 - 18 + 37 =$
 $21 - 13 + 40 =$
 $53 - 16 - 10 =$
9. How many weeks are there in 2 years ?
10. How many months are there in 4 years ?
11. How many thumbs have 4 boys and 3 girls ?
12. In a school there are 47 pupils ; there are 19 boys. How many girls are there ?
13. $14 + 8 - 3 + 6 - 4 + 9 - 5 + 6 + 8 - 4 - 3 - 2 =$
14. How many legs have 2 cows, 3 pigs, 2 sheep and a fox ?
15. A boy after spending 23 cents had 17 cents remaining. How much had he at first ?
16. How many hind feet have 3 horses, 2 cats and an elephant ?
17. From \$5 take 93 cents =
18. A boy bought a dozen marbles for 5 cents, a top for 25 cents, a postage stamp for 3 cents, a post card for 1 cent and a pair of suspenders for 30 cents. How much did he spend ?
19. How much more did he pay for the suspenders than the post card ?
20. How many cents are there in \$5 ?
21. A man paid \$32.80 for a suit of clothes and \$5.75 for a pair of boots. How much more did the clothes cost than the boots ?
22. A farmer had 40 sheep ; he killed 7, he sold 13, he bought 5, his father gave him 11 and 6 died. How many had he then ?
23. A lady paid \$20 for a muff and \$1.50 for a pair of cuffs. How much less did she pay for the cuffs than the muff ?
24. In a basket there are 54 apples and oranges ; there are 17 apples. How many oranges are there ?
25. A, B and C bought potatoes. A bought 37 bushels, B bought 21 bushels, and C bought 13 bushels. How many bushels did they buy altogether ?
26. How many bushels did B and C buy ?
27. A lady spent \$1.50 for a pair of gloves, \$10 for a dress, 13 cents for a paper of pins and 25 cents for a handkerchief. She gave the clerk a \$10 bill. How much did the clerk give back to her ?
28. How much more should she have given to the clerk ?
29. A man had \$17, he lost \$4.50 and spent the remainder for tea. How much did he spend for tea ?
30. A girl had 50 cents in her purse, her mother sent her a letter containing \$1.30, she then spent half a dollar. How much had she left ?

31. How many eyes have 4 gentleman and 2 ladies?

32. How many manes have 6 horses and 2 lions?

33. $23 - 3 - 5 - 6 - 7 + 9 - 5 + 3 + 2 - 1 + 9 - 7 + 8 - 6 =$

FIFTH PAPER.—*Arithmetic:*

1. Add :
 70003
 87600
 5430
 20
 1008
 700
 104

2. Add \$13.54, 3 cents, 1 cent, \$100.75, 80 cents, \$1.01, \$30.33.

3. From \$11,100 subtract \$19.04.

4. A man had \$7.50, he bought a book for 85 cents, a pair of gloves for \$1, a paper of pins for 10 cents and a pair of spectacles for \$2.50. How much had he left?

5. $\$29.87 - \$6.58, \$927 - \$1.86, \$54.86 + \$13.54.$

6. A lady had 5 \$10 bills, 3 \$2 bills and \$2.76 in change. How much money had she?

7. A man paid \$2,786.50 for a house and lot and \$327 for a span of horses. How much did he pay for both?

8. How much more did he pay for the house and lot than the horses?

9. A farmer went to the city with \$86.50 in his pocket, he sold a pair of ducks for 75 cents, 2 sheep for \$8.34, a turkey, for \$1, a pail of pickles for 80 cents, 4 pounds of honey for 60 cents, 3 geese for \$1.20, a calf for \$10.75, and 3 pigs for \$37.20. How much money did he have then?

(a) What did he sell?

(b) Where did he go?

(c) How many animals did he sell?

(d) How many fowls did he sell?

10. A man had 576 sheep, he sold 104, he killed 29, he bought 327, his father gave him 25, 13 died and he gave away 14. How many had he then?

11. A lady had 2 \$10 bills and a \$5 bill, she received a letter containing \$175.50, she sold a muff for \$27.80, her brother gave her \$29.80, and she found 3 \$2 bills. How much had she then?

12. A, B and C bought apples. A bought 438 bushels, B bought 786 and C bought 560 bushels. How many bushels did they buy altogether?

FOR THIRD GRADE PUPILS.

FIRST PAPER.—*Colloquial Language.*

1. Who are you?
2. Who are the Superintendent and Matron?
3. Who teaches shoemaking?
4. How many pupils are there in the Institution?
5. What day, month, season and year is this?
6. What will next month be?
7. How old is Mr. Greene?
8. What was the day before yesterday?
9. What will you do when you go home?
10. How long have you been at school?
11. Are your parents living or dead?
12. How many brothers and sisters have you?
13. Are any of your brothers and sisters deaf and dumb?
14. What direction do you live from here?
15. How many meals do you eat every day, and name them.
16. Is Mr. Greene's class higher or lower than this class?
17. Is Mr. Ashley deaf and dumb?
18. How many deaf-mute teachers are there in the Institution, and name them?
19. Where does the sun rise and set?
20. When do you go to bed? get up?
21. What did you eat for breakfast this morning?
22. When do the sun, moon and stars shine?
23. Where is Mr. Mathison?
24. Where does the sun rise and set?
25. What church do your parents attend?
26. What church does Mr. Canniff go to?

27. Name three kinds of grain, four kinds of fruit and two kinds of vegetables ?
28. Name three things in a kitchen ?
29. What does your father do ?
30. Do you live in the country or in a town or city ?
31. Why do you come to school ?
32. Did you make your bed before or after breakfast ?
33. Can a dog fly ?
34. What are the people who live in Canada called ?
35. Who watches the girls every evening ?
36. James, clean this slate ?
37. Lotta, where do you live ?
38. Ada, how old are you ?
39. Duncan, how many feet has a dog ?
40. Eva, can a horse talk ?

SECOND PAPER.—*Tenses and Incorporation of Verbs.*

(1). A boy — a bird on a fence and — it. A man — two crows yesterday. James — — a pigeon next summer. Men were — wild ducks last fall. Mr. Denys — in here a few weeks ago, — you some questions and then — to his own class again. He said that you — well and perhaps he — come in again. This month — May, last month — April, and next month — — June. A boy hears a dog — in the woods. Teachers tell the pupils to stop — in school. It — not rain yesterday. Two boys — to town. One of them — a hat, but the other — not buy anything.

(2). Incorporate the following :—Think, thinks, thinking, thought, went, goes, sell, paying, burn, lose, gave, feeding, dream, look, have, count and scratch.

THIRD PAPER.—*Comparisons and Distributions.*

1. (a) Mr. Greene is not —tall— as Mr. Brown.
(b) Mr. Brown is — Mr. Greene.
(c) Mr. Brown is the — of all the teachers.
2. (a) A cow is — large — a sheep.
(b) A sheep is — a cow.
(c) A horse is the — of the three.
3. (a) Duncan does not write — as John.
(b) John is — writer in the class.
4. (a) — the prettiest —.
(b) — as useful as —.
(c) — not more useful than —.
5. (a) The floor is — the ceiling.
(b) A bay is — than an inlet, but it is — than an ocean.
6. (a) A man gave five cents to — of four boys.
(b) There is no school — Saturday and Sunday.
(c) A horse has — wings — horns.
(d) I will not give away — my watch — my chain.
(e) I do not like — snakes or toads.
(f) Miss Ostrom is — deaf and dumb.

FOURTH PAPER.—*Artisans.*

1. Who makes shoes, dresses, buggies, fences and chairs ?
2. What are horse-shoes, sleighs, tubs and pans made of and used for ?
3. What does a barber do ?
4. What is yeast used for ?
5. Who repairs pans ?
6. What are the flesh of the cow, sheep, deer and calf called ?
7. Name four things which a tailor makes ?
8. What is a woman who makes men's clothes called ?
9. What part of a tub is made of wood ?
10. Do coopers make doors ?
11. Who makes them ?
12. Name four things which a mason uses ?
13. What are houses built of ?
14. What is etc. ?
15. Who trims hats and what are they trimmed with ?
16. Who wear overcoats, and when do they wear them ?
17. Who sow and reap grain ?
18. Is Mr. Denys a printer ?

FIFTH PAPER.—*Geography.*

1. Define an isthmus, swamp, prairie, coast, volcano, tributary, archipelago, canal, mountain-range, and plateau ?
2. What is the shape of the earth, and what is it covered with ?
3. Name four divisions of land and three divisions of water ?

4. Name the continents in the Eastern Hemisphere ?
5. What is land entirely surrounded by water called ?
6. What do a strait and isthmus connect ?
7. Name the largest ocean and smallest continent ?
8. What continent is this and what oceans lie north, east and west of it ?
9. What ocean lies east of Europe ?
10. What direction is Europe from Africa ?
11. How many countries in North America and name them ?
12. What direction is Alaska from Canada ?

SIXTH PAPER.—*Mental Arithmetic.*

1. How many days in twelve weeks ?
2. How many fingers have nine boys ?
3. How many feet have six horses, four ducks and five cows ?
4. How many more boys than girls in this room ?
5. Harry had \$3; he bought 4 lbs. of sugar at 9c. per pound, 5 lbs. of rice at 4c. per pound and a pail for a quarter. (a) How much remained ? (b) How much did he spend ? (c) How much had he at first ? (d) What did he buy ? (e) How many pounds of sugar cost 9c ?
6. A boy sold 8 quarts of berries at 17c. per quart. The woman who bought them gave him a three dollar bill; how much change will he give her ?
7. Willie had six dozen apples; he ate 1, gave away 9, sold 15, his brother gave him 8 and he threw away 14; how many had he then ?
8. Willie had 8 marbles and Charlie had six times as many, minus 7. (a) How many have both ? (b) How many has each ?
9. A boy paid 18c. for a top and 27c. for a hoop, he sold them both for half a dollar. Did he gain or lose, and how much ?
10. James goes east for 6 hours, travelling 9 miles per hour, and Charles travels in the opposite direction for 5 hours at the rate of 4 miles an hour. (a) How far apart are they ? (b) How far did each go ? (c) How long did Charles walk ?

SEVENTH PAPER.—*Arithmetic.*

1. A man bought 95 cows at \$24 each, and sold them at \$27, each. (a) Did he gain or lose, and how much ? (b) What did all cost ? (c) How much did he gain or lose on one cow ? (d) How much did he get for all ? (e) What did five cows cost ? (f) How much did he receive for four cows ?
2. A farmer sold 67 bushels of oats at 39c. a bushel, 85 bushels of barley for 68c., and 63 bushels of wheat for 98c. per bushel; he bought 26 yards of cloth at 75c. per yard, a pair of boots for two dollars and three quarters, a hat for 95c. less than the boots, and gave the rest of the money to his wife. (a) How much did his wife get ? (b) How much did he receive ? (c) How much less did he get for the oats than for the wheat ? (d) How much cloth cost 75c ? (e) How many bushels of wheat did he sell and what did he receive for it ? (f) How many bushels of grain did he sell ?
3. If a man earns \$78.25 per month and it costs him twelve dollars and a quarter a week to support his family. (a) How much can he save in a year ? (b) How much does he earn in a year ? (c) How much does he spend in a month ?
4. A lady bought 16 yards of silk at \$1.05 per yard, 12 yards of calico for \$2, 3 pairs of stockings at 37c. per pair, and some other things for a dollar and a-half; she gave the clerk two \$5 bills, three \$2 bills, two 10c. pieces and a 50c. piece. (a) How much change will he give her ? (b) How much money did she give the clerk ? (c) How much did she spend ? (d) How many stockings did she buy ?
5. James is six years younger than Henry, Willie is four years older than James, Henry is eighteen years old ? (a) How old is James ? (b) How old is Willie ? (c) What is the sum of their ages ? (d) Who is the youngest ? (e) Who is the oldest ?

EIGHTH EXERCISE.—*Description of Selected Pictures and Letter Writing.*

FOR FOURTH GRADE PUPILS.

FOURTH PAPER.—*Miscellaneous Language Questions.*

1. In what country is your home ?
2. How many are there in your family ?
3. What colour is a tomato inside ?
4. What colour is Maggie's hair ?
5. Do you think it will rain this afternoon ?
6. Who is the gardener here ?
7. What day will to-morrow be ?
8. What day was the day before yesterday ?
9. Why do you come to school ?
10. Which is the higher of the two, Mr. Mathison's house or the Institution ?
11. Which do you like best, birds, dogs or horses ?

12. Who and where is Mr. Coleman?
13. Why was McKay absent from school last week?
14. When did you last get a letter from home?
15. What height is Mr. Ashley?
16. Did you ever fall into the water?
17. How much is a slate worth?
18. Did you ever see an elephant?
19. What holds up the blinds?
20. How many more boys than girls are there here?
21. What did you do after breakfast yesterday?
22. At what time did you retire last night?
23. Why did you not come to school yesterday?
24. Who was on evening duty last week?
25. Who is on chapel duty this week?
26. What is water used for?
27. What are brooms used for?
28. Why can you not lift my desk?
29. Name the resident teachers?
30. Name the non-resident officers?

SECOND PAPER.—(1). *Incorporate the following*: Find, disobey, mend, follow, dusting, shake, skim, scratched, bravely, quickly, again, therefore, bitterly, gracefully, sometimes, seldom, wearily, among, inside, off, through, long ago, in a little while, tell a lie, strike a match, turn on the gas, roll up the blinds, lace — boots, blow out the lamp, put some wood into the stove. (2). *Change from the Active to the Passive Voice*:

1. I lost a book and a girl found it.
2. A cat caught a rat and she ate it.
3. I will buy a book and I will read it.
4. Mr. Wills plants flowers in the garden every year.
5. Some girls and boys picked flowers a few weeks ago.
6. I frequently see the ferry-boat crossing the bay.
7. Some cruel boys threw stones at a poor lame dog.
8. Farmers sow grain in the fields every spring and fall.
9. A kind girl forgave her cruel brothers.
10. We will see all our friends in a little while.

THIRD PAPER.—*Geography*:

1. How is the water on the earth divided?
2. How is the land on the earth divided?
3. Define, promontory, coast or shore, mountain, hill, desert, plain, prairie, plateau, rapids?
4. What is a crater, a harbour?
5. What is the top of a mountain called?
6. What are the banks of a river called?
7. What is the shape of the earth?
8. How many hemispheres are there, oceans?
9. Where are Asia and the Indian ocean?
10. Why is the Western Hemisphere called the new world?
11. What connects North and South America?
12. How many great mountain ranges are there in North America?
13. Can you walk on an island?
14. Could a man walk on a strait?
15. Is a rivulet wide or narrow?
16. Which is the larger, a sea or an ocean?
17. Can men build houses?
18. Is the water of a river fresh or salt?
19. What is the head of a lake called?
20. In what direction is Belleville from here?
21. In what direction is the barn from here?
22. What is a district?
23. Who is Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario?
24. In what dominion and continent do we live?
25. Name the counties on Lake Ontario, the districts and interior counties of Ontario, with their towns?
26. Name the rivers, lakes and bays of Ontario?
27. What and where are Kent, Barrie, Renfrew, Kingston, Bruce, Sandwich and Pembroke?

FOURTH PAPER.—*Mental Arithmetic*:

1. $87 \times 49 =$
2. $91 - 15 =$
3. $8 + 6 - 5 \times 3 + 7 =$
4. I lost 5c. and had 15c. left, how much had I at first?

5. I paid \$2 for gloves, twice as much for boots and \$8 for a hat. (a) What did they all cost? (b) How much did the hat cost more than the boots?
6. There are 21 pupils in a room, 15 are boys. How many girls are there?
7. A boy is 17 years old, and his sister is 4 years younger than he, how old is his sister?
8. I paid \$18 for books, stamps and pencils; the books cost \$6 and the stamps \$10, how much did the pencils cost?
9. A, B, C and D gave me 25 apples together; A gave me 3, B twice as many and C gave me 10. (a) How many did D give me? (b) How many did A and C give me together?
10. A man had 35 apples. He gave three to each of 5 sons, 5 to each of 3 daughters, and he ate the remainder. (a) How many did he eat? (b) How many did 2 sons get? (c) How many did a son and a daughter get together?
11. How many feet have 20 horses?
12. How many toes have 6 boys?
13. How many days are there in 5 weeks?
14. How many Sundays in 12 weeks?
15. How many months in 6 years?
16. How many weeks in 2 months and 3 weeks?
17. A man earned \$2 per day. How much did he earn in 2 weeks, omitting Sundays?

FIFTH PAPER.—*Arithmetic:*

1. $9022103 - 6584037 =$
2. $8265943 \times 5467 =$
3. A grocer bought 12 rolls of butter, each containing 20 lbs., at 25c. per lb. He sold all for \$7 per roll. (a) Find his gain or loss on all (b) How many pounds did he buy altogether? (c) How many were there in 10 rolls?
4. A man bought a sheep for \$5, a cow for five times as much, a horse for twice as much as the cow, and a carriage for four times as much as the horse. He sold all for \$750. (a) What did he pay for all? (b) Find his gain or loss on all? (c) How many things did he buy? (d) How much did the horse and carriage cost together? (e) How much less did the cow cost than the horse?
5. A man owed \$2,520.50 to his butcher, baker and grocer. He owed \$250 to the butcher and four times as much to the baker. (a) What did he owe the grocer? (b) What did he owe the butcher and baker together? (c) How much more did he owe the grocer than the butcher?
6. A, B, C and D walked 1,275 miles together. A walked 150 miles, B walked 500 miles and C 350 miles. (a) How many miles did D walk? (b) How many miles did B and D walk together? (c) How many miles less did A walk than B?
7. A lady bought a bonnet for \$5, a parasol for \$1 less than the bonnet, five yards of silk at \$3.50 per yard, twelve yards of goods at \$1 per yard and three pairs of gloves at \$2 per pair. She gave the storekeeper a four dollar bill, 2 one dollar bills, 2 fifty cent pieces, four quarters, 3 ten cent pieces and a five cent piece. (a) Did she give enough money? (b) How much did she still owe?
8. A man worked in a foundry. He earned \$40 per month and paid \$20 per month for board. (a) How much did he earn in 2 years? (b) How much did he spend in 3 years? (c) How much did he save in 5 years? (d) How many months are there in 9 years? (e) How many weeks are there in 6 months.

SIXTH EXERCISE.—*Description of pictures, journal of passing events, etc.:*

FOR FIFTH GRADE PUPILS.

FIRST PAPER.—*Arithmetic:*

1. The sum of \$142,362 was paid for a quantity of land at \$99 an acre; find the number of acres?
2. A man bought an equal number of sheep and cows for \$6,300. Each sheep cost \$3.50 and each cow \$21.50. How many of each did he buy?
3. If 18 men can reap a field in 76 days, how long will it take 19 men to reap it?
4. If 7 yards of cloth cost \$84, how many pounds of butter at 40c. per pound must I pay for 5 yards.
5. How many firkins of butter, each containing 56 pounds. at 23c. per pound, must be given for 14 barrels of sugar, each containing 276 pounds at 8c. per pound?
6. Eight head of cattle at \$23 each and 4 horses at \$194 each were given for 24 acres of land. What was the land worth per acre?

SECOND PAPER.—*Geography:*

1. Where is the Dominion of Canada?
2. When was the Dominion of Canada formed?
3. Name the Provinces it first consisted of?
4. Which of the Provinces have no ocean, sea or lake coast?
5. Is Newfoundland a part of the Dominion?
6. Name the capital of each Province?

7. What city is the political capital?
8. What city is the commercial capital?
9. For what is the Province of Ontario chiefly noted?
10. What river connects Lakes Erie and Ontario?
11. Where are Point Pelee and Manitoulin Islands?
12. Name four of the largest lakes in Ontario?
13. In which Province is Montreal?
14. Which way does the St. Lawrence river flow?
15. What large bay between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia?
16. What is Pictou and where is it?
17. What canal is there between Kingston and Ottawa?

THIRD PAPER.—*Natural History and Miscellaneous Questions:*

1. What is a domestic animal? Name one?
2. What is a beast of prey? a bird of prey? a beast of burden? Name one of each?
3. What is a quadruped? a biped?
4. What is ruminant quadruped? Name the quadrupeds that chew their cud?
5. Name some of the animals that live on vegetable food? Some that live on animal food?
6. From what animals is the best flesh procured?
7. Name the animals from which bacon, veal, mutton and venison are procured?
8. What are quadrupeds, birds and fish covered with?
9. Which is the largest quadruped and where is it found?
10. Name some animals that have round solid hoofs? Name those having cloven hoofs?
11. What animals have paws, hands?
12. What do you call a company of cattle, of sheep, of birds, of men?
13. What is the cow's mode of defence? the dog's? the horse's?
14. Does the cow bellow?
15. What animal bleats? Which bellows?
16. What is leather, fur, yarn, roan?
17. What are carnivorous animals?
18. Is the horse a biped or a quadruped? Is it useful?
19. Which are the largest horses known? the smallest?
20. What are the bones, hoofs, hair, hide and tendons made into?
21. What is tallow, cheese, veal, glue?
22. What is cow's hair mixed in, and why?
23. Show that the sheep is a useful animal?
24. Name some worsted fabrics? some woollen stuffs?
25. What do you call the young of the sheep?
26. Did you ever eat mutton chops?
27. For what are sheep especially kept by farmers?
28. How do you fatten a pig?
29. What is bacon, ham, lard?
30. What are the bristles used for?
31. Which are the most common species of dogs?
32. What sound does a dog make when he is angry? when he gets hurt?
33. How does he express his hunger?
34. When does he bark? wag his tail? curl it over his head?
35. What animals destroy rats and mice?
36. Where do wild rabbits live? tame ones?
37. Is rabbits flesh eatable?
38. Name some of the fur-producing animals?
39. What skin is most expensive?
40. In what country are goats largely kept?
41. Why do people keep them?
42. Name some kinds of goats, stating where they live?
43. Do beasts of prey generally go looking for food during the day or night?
44. When can they see best?
45. Why is the lion styled the king of animals?
46. Are there lions in the woods of Ontario? where are they found?
47. Name another beast of prey nearly as strong as the lion?
48. What domestic animal does the tiger look like?
49. What is remarkable about his hair?
50. In what is man above animals?
51. Have animals souls?
52. Do animals guide themselves by reason or by instinct?
53. Who was the first man, and where did God place him?
54. Why was he driven out?
55. What do you know of the history of Adam and Eve?
56. Who lived the longest life?
57. How do you please God? displease Him?
58. What language are you learning?

59. How long does man generally live?
60. What does he do for a living?
61. Name the Canadian birds?
62. Which are the prettiest birds known?
63. Of what colour are the ostrich, the canary, the swan, the raven, the flamingo?
64. Tell some of the habits of birds?
65. Describe the ostrich and tell how it acts when pursued?
66. Name the birds that are principally tamed, and tell why?
67. What do birds live on?
68. With what and where do they build their nests?
69. What bird is king of the feathered tribe, and why?
70. What bird lives the longest?
71. What is peculiar about the cuckoo?
72. Why do people keep a canary bird in a cage instead of a goose or a peacock?
73. How are domestic poultry valuable to man?
74. Does the duck make a nest or sit on the eggs?
75. What birds can be taught to speak?
76. Of what use was the dove at the time of the flood?
77. Who made all the animals? For whose use?
78. To whom should we be thankful for the many good things of this world?
79. How can we show our gratitude to the Creator?
80. How many of those questions do you think you can answer?

FOURTH, FIFTH AND SIXTH EXERCISES.—*Description of Pictures, Familiar Correspondence, Incorporation of Pronouns, Adjectives, Adverbs, and Common Conjunctions.*—The following words were given for incorporation: Mine, ours, theirs, whom, either, every, some, any, none, better, while, when, since, chiefly, correctly, if, but, although, as, neither, nor.

FOR SIXTH GRADE PUPILS.

FIRST PAPER.—*Incorporate the following:* Mine, its, whose, badly, shortly, everywhere, nowhere, somewhere, nobody, still, since, last, unless, whether, nicely, neither, neatly, swiftly, gathered, except, accident, excepted.

SECOND PAPER.—*Mental Arithmetic:*

1. $(37 + 16 + 25 + 8) - (16 + 15) \times 3 =$
2. $(18 + 14 + 9) - (15 + 6) \div 6 =$
3. William worked for 8 months at \$10 a month and got \$37; how much was still due him?
4. If a boy earns 7c. an hour how much would he earn in two weeks, working 5 days a week and 10 hours a day.
5. Two boys start from the Institution and walk in the same direction. One walks 8 miles an hour and the other 5 miles an hour; how far are they apart at the end of 12 hours?
6. What is the cost of a barrel of flour at 3c. a pound?
7. If a pound of coffee costs 48c. what will 6 ounces cost?
8. What is the cost of 2 bushels of oats at 20c. a gallon?
9. What is the cost of a quire of paper at 2c. a sheet?
10. If 8 pounds of nails cost 72c. what would be the cost of 23 pounds?
11. If 3 oranges will cost 18c. how much will 2 dozen cost?
12. If 2 boys can do a piece of work in 4 days how long will it take 3 boys to do it?
13. I paid \$3½ for a hat, 25c. a piece for 3 collars and \$16½ for a suit of clothes; how much change should I get out of five \$5 bills?
14. John has 18 nuts and Henry has 28 more than John; how many have both?
15. A farmer exchanged 8 lbs. of butter worth 20c. a pound for tea at 40c. a pound. How many pounds of tea did he get?
16. A boy bought 3 dozen oranges for \$1.50 and retailed them at 5c. apiece; how much did he lose or gain?
17. A man bought 8 sheep for \$32, 3 cows at \$15 each and sold them so as to make \$20; how much did he lose or gain?
18. A man bought a number of horses for \$1,440 and sold them for \$1,680, gaining \$20 per head; how many horses did he buy?
19. I bought a dozen handkerchiefs for \$3.60 and sold them at 3 for \$1.20. Find the gain.
20. If 2 cows are worth \$30 and 7 sheep are worth \$35, how many sheep should be given for 5 cows?

THIRD PAPER.—*Arithmetic:*

1. A grocer bought 7 chests of tea, each weighing 49 lbs., at \$37 a chest, and sold it at 87c. a pound; with his profit he bought figs at 24c. a box; how many boxes of figs did he buy?
2. A farmer bought 12 horses at \$101 each, 19 sheep at \$4.75 apiece and 6 calves at \$8 each; he sold the horses at \$137 each, the sheep at \$8 each, half of the calves at \$10 each, and the other half for

\$27½. It cost him \$3½ to bring the animals to market, their feed cost him \$7 each and his hotel expenses were \$4½. (a) Did he gain or lose, and how much? (b) What did he buy, and what did his expenses amount to? (c) How much more did he pay for the horses than he got for the calves?

3. I bought some eggs for \$3.68, paying at the rate of 23c. a dozen; I sold 9 dozen at the rate of 27c. a dozen, and for the remainder I got \$1.82. (a) Did I gain or lose, and how much? (b) How many dozen in the second lot I sold?

4. If a clerk in a store earns \$1.85 a day and spends 75c. a week for car fare, \$12 a month for clothes, \$4½ a week for board and washing and 10c. a week for a newspaper, how much will he save in two years?

5. A grocer bought \$84.32 worth of lemons, paying at the rate of 17c. a dozen, he sold 67 dozen at 48c. a dozen and the remainder at 6c. apiece. With his profit he bought tea at 56c. a pound; how many pounds of tea did he buy?

6. A man supplied me with milk from 1st July to the end of the year, charging me 5c. a quart for the first three months and 6c. a quart for the balance of the time. I got 2 quarts a day; how much do I owe him?

7. A merchant paid \$11.13 for a barrel of sugar, which sum included 25c. for the barrel and 80c. for freight. The sugar cost originally 9c. a pound; how many pounds did he buy?

8. A farmer having 32 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs of pork sold 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 15 lbs. and the remainder he put into 12 barrels; how many pounds did he put into each barrel?

9. A man bought 12 barrels of apples for which he paid \$48 and sold them at a gain of \$24 on the whole; how much did he gain per barrel, and how much did he get for them?

10. Reduce 6,801,927,435 ounces to tons.

11. Reduce 7,093,168,592 inches to miles.

12. A man bought 16 bushels of wheat at \$1.15 a bushel, 10½ bushels at \$1.20 a bushel, 25 bushels at 95c. each, 8½ bushels at \$1 each and 20 bushels at \$1.10 each; he sold 30 bushels at \$1.20 each, half of all he bought at \$1 per bushel and the remainder at \$1.10 per bushel. How much did he gain or lose?

12. A gentleman divided \$1,000 between five boys. The eldest got a half of the whole, minus \$100; the second got a quarter of the whole, plus \$50; the third got one-fifth of the whole, minus \$50; the fourth got one-tenth of the whole, and the fifth boy got the remainder. How much did each boy get?

FOURTH PAPER.—*History.*

1. When and where was the first parliament held in this province, and who was lieutenant-governor at that time?

2. When was slavery abolished in Upper Canada, and when was the census first taken?

3. What was the cause of the war of 1812, and who was governor-general at that time?

4. Name the battles fought during the war and the commanders on each side?

5. What was the former name of Toronto, and when did it become the capital of this province?

6. In what year, by whom, and why was the exportation of grain stopped from Canada to England?

7. Tell the cause of the rebellion in Canada, the year it occurred and the names of the principal leaders?

8. Give the events of 1840?

9. What noted man was killed in the battle of Moraviantown; what English general defeated, and in what year did it occur?

10. Describe the battle of Lundy's Lane?

FIFTH PAPER.—*Geography.*

1. Begin at the east and name the boundry rivers of Canada?

2. Through what waters would a vessel sail in going from Collingwood to Montreal, and at what places would she stop?

3. Name the great rivers of Canada, tell in what direction they run and into what waters they empty?

4. Which is the most westerly province of Canada, and what is its capital?

5. Where and for what noted is the Bay of Fundy?

6. Name the imports of Canada and tell where they are found?

7. What are the exports from Belleville to the United States, and what mineral do the vessels bring back?

8. Name the island province of Canada, and tell when it joined the Dominion?

9. How would you travel from here to Winnipeg?

10. Name the islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and also in the Ottawa River?

11. What lake north of Toronto, and what river is its outlet?

12. Name the mineral productions of Canada, and tell where they are found?

SIXTH EXERCISE.—*Language Exercises, etc.*

FOR FOURTH GRADE PUPILS.

FIRST PAPER.—*Mental Arithmetic* :

1. $27 + 39 + 53 + 76 + 89 + 92 =$
2. $86 + 14 + 20 - 15 + 10 - 30 =$
3. A house was bought for \$1,200, and sold for \$1,500, and the profits divided between 6 persons, what was the share of each ?
4. A man bought an equal number of pigs and sheep for \$63, each pig cost \$3 and each sheep cost \$4, how many of each did he buy ?
5. If four barrels of flour cost \$36, how many yards of cloth at \$3 per yard will 2 barrels of flour buy ?
6. A farmer exchanged 11 tons of hay for 15 yards of cloth at \$6 per yard, and 4 yards at \$5, what was the hay per ton ?
7. A man's yearly income is \$1,200. He pays one servant \$10 per month and another \$180 per year, and his other expenses are \$500, what are his yearly profits ?
8. $(\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 12) + \frac{5}{8} \text{ of } 24 - (\frac{4}{7} \text{ of } 21) =$
9. John can do a work in 6 days, Henry in 10 days, and Tom in 15 days, in what time will they all do it together ?
10. John spent $\frac{1}{2}$ of his money for nuts, $\frac{2}{3}$ of it for apples, and had 5c. left, how much had he at first ?
11. A man had \$120. He spent $\frac{2}{10}$ of it for clothes, and $\frac{1}{5}$ of the remainder for a watch ; how much had he left ?
12. Find the cost of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of sugar at $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. per pound.
13. If 4 men can do a work in 12 days, in what time can 6 men do it ?
14. A man owed $\frac{3}{5}$ of a gold mine and sold $\frac{2}{5}$ of his share for \$12,000, what was the value of the mine ?
15. Divide 150 apples between John and Henry, giving Henry 40 more than John ?
16. If 1 ton hay cost \$20, what will be the cost of 1,800 pounds ?
17. Find the cost of 51 bushels 20 lbs. of wheat at 90c. per bushel.
18. If a boy's wages are 80c. per day, how much will he earn in a year, not working on Sundays.

SECOND PAPER.—*Arithmetic*.

1. At $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. a pound, how much must I pay for $8\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of sugar ?
2. Find the cost of 4 lbs. 7 oz. of butter at 24c. per pound.
3. What will 20 lbs. of rice cost at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. for 46 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. ?
4. Find the amount of \$872 for 4 years 9 months at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
5. A drover bought 36 cattle for \$612, and 48 cattle at \$24 per head ; after keeping them 6 weeks at an expense of 50c. per head per week he sold the whole for \$2,500. Find the gain per head.
6. Find the cost of carpeting a room 28 feet long by 20 feet wide with carpet 30 inches wide, at 90c. per yard.
7. Find the cost of 1,290 boards. 10 feet long by 8 inches wide, at \$12 50 per M. sq. ft.
8. A man paid $\frac{2}{5}$ of his money for a cow, $\frac{2}{5}$ of the remainder for sheep, $\frac{1}{5}$ of the balance for pigs, and had \$25 left, how much had he at first ?
9. A miller bought barrels of flour for \$32.20, and sold it for \$36.11, thereby gaining 85c. per barrel, how many barrels did he buy ?
10. If 6 men, working 8 hours a day, can dig a ditch 100 feet long in 20 days, in how many days will 10 men, working 10 hours a day, dig a ditch 250 ft. long ?

THIRD PAPER.—*Geography* :

1. Name the American States and Territories that border on Canada and the lakes.
2. Name ten cities in the United States, where situated and for what noted.
3. In going down the Mississippi River, name the States you will pass on the right hand, and on the left, and also the chief cities.
4. What are the chief exports of the United States ?
5. Name the capitals of the following States :—Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, Alabama, Ohio, Tennessee, Illinois, Texas and California ?
6. In sailing from Chicago to Liverpool through what waters would a vessel pass, what would be the cargo in going, and what would it probably be in returning ?
7. Name the Atlantic seaports in the United States and the Gulf States.
8. Name the chief products of Mexico and the principal seaports.
9. For what is Central America noted ?
10. Where are the West Indies and why are they so called ?
11. Name the groups into which the West Indies are divided.
12. For what are the Bahamas noted ?

13. Of what islands are the Greater Antilles composed, and what are their capitals?
14. Name the largest of the West Indies, and the country to which it belongs.
15. What are the chief exports of the West Indies?
16. Name the principal countries in South America and their capitals.
17. Name the largest river in South America and its tributaries.
18. Where is the Strait of Magellan, and why was it so called?
19. What are some of the chief occupations of the people of South America?
20. Mention the principal seaports on the Atlantic coast of South America, and also on the Pacific coast.
21. What is the largest country in South America, what is its form of government, what is its capital, and what are the chief exports?
22. What is the difference between a colony and a dependency?
23. Mention some of the principal British colonies and dependencies, and tell where they are?
24. Name the Channel Islands and the waters in which they are situated?
25. Name the capitals of England, of Scotland, and of Ireland, and tell where each is situated?
26. Name eight of the principal cities in England, tell where they are situated and for what noted?
27. What is the largest city in Scotland, where is it situated, and for what is it noted?
28. What are the chief exports of Great Britain?

FOURTH PAPER.—*Physiology.*

1. What is the meaning of "Digestion"?
2. Write a composition on the process of changing food into blood.
3. What do you mean by "circulation of the blood"?
4. Describe the heart.
5. What is the difference between veins and arteries?
6. Write a composition on the circulation of the blood.
7. Who discovered the circulation, and when?
8. Describe the lungs and tell their use.
9. How is the blood made clean in the lungs?

FIFTH PAPER.—*History of Canada.*

1. What is the difference between a foreign war and a civil war?
2. What was the War of 1812—a foreign or a civil war? Between what countries was it fought, and what was its cause?
3. Name the principal battles of the War of 1812, the commanders on each side, and the results.
4. In what year was the Duke of Richmond Governor of Canada? What progress did Canada make under his rule? What was the cause of his death, and who was his successor?
5. In what year was the Canadian Rebellion; who was Governor-General at that time; who were the chief leaders, and what was the cause?
6. Mention the first skirmish of the rebellion, and its result; also what occurred at St. Charles and St. Dennis.
7. Of what did the people accuse Governor Head?
8. Tell what you know of the fight at Montgomery's tavern, and of the destruction of the steamer *Caroline*.
9. At the end of the rebellion how were the rebels punished?
10. Why should all lovers of Canada honour the Earl of Durham?
11. When were Upper and Lower Canada united under one Government, and who was sent out from England to procure the union?
12. How was Mr. Thompson rewarded for his success in getting the consent of the people to a union?
13. How was the news of Lord Sydenham's death received in Canada, and what had he done?
14. When did the Elgin riots occur? Tell all you know about them.
15. Who was Dr. Ryerson, and when did he die?
16. When was a Reciprocity Treaty made between Canada and the United States, and what did it allow?
17. When and for what purpose did the Prince of Wales visit Canada?
18. Who were the Fenians, when did they invade Canada, what battle was fought, and what was the result?
19. When were the provinces of Canada united under one Federal Government, by what Act were they united, and who was to represent the Queen in the Dominion?
20. Name the Governors-General of Canada from Confederation to the present time.

SIXTH PAPER.—*History of England.*

1. When did George III. ascend the throne, how long did he reign, and what was his character?
2. Mention the chief events that occurred during his reign, and the principal inventions and discoveries.
3. Who succeeded George III., and what was his character?
4. Name the chief events of George IV.'s reign.

5. What was the condition of the country when William IV. began to reign?
6. By whom was William IV. succeeded?
7. When did Victoria ascend the throne, what was her age when she became Sovereign, and how long has she reigned?
8. Mention some of the chief events that have occurred during this reign.

SEVENTH PAPER.—*Book-keeping.*

1. John James bought of E. B. Wood, to-day, May 22nd, 30 yards cloth at 11c., 25 yards silk at 90c., two hats at \$2, 3½ barrels flour at \$4.50.
 - (a) Make out the invoice.
 - (b) Make a note for the money at three months.
 - (c) Write a receipt for the payment of the money.
 - (d) Write an example of a "Due Bill" for \$10.
2. R. T. Jones bought a horse from J. H. Brown last Saturday in Ottawa for \$130, and gave his note at 7 months in payment. Write the note.

Much has been said and written during the last few months about a deaf-mute variety of the human race, and fears were expressed by the writers that the inter-marriage of deaf mutes perpetuated a race of deaf mutes and was strongly disapproved of. A great many statistics were collected from various sources to prove the theory. Of course I cannot tell what the facts are in connection with other institutions, but from the information we have here I am led to believe that the conclusions drawn are erroneous. Six hundred and sixty-one children have attended or are now in attendance at this Institution, and from the records I learn that not a single parent of these children is deaf and dumb. A few of their grand-parents were mutes and some of their great grand parents of those who have been here and have inter-married, I have been unable to find that one of their offspring is deaf and dumb. The facts would seem to indicate that the inter-marriage amongst the deaf and dumb is not the means of bringing into the world children similarly afflicted, and that deaf and dumb children are usually the offspring of hearing and speaking persons.

The aural instruction of the semi-deaf is now claiming considerable attention, and classes have been formed of picked pupils, in one or two institutions, from the improvement of their hearing. The experiments so far seem to be partially successful, but it appears to me that when children have sufficient hearing to be taught orally and through the medium of the ear, their proper place is in the public schools with hearing and speaking children, where they can derive all the advantages to be had from associating with hearing and speaking persons. I shall watch with interest the further progress of this new departure.

The religious instruction of the pupils continues as heretofore, the male teachers taking their turn in lecturing on Sundays. The little ones are looked after by Mr. McKillop, and the advanced Bible class is taught by myself every Sunday afternoon. The Roman Catholic catechism class is in charge of Mr. Denys, and ten pupils were prepared by him for advancement in church ordinances. The Rev. Mr. Burke, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, is very attentive to the pupils belonging to his church, and in May last nine of them were confirmed by His Lordship Bishop Lewis. During the year we were visited by the Rev. Mr. Burke, Rev. Monseignor Farelly, Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Rev. Mr. McLean, Dr. Jeffers and Rev. J. J. Baker.

The general health of the pupils last year was all that could be desired, for which we were sincerely grateful to a kind Providence. During the school term we had not one single case of serious illness. Officers and employees also enjoyed uninterrupted good health. I regret to say, however, that in March last Miss Tina McDougall, instructress of sewing, succumbed to an attack of heart disease to which she had been subject for a number of years. When the old pupils came back to school again in September, one little boy named James T. D. Shand, from Sarnia, came with them. Before leaving home he had complained of a pain in his head, but very little was thought of it as he had just recovered a few weeks before from an attack of rheumatic fever. On his arrival at the Institution he still complained of a slight pain in his head which developed into an attack

of meningitis from which he died on the 27th September. His mother was with him and he had all that kind care could do for him. So far as this term the health of all the others has been good.

The Institution opened for the term on the 10th September, and the old pupils came back promptly. On the 16th nearly all were in. Classification was made and the work of the present term commenced on the 22nd of that month.

CHANGE OF TEACHERS AND OFFICERS.

Miss A. M. Bolster, who taught a literary class and the drawing class for a year and a half, resigned at the close of last term as she intended to enter into another more desirable engagement. She was a faithful, energetic, capable teacher and would have made her mark had she remained in the profession. Her place has been filled by the appointment of Miss Amelia Harkins, a graduate of the Ottawa Normal School. Miss Tina McDougall, who was, instructress in the sewing department for over three years died very suddenly in March last. She was a conscientious, capable worker, and a large number of the girls derived great benefit from her careful training. Miss H. B. Bickerstaff, of St. Mary's has taken the place formerly occupied by her. Mr. George Begg, the efficient supervisor, received an offer to take a teacher's place in the Texas Institution, and has gone thither. He was a good supervisor and a very capable; industrious employee, Mr. Wm. Douglas of Brantford is his successor. During last year Mrs. M. Spaight taught the fancy work class very acceptably, but this year, owing to the multifarious duties of the matron, it is now taken charge of by Miss Mary Bull. For a month in the beginning of this term and until the new sewing instructress was appointed, Mrs. Spaight directed the sewing department in addition to her other duties.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Our crops this year have turned out well. We have 1100 or 1200 bushels of potatoes, 500 or 600 bushels of which average from one to two pounds each. We had some weighing as much as two pounds and a half, and at the West Hastings show we took prizes for the best potatoes and collection of roots. Altogether, we succeeded in carrying off our usual number of prizes, including one for the best team of horses on the grounds, for general purposes.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS.

Various repairs and alterations were undertaken and carried out during the vacation by the Institution employees. The ceiling in the pupils' dining-room and other ceilings in various parts of the main building were taken down and replaced by pine sheeting. The balance of the woodwork remaining ungrained was completed, and all the walls kalsomined and whitened, every part of the main and adjoining buildings were thoroughly cleaned and the rooms fumigated. A number of the pine floors in the dormitories and the hard-wood floors in the dining-room and kitchen ought to be replaced immediately with hardwood flooring. Some of the remaining plaster ceilings are getting very shaky. To prevent accidents they should be renewed. I have called attention several times to the unsatisfactory condition of the roof of the main building, it is leaking in many places and during a rain storm we are compelled to place dishes on the floors of the upper dormitories to catch the water as it comes in. A new roof is absolutely necessary, as the present one has been repaired so often that it is useless to try to make it good. I hope funds will be provided and the new work undertaken as early as possible. The conservatory is now in course of erection in the garden, but will not be completed this year. The small frame structure at the back of the front lodge house is tumbling down and a new addition is necessary. The old gymnasium building has been torn down and part of it re-erected in connection with the frame store house near the side road, the whole to be used as a skating rink for the pupils in the winter season.

NEWSPAPERS.

We are indebted to the publishers of the following newspapers for continued courtesies, and notwithstanding the fact that I sent a circular to each one stating that I feared we were trespassing on their liberality in looking for the paper free, they still forward them. We appreciate their kindness and I can assure them the papers are very eagerly read by the pupils. The Rev. Mr. Burke furnishes us with the *Dominion Churchman* as usual, for which we return thanks.

Name.	Where Published.	Name.	Where Published.
Evening Times	Hamilton.	Calgary Herald	Calgary.
Daily Advertiser	London.	Telegraph	Palmerston.
Daily Free Press	Winnipeg.	Herald	Carleton Place.
Daily News	Kingston.	Enterprise	Chesley.
Weekly Telegram	Brantford.	Confederate	Mount Forest.
Weekly Expositor	do.	Echo	London.
Free Press	Acton.	Northumberland Enterprise..	Colborne.
Guardian	Uxbridge.	Express	do.
Herald	Georgetown.	Norfolk Reformer	Simcoe.
Mercury	Renfrew.	Standard	Listowel.
Western Despatch	Strathroy.	Enterprise	Arthur.
Canadian Farmer	Welland.	Manitoulin Expositor	Manitowaning.
Chronicle	Whitby.	Bulletin	Collingwood.
Chronicle	Ingersoll.	Thunder Bay Sentinel	Port Arthur.
British Canadian	Simcoe.	Ensign	Brighton.
Monitor	Brockville.	Courier	Trenton.
Weekly Mercury	Guelph.	Advertiser	Petrolia.
Examiner	Peterborough.	Chronicle	Beeton.
Gazette	Almonte.	Sentinel-Review	Woodstock.
Muskoka Herald	Bracebridge.	Courier	Embro.
Observer	Pembroke.	Independent	Bobcaygeon.
Post	Thorold.	Mutes' Journal	Omaha, Neb.
Spectator	Hamilton.	Deaf Mute Mirror	Flint, Mich.
Canadian Champion	Milton.	Goodson Gazette	Stanton, Va.
Reporter	Kingsville.	Kentucky Deaf Mute	Danville, Ky.
Niagara Review	Niagara Falls.	Index	Colorado Springs, C.
Standard	Dundas.	Star	Olatha, Kan.
Enterprise	Collingwood.	Companion	Fairbault, Minn.
Advocate	Cookston.	Deaf Mute Advance	Jacksonville, Ill.
Canadian Casket	Napanee.	Deaf Mute Ranger	Austin, Texas.
Ontario Chronicle	Belleville.	Deaf Mute Times	Dalavan, Wis.
Guide and News	Port Hope.	Vis-a-Vis	Columbus, Ohio.
Independent Forester	London.	Maryland Bulletin	Frederick City, M.
F. Leslie's Ill. Newspaper	New York, N.Y.	Tablet	Romney, West Va.
Dominion Churchman	Toronto.	Deaf Mute Record	Fulton, Mo.
Evangelical Churchman	do.	Deaf Mute Hawkeye	Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Courier	Perth.	Leader	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Weekly Planet	Chatham.	Optic	Little Rock, Ark.
North Hastings Review	Madoc.	Daily Paper for Our Little People	Rochester, N.Y.
Trent Valley Advocate	Trenton.		

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The work in our Industrial Departments goes on as heretofore. In the shoe shop the boys are very carefully trained for taking their places in the ordinary shoe shops of the country. Thoroughness is expected before a boy is thought to be competent to earn a living for himself. The foreman reports that nearly all the lads who have been with him have made commendable progress, especially some of those who commenced during the year. A few had exhibited a want of interest and attention, but all have made some progress. We filled several orders for the Asylum for the Insane at Toronto, and the officers of that institution were good enough to say that the boots supplied were the best that they had had from any source. One of the boys who left a little over a year ago is now established in business for himself at Virden, Manitoba, whence he writes me that he

is doing well. Those who left during the last year or two report favourably of their prospects in life. The boys in the carpenter shop have assisted in the general repairs about the Institution, and have made a number of articles of common furniture. In the sewing-room three girls are now working all day, and after three o'clock some forty or fifty are busily employed in obtaining a knowledge of general sewing, dressmaking, etc. We have added a new sewing machine to this department, and we now have in all eight, made by the different manufacturers of the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The pupils attended the West Hastings Show in Belleville, by kind permission of the directors of the society. They were also admitted to Forepaugh's circus free of charge.

I would suggest the propriety of declaring the Institution free for board, tuition, etc., as our receipts from paying pupils during the last year only amounted to \$175.

Our total attendance during the year was 286—156 males and 130 females, a decrease of seven as compared with last year. This may be accounted for by the fact that a number whose parents moved to the United States took their children with them, others whose terms had expired were dropped, and two or three who were found incorrigible and incapable of making any improvement were denied re-admission.

The officers, teachers and employees generally have worked together harmoniously for the success of the institution. The hearty and willing co-operation was all that could be desired.

Our thanks for continued favours are due to the Grand Trunk, Canada Pacific and Northern and North-Western Railway Companies and their obliging officials.

I append the statistical tables :

- A. Shewing the nationalities of parents of pupils.
- B. " religion " "
- C. " occupation " "
- D. " ages of pupils.
- E. " number of pupils and counties from which they came.
- F. " list of pupils.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MATHISON,

Superintendent.

Government Inspector :

R. CHRISTIE.

Officers of the Institution :

R. MATHISON	- - - - -	SUPERINTENDENT.
A. LIVINGSTON	- - - - -	BURSAR.
J. B. MURPHY, M.D.	- - - - -	PHYSICIAN.

D. R. COLEMAN, M.A.	- - - - -	SUPERVISING TEACHER.
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J. S. WATSON.	MRS. J. G. TERRILL.
P. DENYS.	MISS S. TEMPLETON.
S. T. GREENE, B.A.	MISS M. M. OSTROM.
J. P. ASHLEY.	MISS M. S. SAWYER.
D. J. MCKILLOP.	MISS MARY BULL.
MISS AMELIA HORKINS.	

J. H. BROWN	- - - - -	TEACHER OF ARTICULATION.
MISS MARY BULL	-	INSTRUCTRESS IN ORNAMENTAL AND FANCY WORK.
MISS A. HORKINS	- - - - -	TEACHER OF DRAWING

MRS. M. SPAIGHT	- - - - -	MATRON.
D. S. CANNIFF	- - - - -	CLERK AND STOREKEEPER.
WILLIAM DOUGLASS	- - - - -	SUPERVISOR OF BOYS.
MISS H. B. BICKERSTAFF	- - - - -	INSTRUCTRESS OF SEWING.
J. MIDDLEMAS	- - - - -	ENGINEER.
M. O'DONOGHUE	- - - - -	MASTER CARPENTER.
WM. NURSE	- - - - -	MASTER SHOEMAKER.
MICHAEL O'MARA	- - - - -	FARMER.
THOMAS WILLS	- - - - -	GARDENER.

(a) NATIONALITY OF PARENTS.

NAME.	No.	NAME.	No.
Canada	112	United States	6
Ireland	39	Indian	1
Scotland	43	Unknown	30
England	40		
Germany	15	Total	286

(b) RELIGION OF PARENTS.

NAME.	No.	NAME.	No.
Presbyterians	84	Jewish Synagogue	1
Methodists	72	Plymouth Brethren	1
Church of England	42	New Jerusalem	2
Roman Catholic	35	Evangelican	1
Baptists	26	Congregational	1
Bible Christians	9	Unknown	2
Lutherans	4		
Mennonites	6	Total	286

(c) OCCUPATIONS OF PARENTS.

	No.		No.
Agent	1	Carpenters	11
Axe-maker	1	Carriage-makers	4
Baker	1	Clerk	1
Blacksmiths	8	Conductors	2
Book-keepers	2	Currier	1
Brakesman	1	Dressmakers	3
Brewer	1	Engineers	4
Bricklayer	1	Farmers	125
Cabinet-maker	1	Harness-maker	1
Carder	1	Hotel-keepers	3
Car inspector	1	Ironfounder	1

(c) OCCUPATIONS OF PARENTS.—*Continued.*

	No.		No.
Keeper of park	1	Saddler	1
Labourers	53	Sailors	3
Livery proprietors	2	Seamstress	1
Machinists	2	Servant	1
Malster	1	Shoemakers	3
Marble cutters	2	Tailor	1
Masons	3	Teacher	1
Merchants	7	Teamster	1
Millers	2	Tuners	2
Millwright	1	Weaver	1
Painters	5	Watchman	1
Peddler	1	Unknown	11
Plate drillers	3		
Printer	1	Total	286

(d) AGES OF PUPILS.

AGES.	No.	AGES.	No.	AGES.	No.	AGES.	No.
7	5	13	30	19	14	25	2
8	12	14	30	20	4	26	2
9	16	15	35	21	7	28	2
10	11	16	23	22	4	31	1
11	20	17	16	23	3	38	1
12	31	18	13	24	4		
	95		242		278	Total	286

(e) COUNTIES FROM WHICH PUPILS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR CAME.

COUNTIES.	No.	COUNTIES.	No.
Brant	9	Durham	5
Brace	17	Elgin	10
Cardwell	1	Essex	9
Carleton	5	Frontenac	4

(c) COUNTIES FROM WHICH PUPILS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR CAME.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	No.	COUNTIES.	No.
Grey	9	Oxford	7
Haliburton.....	1	Peel	2
Haldimand	1	Perth	12
Halton	4	Peterborough.....	3
Hastings.....	6	Prescott and Russell	7
Huron.....	13	Prince Edward	2
Kent.....	8	Renfrew.....	5
Lambton	11	Simcoe	14
Lanark.....	3	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	18
Leeds and Grenville	8	Victoria.....	3
Lennox and Addington	2	Waterloo.....	12
Lincoln	1	Welland	3
Middlesex.....	14	Wellington.....	9
Muskoka District	5	Wentworth.....	13
Norfolk	4	York.....	13
Northumberland	8		
Ontario	7	Total	286

THE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE DURING THE YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1884.

Males.....	156
Females	130
Total.....	286

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE EACH OFFICIAL YEAR SINCE THE OPENING
OF THE INSTITUTION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From October 20th, 1870, to September 30th, 1871	64	36	100
“ 1st, 1871, “ 1872	97	52	149
“ 1872, “ 1873	130	63	193
“ 1873, “ 1874	145	76	221
“ 1874, “ 1875	155	83	238
“ 1875, “ 1876	160	96	256
“ 1876, “ 1877	167	104	271
“ 1877, “ 1878	166	111	277
“ 1878, “ 1879	164	105	269
“ 1879, “ 1880	162	119	281
“ 1880, “ 1881	164	132	296
“ 1881, “ 1882	165	138	303
“ 1882, “ 1883	158	135	293
“ 1883, “ 1884	156	130	286

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS WERE RECEIVED.

COUNTY.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....	1	.....	1	Prescott.....	3	1	4
Brant.....	15	5	20	Russell.....	3	4	7
Bruce.....	13	7	20	Ontario.....	13	5	18
Carleton.....	14	6	20	Oxford.....	6	6	12
Dufferin.....	1	.....	1	Peel.....	4	2	6
Durham.....	11	6	17	Perth.....	19	13	32
Elgin.....	6	8	14	Peterborough.....	10	2	12
Essex.....	3	11	14	Prince Edward.....	3	1	4
Frontenac.....	7	6	13	Renfrew.....	7	7	14
Grey.....	18	11	29	Simcoe.....	15	13	28
Haldimand.....	5	1	6	Stormont.....	5	4	9
Halton.....	3	4	7	Dundas.....	5	3	8
Hastings.....	15	11	26	Glengarry.....	4	1	5
Huron.....	20	20	40	Victoria.....	2	3	5
Kent.....	12	7	19	Waterloo.....	10	10	20
Lambton.....	14	5	19	Welland.....	4	3	7
Lanark.....	6	2	8	Wellington.....	14	12	26
Leeds.....	8	3	11	Wentworth.....	19	4	23
Grenville.....	3	1	4	York.....	21	19	40
Lennox.....	3	3	6	Parry Sound.....	1	.....	1
Addington.....	1	1	2	Muskoka District.....	4	3	7
Lincoln.....	3	3	6	New Brunswick.....	2	.....	2
Middlesex.....	23	14	37				
Norfolk.....	9	6	15				
Northumberland.....	6	10	16	Total.....	339	322	661

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE
INSTITUTION.

	No.		No.
Accountant.....	1	Farmers.....	303
Agent	1	Fire Insurance Inspector.....	1
Axemaker.....	1	Fishermen.....	3
Baggagemen.....	1	Gaoler.....	1
Bakers.....	3	Gunsmith.....	1
Barristers.....	1	Harnessmaker.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	14	Iron-founder.....	1
Boarding-house keeper.....	1	Keeper of Park.....	1
Boiler-maker.....	1	Labourers.....	112
Book-keepers.....	4	Livery proprietors.....	2
Brakesman.....	1	Machinists.....	2
Brewers.....	2	Malster.....	1
Bricklayers.....	2	Marble cutters.....	2
Brickmaker.....	1	Masons.....	3
Butcher.....	1	Manufacturer of agricultural implements..	2
Cabdriver.....	1	Mechanic.....	1
Cabinet-makers.....	2	Merchants.....	13
Captain of Schooner.....	1	Millers.....	3
Carder.....	1	Millwrights.....	2
Car Inspector.....	1	Miner.....	1
Carpenters.....	22	Minister.....	1
Carriage-makers.....	5	Moulder.....	1
Cheese-maker.....	1	Non-Commissioned Officer.....	1
Cigar-maker.....	1	Nurseryman.....	1
Civil service.....	1	Painters.....	8
Clerks.....	4	Peddler.....	1
Conductors, Railway.....	2	Plasterers.....	4
Coopers.....	3	Plate driller.....	1
Curriers.....	4	Printers.....	1
Dealer in hides.....	1	Saddlers.....	2
Draymen.....	3	Sailor.....	4
Dressmakers.....	3	Sailmaker.....	1
Engineers, Railway.....	3	Seamstresses.....	2
Engineer.....	1	Servant.....	1

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS, ETC.—*Continued.*

	No.		No.
Shoemakers.....	13	Traders	2
Tailors	5	Weaver	2
Tavern-keepers	8	Watchmakers.....	1
Teachers	6	Unknown	43
Teamster	1		661

AGES OF THE PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

AGES.	No.	AGES.	No.
4.....	1	19.....	20
6.....	18	20.....	13
7.....	75	21.....	9
8.....	70	22.....	9
9.....	66	23.....	5
10.....	46	24.....	5
11.....	53	25.....	5
12.....	46	26.....	4
13.....	38	27.....	2
14.....	32	30.....	1
15.....	45	36.....	1
16.....	31	Unknown	12
17.....	27		
18.....	27	Total	661

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

CAUSE.	No.	CAUSE.	No.
Abscess	1	Gathering in the head.....	4
Accident	1	Inflammation of the brain.....	7
Affection of the ears	2	“ “ ears	1
Burn.....	1	“ “ lungs	2
Canker.....	1	“ “ pulmonary organs....	2
Cerebro spinal meningitis	16	“ “ spinal marrow	1
Cholera	1	Measles	17
Cold	31	Mumps	4
Congenital	262	Paralytic stroke	1
Congestion of the brain	6	Rickets	1
Diphtheria	1	Scabs	1
Dysentery.....	1	Scald	1
Fall.....	14	Scald heads	2
Fever, bilious	4	Shocks	2
“ brain	16	Sickness, undefined	19
“ intermittant	2	Spinal disease	39
“ scarlet.....	49	Swelling on the neck.....	1
“ spinal	12	Teething	3
“ malarial	1	Water on the brain	5
“ typhus	5	Whooping cough.....	6
“ typhoid.....	6	Worms.....	2
“ undefined.....	18	Causes unknown or undefined	80
Fits.....	8		
Gathering in the ears	1	Total	661

DATE OF DEAFNESS AFTER BIRTH.

	No.		No.
Under 1 year of age.....	47	Between 10 and 11 years	5
Between 1 and 2 years	68	“ 11 “ 12 “	1
“ 2 “ 3 “	63	“ 12 “ 13 “	1
“ 3 “ 4 “	47	“ 13 “ 14 “	4
“ 4 “ 5 “	27	“ 14 “ 16 “	2
“ 5 “ 6 “	21	Unknown at what age they lost their hear- ing, but were not born deaf.....	87
“ 6 “ 7 “	7	Congenital deaf mutes	264
“ 7 “ 8 “	8		
“ 8 “ 9 “	3		
“ 9 “ 10 “	6	Total	661

RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS.

1st cousins	46
2nd “	12
3rd “	4
Distantly related	16
Not related.....	562
Unknown	21
Total.....	661

NUMBER OF DEAF MUTES IN THE FAMILIES REPRESENTED.

1 family contained 5 mutes.....	5
3 families “ 4 “	12
9 “ “ 3 “	27
44 “ “ 2 “	88
529 “ “ 1 mute.....	529
583 Total.....	661

LIST OF PUPILS in the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb,
for the year ending September 30th, 1884, with Post Office Address :

BRANT.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Brockbank, Henry H	St. George.
Douglas, George	Onondaga.
Forsyth, Louisa	St. George.
Foulds, Sarah	Brantford.
McKenzie, Robt. M.....	New Durham.
McPherson, Robt. N.....	Brantford.
Simmons, Marshall.....	New Durham.
Smith, Archibald V.	Brantford.
Sours, David	Northfield Centre.

BRUCE.

P.O. ADDRESS.

Channon, Albert E	Dyer's Bay.
Channon, Joseph M	do
Falkar, Jane	Kincardine.
Fitzsimmons, John	Glammis.
Gilchrist, Annie	Eskdale.
Grant, Allen	Holyrood.
Hubbard, Thomas	Tara.
Macauley, Margaret	Millarton.
Morgan, Joseph E	Kincardine.
McKenzie, John	Glammis.
McKenzie, Kenneth	do
McRitchie, Prudence E	Maple Hill.
Porter, Mary	Paisley.
Porter, William	do
Pickard, Edward C	do
Stephen, Anthony	Riversdale.

CARDWELL.

Norman, Hannah L	Mono Centre.
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CARLETON.

Armstrong, Levi S	South March.
Montgomery, Harriet	Richmond.
McEwen, Rachel	Carsonby.
Waggoner, Andrew S	Ottawa.

DURHAM.

Ballagh, Georgina W	Starkville.
Lancaster, Annie S	Port Granby.
McCulloch, John A	Enfield.

ELGIN.

Blue, Duncan	Dutton.
Couse, Jennie A	Fingal.
Dewar, Aggie	St. Thomas.
Gray, Martha A	Springfield.
James, Ada M	St. Thomas.
McCollum, Georgina	Straffordville.
McCollum, Henrietta	do
McIntyre, Dugald	Fingal.
McIntyre, Duncan	do
McMillan, Flora E	Dutton.

ESSEX.

Ball, Ernest E	Windsor.
Ball, Mabel	do
Campbell, Susan	do
Graves, Louisa	do
Jodoin, Noah	Canard River.
Lafferty, Matilda	Windsor.
Lafferty, Sophia	do
L'Herault, Mary N	do
Sepner, Albert E	do

FRONTENAC.	P.O. ADDRESS.
Clench, William H	Wolfe Island.
Dennison, John	Kingston.
Miller, Mary J	McLaren's Mills.
Spooner, Agnes E	Glenburnie.

GREY.	
Andrew, Maud C	Owen Sound.
Calvert, Francis A	Horning's Mills.
Campbell, Wm. J	Owen Sound.
Carter, Rowland	Markdale.
Corbett, Wm. C	Owen Sound.
Middleton, Thomas	Horning's Mills.
McCulloch, David	Clavering.
Purvis, John	Allen Park.
Tone, William	Ayton.
Zingg, Eva A	Hanover.

HALDIMAND.	
Bradshaw, Thomas	Jarvis.

HALIBURTON.	
Illman, Alfred	Haliburton.

HALTON.	
Gillam, Christopher	Bronte.
Hinton, John	Kilbride.
Newell, John R	Milton West.
Willoughby, Rose	Georgetown.

HASTINGS.	
Allan, Frank, P	Deseronto.
Drum, Matilda	Thanet.
King, John	New Carlow.
McLean, Jeanie	L'Amable.
Wannamaker, Lucinda	Eldorado.

HURON.	
Black, Margaret	Dungannon.
Black, Newton	do
Agnew, Ellen	Blake.
Cumming, Lilly M	Dunlop.
Eugel, George	Cranbrook.
Hayward, Mary A	Clinton.
Henderson, James	Ethel.
Hogard, Hepzibeth	Londesborough.
Kremse, Henrietta	Crediton.
McCummon, Duncan	Wingham.
McCulloch, Mary E	Leadbury.
Pettypiece, Annie	Wingham.
Pettypiece, Mary	do

KENT.	P.O. ADDRESS.
Bowden, Mary T	Guilds.
Campbell, Marion	Chatham.
Crosby, Eliza A	do
Harris, Martha	do
Henry, Lotta J	do
Liddy, William	do
McKay, Alexander	do
Thompson, Wm. M	Thamesville.
LAMBTON.	
Hadden, James	Moore.
Mitchell, Bertha M	Sarnia.
McFarland, Aggie	Forest.
Shand, James T. D	Sarnia.
Shuter, Joseph R	Point Edward.
Steel, Edith	do
Steel, Mabel	do
Summers, Thos. W	Sarnia.
Turrill, David	Florence.
Wark, William	Sarnia.
Wright, Albert	Woodside.
LANARK.	
Brian, Levi	Carleton Place.
Lockhart, Alfred P	Blakeney.
Malone, Peter J	Almonte.
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.	
Davidson, Howard	Philipsville.
Earl, John	Glen Buell.
Hazelton, Thomas	Delta.
Howison, Albert E	Brockville.
Murray, Matthew	North Augusta.
McLaren, Archibald J	Prescott.
Quinn, Margaret	Kemptville.
Rape, Cecilia	Lansdowne.
Warren, Ira	Mallorytown.
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.	
Bradshaw, Alice	Selby.
Campbell, Mary A	Flinton.
LINCOLN.	
Wallace, Wm	Merriton.
MIDDLESEX.	
Bryce, Lilly A	Byron.
Cowan, Alfred H	London.
Dark, David A	London East.
Evans, Emma	London.
Fleming, John	Newbury.
Fleming, Minnie	London.
Greene, Thomas	do
McCallum, Neil	Gladstone.
McIntyre, Eliza A	London.

MIDDLESEX.

P.O. ADDRESS.

McLellan, Elizabeth	Park Hill.
McPherson, Sarah	Glanworth.
Smith, Ann	London.
Thompson, Simpson	London East.

MUSKOKA DISTRICT.

Dickson, George A	Purbrook.
Fletcher, William N	Housey's Rapids.
Francis, Alice	Huntsville.
Hunter, George F	Burk's Falls.
McDowell, Mary E	Stoneleigh.

NORFOLK.

Buck, Lillian B	Cultus.
Kelly, George A	Glen Meyer.
Lewis, Levi	Vanessa.
McIsaac, John A	Delhi.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Lyon, Arthur	Campbellford.
McArdle, Isaiah	Bewdley.
Reynolds, Emma	Warkworth.
White, Alexander	Bewdley.
White, Juliet	do
White, Keate	do
Wright, Thomas	Newcombe Mills
Wright, Wm. J	do

ONTARIO.

Baker, Letitia	Vallentyne.
Cannard, Wm	Oshawa.
James, Eliza L	do
McKinnon, Laura	Cannington.
McRae, Murdoch	Beaverton.
Ostoby, John W	Ballantrae.
Stewart, George	Whitby.

OXFORD.

Brown, Jane M	Woodstock.
Chute, Edwin, P	Beachville.
Harmer, Charles	Bright.
Moore, Elizabeth	St. Mary's.
Moore, Sarah	do
Stauffer, John F	Plattsville.
Whealy, Henry S	Norwich.

PEEL.

Dean, Joseph	Sand Hill.
Little, Annie	Lockton.

PERTH.

Barthel, Edward	Sebringville.
Basler, George	Hessin.
Fuller, Margaret	Mitchell.
Gould, Justus S	St. Marys.
Jordan, Thomas	Dublin.

PERTH.

P.O. ADDRESS.

Kennedy, Margaret	Mitchell.
Moore, Claudia C	Sebringville.
Quinlan, Wm. P	Stratford.
Reid, Sarah	St. Marys.
Rice, Charlotte	Fullarton.
Roberts, Hannah	Mitchell.
Trachsel, John	Shakespeare.
Wolf, Barbara	Gowanstown.

PETERBOROUGH.

Emery, Wm. J	Peterborough.
Isbester, John A	Lakefield.
Simon, Edgerton	Hiawatha.

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

Cahill, Patrick	St. Eugene.
Herrington, Isabella	Russell.
Herrington, Rachel	do
Labelle, Alexander	do
Labelle, Noah	St. Albert.
McEwen, Joseph	do
McLaren, Archibald J	Billings Bridge.

PRINCE EDWARD.

Prescott.

Davis, Charles H	Picton.
Ladley, Alice	do

RENFREW.

Meilentz, Charles F	Pembroke.
Mick, Janet	Micksburg.
McPhee, Gertrude	Brandon, Man.
Fraser, Albert E.	Pembroke.
Russell, Janet	Renfrew.

SIMCOE.

Avarell, Samuel	Newton Robinson.
Avarell, Sarah	do do
Bassett, Sarah	Everett.
Corbiere, Eli	Barrie.
Crosbie, Agnes	Lisle.
Johnson, Joseph	Barrie.
Lawrence, Betty	Banda.
Lennox, David J	Phelpston.
Morrison, Barbara	Reay.
Morrison, Margaret A	Collingwood.
Morrison, Mary A	do
Munro, Mary	Midhurst.
Rodger, John	Midland.
Taylor, John T	Singhampton.

STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

Baker, Laura	Woodlands.
Faubert, Joseph	Cornwall.
Fetterly, Fanny	Aultsville.
Gagne, Elzear	Cornwall.

STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

P.O. ADDRESS.

Hanes, Christia	Chesterville.
Hanson, Robert	Morrisburg.
Hence, Henry A.	Summerstown.
King, John	Cornwall.
LaBuntie, Henrietta	Winchester Springs.
Merchand, Edward	Morrisburg.
Morrands, Samuel	Ormond.
McDonald, Flora	St. Raphael.
McDonald, Ronald J.	Harrison's Corners.
Phillips, Louis	Cornwall.
Vallance, Christina	Woodlands.
Vallance, Isabella	do
Wood, Percival	Winchester Springs.
Wylie, George W.	Vancamps Mills.

VICTORIA.

Cody, Ernest H.	Oakwood.
Reeves, George	Lindsay.
Robinson, Lueffa	Bobcaygeon.

WATERLOO.

Gottlieb, Emil	Ayr.
Gottlieb, Henry	do
Hoffman, Sarah	Heidelberg.
Nahrgang, Isaiah	New Hamburg.
Nahrgang, Louida	do
Nahrgang, Mary	do
Plate, Adalina	Bridgeport.
Ruetz, Peter	Burnside.
Turnbull, Agnes	Galt.
Thomson, Albert E.	do
Windemberg, Allan	New Dundee.

WELLAND.

Braven, Henry	Welland.
Masurey, Phoebe J.	Ridgeway.
Young, Sarah A.	Brookfield.

WELLINGTON.

Bridgeford, George T.	Harriston.
Farrell, Margaret	Salem.
Halliday, Emily J.	Harriston.
Kahler, Louis	Palmerston.
Munroe, Albert G.	do
Murphy, Ellen	Guelph.
Rea, Margaret	Mimosa.
Scott, Matthew C.	Palmerston.
Watt, Margaret	Guelph.

WENTWORTH.

Braithwaite, John A.	Carluke.
Bryce, William	Hamilton.
Feast, Alfred	do
Feast, Linnie	do
Goodbrand, James	Ancaster.

WENTWORTH.	P.O. ADDRESS.
Kent, Ruth	West Flamboro'.
Mortimer, Charles	Hamilton.
McGlashen, Thomas	do
Nolan, Elizabeth	do
Pettit, Syrian H.	Stoney Creek.
Ryan, Charles	Lynden.
Stenebaugh, Wm. W.	Weir.
Sutherland, Ariel	Lynden.

YORK.

Ball, Bessie	Toronto.
Clarke, Arthur	Aurora.
Cook, Joseph	Lemonville.
Crittender, Alanson	Vachell.
Elliott, Eva	Toronto.
Elliott, Laura	do
Gates, Jonathan	do
Hunt, Sarah	do
McGillivray, Neil	Purpleville.
Phenix, Margaret	Toronto.
Riddle, Frederick	Box Grove.
Shepherd, Anival	Aurora.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN TO THE INSTITUTION.

BELLEVILLE, October, 1st, 1884.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting the Annual Medical Report of the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, for the year ending 30th September, 1884.

The total number of pupils in attendance during the last session was 245. Several of whom who had completed a full course of instruction were not readmitted after the summer vacation, but the vacancies thus made were immediately filled by a number of new ones. As is the case each year a number of applicants for admission, whose mental condition unfitted them for the Institution, had to be rejected.

The improvements in the water system which were in progress when my last report was written have been completed, and we have now an abundant supply of good wholesome water for drinking and other purposes.

During the vacation the plaster ceilings of the dining-room and kitchen were torn down and replaced by pine sheeting, and whitewashing was done throughout the building wherever necessary, the interior now presenting a clean and tidy appearance. I notice however, that some repairs to the roof are very necessary, as during a rain storm the water leaks through into one or two of the upper dormitories doing considerable damage to the ceilings there, as well as being injurious to the health of those who sleep in the apartments when damp.

The general health of the pupils during the entire year has been remarkably good, it being an unusual occurrence to find a child confined to bed more than a day or two at a time, and then only with some trifling illness.

There was a complete absence of contagious or infectious diseases so much to be dreaded in Institutions of this kind.

It is pleasing to be able to report such a state of affairs, particularly when we take into consideration the amount of anxiety caused, and suffering endured during the epidemic of typhoid last year.

The Superintendent continues to evince the same solicitous care for the comfort of the pupils that has always characterized him, seeing that each is cleanly and comfortably clothed, and that suitable and wholesome food is supplied; and when any are sick he visits them frequently to assure himself that they are being properly looked after.

The dormitories, recreation-rooms, and indeed all the apartments are kept clean, well ventilated and healthful.

One pupil, a little fellow named James J. D. Shand, eight years of age, who for the first time entered the Institution on the 10th September, was at the time, and had for several weeks previous been in a delicate state of health, so much so, that his parents though ignorant of his disease hesitated about sending him. After his arrival the disease from which he was suffering, chronic meningitis, gradually progressed and he died on the seventeenth day after his admission, his mother being with him for several days prior to his decease. In this case there is no doubt that the boy should not have been brought away from home at all.

I have also to record the death of Miss Christina McDougall, who for several years filled most satisfactorily the position of Instructress of Sewing. For a number of years she had been a sufferer from an incurable affection of the heart, and as is usual in such cases her death was sudden, though not unexpected. She died on the 16th March 1884.

Cases of the following diseases and accidents received treatment during the year :

Abrasions.	Hysteria.
Abscesses.	Indigestion.
Anæmia.	Iritis.
Boils.	Laryngitis.
Bronchitis.	Lumbago.
Burns.	Meniugitis.
Catarrh.	Nausea.
Chorea.	Neuralgia.
Colic.	Ophthalmia.
Constipation.	Otorrhœa.
Corneitis.	Palpitation.
Debility.	Pharyngitis.
Diarrhœa.	Phthisis.
Dyspepsia.	Psoriasis.
Ear-ache.	Quinsy.
Feverishness.	Ringworm.
Gastralgia.	Scrofula.
Head-ache.	Sciatica.
Heart Disease.	Sprains.
Haemoptysis.	Tooth-ache.
Hernia.	Urticaria.
Herpes.	Wounds.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. MURPHY, M.D.,

Physician.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES
UPON THE
ONTARIO INSTITUTION
FOR THE
Education and Instruction of the Blind,
BRANTFORD,
BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto :

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1885.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirteenth Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1884.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

The Honourable

ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,

Secretary for the Province of Ontario,

Toronto.

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INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

THIRTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

Toronto, December, 1884.

*To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Lieutenant-Governor of the
Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I beg to submit herewith the Thirteenth Annual Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1884.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

INSPECTOR.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The average number of pupils in attendance at the Institution during the session 1883-84 was, as was anticipated, 120. The Principal expects that in the current session the average attendance will reach 130. He is of opinion that the reduction in numbers which was noticeable for several sessions, has now ceased, and that for the next few sessions, the pupils will increase in number.

The institution has continued to successfully fulfil its object of imparting instruction to the blind, and during the past year its usefulness has not been impeded by any unlooked for occurrences. Order and regularity have marked its course. Matters of detail are dealt with in my inspection minutes and in the report of the Principal and Surgeon.

EXAMINATIONS.

The literary classes were examined as heretofore by Dr. Kelly, Public School Inspector, and Mr. Wilkinson, M.A., Principal of the Brantford Central School. Their report is subjoined:—

In obedience to your instructions we have examined the literary classes in the Institution for the Blind established at Brantford, and have the honour to report the results as in the tabulated form hereto annexed.

The examination was held on the 28th, 29th and 30th May, and was concluded on the 4th of June. As changes had been made in the *personnel* of the staff since our last examination, we thought it well to devote the afternoon of the first day to an observance of the methods of instruction and discipline pursued by the several teachers. The results of our observations were generally satisfactory. The new members of the literary staff are Miss Catharine Gillen and Miss Margaret E. Walshe. Miss Gillen is a teacher of experience and established reputation, having occupied a high position in the Brantford Public Schools and subsequently in the Port Hope High School, for several years. Miss Walshe is also a teacher of experience and ability. The classification of the pupils has been improved though there is room for further improvement; the order, too, is, if possible, better. A little more attention might be profitably devoted to reading, that is to good enunciation, emphasis and expression. Evident advancement has been made in writing, the specimens being, in our judgment, better than those of a year ago. As several of the more advanced pupils are now devoting themselves to music and the industries carried on in the workshops, the literary classes lose in proportion, but the gaps are being well filled in the ranks by younger recruits who promise to do remarkably well.

In the observations which follow on the several classes, it will be seen that some are favourite subjects, such as geography, history and English literature. Touching the last we would recommend the Shakesperian part of the work for next year be the "Midsummer Night's Dream," that Tennyson and Longfellow be studied further, that the great English writers of the first half of the nineteenth century (as many of them as possible) be touched upon, and that of Americans, Bryant, Lowell, and Poe might be added for the sake of variety and instruction. We were glad to notice several new books in the library, and that a healthy spirit of improvement pervades the Institution.

MR. WICKENS' CLASSES.

1. *Arithmetic*—Class B. This class numbers 16. One was absent through illness and one incapable through deafness. The ground covered embraced the compound rules, measures and multiples, and simple fractions. The problems

were, for the most part, of a practical character, and the answers, generally, prompt and accurate. Two of the candidates obtained the maximum, four 75 per cent., and seven 50 per cent. The order and attention were satisfactory.

2. *Reading*—Class A. Eighteen pupils. Reading line type. Nine read fluently, with correct emphasis and good expression; seven fluently, but not well otherwise; two were inferior readers. The spelling was satisfactory, and the pupils had been taught to define and derive easy words.

3. *Geography*—The pupils possessed a good general knowledge of the relative positions of the several countries of Europe and America, and of the principal features of these continents, with the exception of two, who appeared unable to go on with the rest.

4. *Writing*—The pupils have learned to write letters very well, both in form and composition.

5. *English Grammar*—Pupils analyze and parse ordinary sentences well, have a correct notion of what constitutes good English, and correct readily common errors in syntax. They have also a knowledge of the rules of grammar most commonly violated and are able to apply them. There is much diversity in the attainments of the members of this class, chiefly due to the differences of mental ability, but as a whole they do well.

MISS WALSH'S CLASSES.

1. *Grammar*—Class A. This class consists of 10 pupils, one of whom was absent, ill. The limit embraced the whole subject, including prosody and the history of the language. The class contains the most advanced and cleverest pupils in the Institution. The examination was long and thorough, the answering, on the whole, admirable. Different passages from the poems of Pope and Scott were analyzed, and the words parsed with a readiness and a correctness rarely equalled by a fifth or sixth class in the best Public School. This is shown by the fact that out of ten candidates four obtained the maximum of marks, and two 90 per cent., the lowest gaining 60 per cent.

2. *Writing*—Class B. Thirteen pupils. Can write small and capital letters, and several can write very fair correspondence.

3. *Chemistry*.—The limit, included oxygen, etc., the non-metals, electricity, the thermometer, and barometer. Considering the great disadvantages under which the pupils labour, they did remarkably well; they evinced an accurate and satisfactory knowledge of the subject as far as examined, and showed that they had been intelligently and carefully instructed.

4. *Arithmetic*—Class did, as a whole, very well; hardly as strong as last year, several of the most advanced pupils having left the Institution; yet the average results were good. Comparatively difficult problems in percentage, interest and bills of parcels, and practical questions involving the principles of fractions, were given to them and were solved by the majority with accuracy. *Morale* of the class excellent, a healthy spirit of rivalry being manifested through the entire examination.

5. *Geography*—This class contains a number of very bright pupils, who manifest great intelligence and delight in this study. Many of them have learned all the general geography of the United States and have a good acquaintance with the position of places, manufactures, and public buildings of the principal cities

and towns of the Dominion. They also knew very well the different land and water routes and have acquired as much knowledge of the whole subject as seeing pupils. Whole examination exceedingly satisfactory.

6. *Writing*—Somewhat better than that of last year, being more legible and more like the writing of seeing persons. Some pupils have made very satisfactory progress in this branch, which is so useful to the blind. In many cases the writing was remarkably good, and as the specimens were written from dictation, they afforded a fair test of penmanship. We have made a distinction between the writing of those pupils who are totally blind, and that of those who are at all aided by sight, and can say with confidence that the teaching here is particularly good.

7. *Reading*—Class C. All read fairly; a few read well. Many of the pupils were in the lowest class last year. Some have been but a year in the Institution, and consequently their progress is particularly noticeable. The advance, we are happy to say, is, in some cases, quite remarkable, and with the exception of one or two, for whose deficiency there are good reasons, all have made substantial improvement. The spelling also is good, and the meaning of the words creditably understood.

8. *Object Lessons*—Class B. Pupils were able to determine the class to which a bird belongs by handling a specimen, and to give pretty full accounts of the habits and uses of the domestic animals. In this subject blind children take great delight, and it is pleasant to see and know that they have so good an idea of many of the objects whose names they meet in reading. This was not the case a few years ago. The number of objects has been considerably increased during the year, and with a few more additions will be all that is needful.

MISS MARGARET E. WALSHE'S CLASSES.

1. *Arithmetic*—Class C. This class numbered 21. Limit, multiplication table, weights and measures, reduction in part, and practical problems—a good class on the whole and likely to improve in this subject next year. The answering was generally very good, and the teacher had evidently taken much pains to improve her pupils.

2. *Geography*—Class B. Fourteen pupils, limits—America, particularly the Dominion of Canada, the United States, and the West India Islands. The work of the class was very satisfactory. In addition to an accurate knowledge of the several counties, provinces and states, with their capitals, principal mountain chains, rivers, capes, islands, etc., they had memorized the areas of countries, lakes, etc., could describe the climate, soil, productions, and the forms of government in each country.

3. *Object Lessons*—Class A. Fifteen pupils. This is an interesting class. They had received instruction as to 29 or 30 species of animals, besides the various cereals grown in Canada. Several of them with the object in hand, such as the tiger, rhinoceros, elephant, or ostrich, were able to describe the anatomical structure, the size, shape, habits, habitat of each. The cockatoo seemed to be the favourite object.

4. *Writing*—Pupils write with care and promise to do well.

5. *Reading*—Class B stood a tolerable examination. Several read well, and the teacher is evidently anxious for the success of her pupils, and labours with them in the most painstaking manner. Most were able to give the substance in their own words of what they read. The spelling was uniformly good.

Grammar—Class stood a fair examination on the general principles of grammar. Their attainments are pretty equal, and their teacher has tried to bring all into a satisfactory state of proficiency. They know very thoroughly all the work over which they are expected to go.

MISS GILLEN'S CLASSES.

1. *Writing*—Class D. Twenty pupils, three of whom can see a little and one is too young to write. The specimens examined were, as a rule, very fairly done and afforded evidences of improvement.

2. *English Literature*—A class of 14. Although some of the best students in this subject, examined last year, have left the Institution, the present class is, on the whole, superior to the old one. The examination occupied an extensive range, commencing with literature during the Roman occupation and tracing it down to the "Spacious Times of Great Elizabeth." The interval between Elizabeth and Victoria was skipped for want of time, and only two writers of the Victorian era, Tennyson and the American Longfellow, were at all exhaustively examined. The play of Julius Cæsar had been carefully studied, and several had committed the choice portions, such as the quarrel scene, the speeches of Marellus, Brutus, and Antony, etc., to memory. The plot and drift of the drama were thoroughly understood. Of the two poets, Tennyson and Longfellow, the latter seems to be the more general favourite with the class. Many of his best poems had been memorized by the pupils, and the manner of recitation showed their thorough appreciation of the subject. The stories in the "Princess," "Maud," "Enoch Arden," and the "Idyls" were intelligently outlined by several members of the class. Miss Gillen has succeeded in inspiring her pupils with an enthusiasm for English Literature.

3. *English History*—A class of 8; an excellent class. The examination was general, embracing, among other things, the growth of the constitution, the social condition of the people, etc. More intelligent answering, a better knowledge of the subject, it would be hard to find anywhere.

4. *Arithmetic*—The class consists of two divisions, one the lowest in this subject. The senior class was examined in problems involving multiplication and subtraction, chiefly practical business questions. The processes by which they arrived at their results were also inquired into and were found to be generally the best. The operations were performed with tolerable rapidity. In the lower division some are quite young, others of weak intellect. Some arrangement in the shape of a numeral frame for each child would be useful in affording them a means of aiding them in their calculations. This class affords a good test of the amount of knowledge imparted in a session. The results were very creditable.

5. *Canadian History*—Class studying this subject but for a part of the term. They were examined in their knowledge of the different periods of our history, the careers of several of the principal men, the chief events, then the dates, causes and results. For a class of comparatively young pupils, they did remarkably well. We anticipate good results from such a hopeful commencement and can not praise too highly the diligence manifested by both teacher and taught.

MR. SHANNON'S CLASSES.

1. *Writing*—A class of seven, among them two or three culls. Four write with considerable facility.

2. *Calisthenics*—We witnessed the calisthenic exercises on two occasions, Prof. Day playing the organ accompaniment. These included the various extension movements, marching and marking time.

3. *Physiology and Natural History*—This class was examined as to knowledge of the human body, digestion and circulation, and somewhat as to what they knew of natural history (zoology). While some have not as much improvement as is desirable, the majority show by their answering and their interest that they have been well taught. In conclusion we would again respectfully urge upon the authorities charged therewith, the necessity for the erection of a suitable gymnasium. Our thanks are due to Principal Dymond and his staff, for many acts of attention and kindness during the examination.

The musical department was examined by Mr. Aldous, of Brantford, who reported upon it as follows:—

"I have the honour to submit to you my report of the music pupils in the Ontario Institution for the Blind, at Brantford, which I examined on June 2nd, 3rd, and 4th.

"I was much gratified to find the instruction given in all the classes to be remarkably thorough; every pupil being thoroughly well drilled in the first principles of musical knowledge, as well as in a correct technical method, without which no progress can be satisfactory. The advanced pupils, and several of the younger ones as well, evinced an intellectual grasp of the music they were rendering, which proved that their musical nature had been fostered by the use of compositions of the best quality, a benefit which none will appreciate sooner than the blind.

"The pupils of Mr. Day on the pipe-organ showed a considerable degree of proficiency, not only in pedal and manual work, but also in registration, a branch of organ-playing fraught with peculiar difficulties to blind students.

"Mr. Day's piano pupils showed the same thorough training, one especially being prepared to make a very creditable performance on the concert platform.

"Miss Callaghan's pupils on the piano showed the result of careful discrimination in the selection of technical exercises and pieces suited to their individual peculiarities and requirements.

"The pupils of Miss Moore and Miss McNish on the piano—some of them in the first stages of preparation to become advanced pianists, and some of them only learning a little for home amusement—all show a careful and kindly teaching which they all appreciate.

"Miss Moore's pupils on the reed organ, with the exception of one who is well advanced on the pedal reed organ, are mostly those who want to be able "to play a little at home;" and surely no pastime can be more pleasant or healthful for a blind person than to draw sweet tones from the ivory keys, sympathetic companions to those even who can only use them a little.

"Miss Moore's class in point printing showed considerable fluency in taking down from dictation, and their work proved on trial to be correct. Every music pupil should unquestionably learn this invaluable art.

"Mr. Baker's pupils on the violin showed a thorough grounding, and those who are advanced play with considerable artistic proficiency.

"I must give great praise to Mrs. Howson for the training of the vocal students. The first class are thoroughly drilled in single tones, scales, and arpeggios, each sung in various degrees of tone and with crescendo and diminuendo

They are also all trained in singing songs, simultaneously in unison, so that all the members of the class are prepared with solos, although only those with the best voices make their appearance as solo singers. The part singing of the class is remarkably good, both for the quality of the tone, the shading, and the general finish.

"The students of the second class are on the same plan as the first, and the results here obtained show a good preparation for an efficient maintenance of the first class as the older pupils leave.

"The tuning students, under the tuition of Mr. Raymond, are in various stages of advancement, but all seem to have the requisite fine ear, and to be receiving careful training.

"The pipe organ needs a careful revision both for tuning and regulating, and the pianos should be thoroughly regulated during the summer, as a year's constant use cannot but make the actions somewhat loose and noisy, otherwise the instruments are in fair condition. I should strongly recommend that the grand piano be not used for practice but reserved solely for rehearsals and concerts.

"In closing my report I wish to thank heartily the Principal and other members of the staff for their kindness and assistance during the short duration of my labours at the Institution."

It will be seen that both these reports state the Institution to be in a satisfactory condition, from an educational point of view, and as year by year the staff becomes more efficient, it is reasonable to expect that the result of its labours will be more satisfactory.

INSPECTIONS.

I made three visits of inspection to the Institution and made the following reports in regard to them:—

"I visited the Institution for the Blind, Brantford, on the 31st March.

"There were 63 male and 58 female pupils in attendance, all of whom were reported in good health and making satisfactory progress in the various branches of study. Two of the female pupils, during the early part of the session, had been seriously ill with colds contracted while absent from the Institution visiting their friends but they are now so far convalescent as to return to their work in the class room.

"The senior master, Mr. Wickens, was absent on leave in consequence of his impaired condition of health, but he has reported himself much benefited by the rest and change, and hopes to be able to resume his position at an early day. In the meantime his duties are as far as practicable provided for by dividing them among the other teachers.

"An inspection of the buildings, including dormitories, class-rooms, store, kitchen, engine-rooms, workshop, and farm buildings was made with a view of ascertaining their condition and the necessity for any immediate repairs required.

"As the result of considerable repairs to the roof during past years and the prompt removal of snow during the winter, but little damage has been sustained from leakage of late. Strong winds, however, have removed slates from the roof of the Institution and the Principal's house, which require to be replaced immediately, and the Principal is authorized to have the necessary repairs made.

"The plaster ceilings which have to be replaced, will require, say, 2,500 feet of matched and bevelled select pine sheeting, 3 inches wide, and the Principal in conjunction with the Bursar will procure the lumber for the purpose of having the work put in hand at the earliest opportunity. It will be done by the Institution

carpenter, and the material charged to capital account, for which appropriation has been made.

"Repairs to the verandah of the lodge are also necessary, and the purchase of 750 feet of lumber is authorized for this purpose also, the work to be done by the carpenter and charged to maintenance account. An expenditure of, say, \$50 is also necessary for the purpose of relaying the floors, and making other necessary internal repairs to the horse stable, which the Principal will arrange for, and the account for material will be charged to farm exchange account.

"The new heating apparatus in the workshop is reported to be working very satisfactorily, and the danger resulting from heating with stoves is altogether avoided. The ventilation of the upper floor of the shop will admit of improvement, and the Principal will ascertain the cost of placing a couple of ventilators in the ceiling, with the view of remedying the defect.

"The difficulty of finding an outlet for machine-knitted goods manufactured by the female pupils, has seemingly impeded the progress of instruction in this work. But as it is most desirable that instruction should be continued in this branch of industry, sufficient material will be purchased to keep the machines in operation during the remainder of the session, and the goods produced sold when a market can be found for them. In this, as well as in the willow work department, the course has been followed by allowing the pupils a certain sum on the work done, as an incentive to their acquiring a knowledge of the trade. While this arrangement has some advantages, the Principal is of the opinion that, on the whole it is objectionable, and that the pupils should have in view the acquirement of a thorough knowledge of the industry without any immediate pecuniary advantage to be derived from it; and that the substitution of a prize, or possibly an outfit, for the present plan might be preferable. This matter is of importance, and must receive careful consideration before any change is made.

"Appropriation having been made on capital account, to cover an expenditure of \$150, for glass cases suitable to protect the stuffed birds, animals, etc., used in object-teaching, and also for the purchase of other objects required, the Principal is authorized to procure such as are desirable, but not to exceed the amount of the appropriation in making purchases on this account.

"The newly acquired land on the northern and western boundaries of the Institution property is in such condition as to require fallowing; and with the view of having it properly tilled early in the season, and prepared for seeding down next year, the Principal is authorized to engage a man to plough it in the first instance, and the work may subsequently be done by the farm hands as the season advances, as they happen to have time, without interfering with the regular work of the farm now under cultivation.

"Another inspection of the Institution was made on the 23rd July, for the purpose of noting the progress in effecting repairs and alterations, which had been authorized during the vacation.

"An improvement, which will materially benefit the pupils on the girls' side, is that of dividing the large dormitory into three separate apartments. This work, under the direction of the Principal is nearly completed, and has been done in a very satisfactory manner. It is executed in good taste, and will insure much more privacy than under the former arrangement.

"The plaster ceilings in the Principal's office and in the reception room have been removed, and the work of replacing them with matched sheeting will be commenced at once. The arrangement of two rooms, one on the first floor and the other on the second, is also in progress and will be completed in good time for the junior teachers, who are to occupy them, and as they are situate near the centre of the boys' dormitories will, in every way, be much more convenient, and

afford better opportunity for the necessary oversight and care required. The expenditure has been limited to the purchase of the material required.

"The Principal reports the heating appliances in the new annexe to be insufficient in cold weather, and also that throughout the east wing it is generally too cold for comfort. In the former case the want is no doubt largely due to the distance which the steam is conveyed from the boilers to the radiators in the apartments referred to, and to remedy this defect it will be necessary to take the steam direct from the boilers by a separate pipe connected with the radiators in the annexes. This will greatly shorten the distance, and admit of the steam being gauged to supply sufficient heat at the points indicated, without interfering with the supply of the east wing as at present.

"To secure the proper heating of the east wing a large branch pipe required, say 3 inches in diameter, from which a supply can be distributed through the wing.

"The cost of these alterations and additions are estimated as follows:—

8 radiators, say	\$200 00
Pipe for direct connection	165 00
110 feet of 3-inch pipe for east side	50 00
110 feet of 2½ inch pipe for east side	40 00
Total for material	\$455 00

The outside labour required to assist the Engineer in the fitting up, would make a total expenditure of \$535.

"As it is important to complete these improvements during the present season, the attention of the Public Works Department will be called to it with a recommendation that funds at the disposal of that Department for some other work (which is not so pressing) be exclusively applied to the purchase of the material required.

"On the 31st of October I made an inspection of the Institution for the Blind, and on that date there were 127 pupils in attendance, 63 males and 64 females. Of the full number 15 were new pupils, and from enquiries lately received by the Principal as to terms of admission, it appears probable that quite a number more are likely to avail themselves of instructions at the Institution during the present session.

"The new entrants who have taken their places in the class-rooms are intelligent, energetic, and promising in appearance, and there is every reason to hope that they will each make satisfactory progress in the branches in which they are taught.

"It is gratifying also to note that the health of the pupils has been excellent since the session commenced, and that all of them were in good health on the day of my visit.

"The re-assembling for the present term took place on the 3rd of September, and the organization was immediately effected with due regard to the proper classification of the pupils according to their industrial ability and development. The work in this respect, however, is that of continuous and systematic revision, as the pupils give evidence of aptness and progress in their studies. But to secure success the necessity for industrial instruction is of paramount importance in educating the blind, and classification in the Institution appears rightly to be made subservient in the system of imparting instruction.

"The Principal speaks with much confidence of the progress being made in the Literary, Musical and Industrial Department, and it is evident that the pupils are showing earnest desire and effort to make progress in that work.

"The structural improvements and alterations on hand during the vacation have all been completed and the steam heating appliances in the new bath-rooms and offices are giving good satisfaction.

"The advantage of having an independent steam supply for these offices is already apparent, as the heating is regulated from time to time without interfering with the temperature in the main building, and as the extremes of the season may require.

"The divisions in the large dormitory on the girls' side are now finished, and the apartments are occupied by the pupils. The rearrangement is of advantage in many ways besides presenting a more comfortable and home-like appearance. The ceilings in the Principal's office, reception room, and boys' stairway are also finished, and both apartments may now be considered complete, and requiring no further outlay to keep them in a satisfactory condition for a long time to come.

"A very desirable addition has been made by erecting a large porch at the boys' rear entrance to the building, as this door is exposed to the north and leads to the workshop and other out-buildings, and is constantly in use. The porch will prove to be a great benefit during the cold season.

"A new steam box has also been attached to the workshop, which will economize labour and prevent the exposure of the pupils when handling the green willow. These, together with all minor repairs and a thorough clearing, has put the Institution buildings in a good state of order.

"The system and arrangement obviously prevailing throughout the Institution was very satisfactory, and the general expression and conduct of the pupils was such as to warrant the conviction that while there was an entire absence of anything like unnecessary restraint, good decorum, and respectful demeanour characterized their conduct towards their superior.

Under these favourable circumstances and with the efforts of a competent and energetic staff of instructors, the progress of the pupil should be thoroughly satisfactory."

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.

SERVICES.	Total Expenditure.	Cost Per Pupil.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Salaries and wages	15,333 25	127 78
Medicines and medical comforts	61 25	51
Butchers' meat, fish, and fowls.	2,993 53	24 95
Flour, bread, etc.	983 79	8 20
Butter and lard.	985 58	8 21
General groceries	1,984 04	16 53
Fruit and vegetables.	280 22	2 33
Bedding, clothing, and shoes	452 96	3 77
Fuel	3,962 64	33 02
Light	1,254 80	10 46
Laundry soap and cleaning	391 54	3 26
Furniture and furnishings	475 93	3 97
Farm, feed, and fodder	1,128 73	9 41
Repairs and alterations	617 89	5 15
Advertising, printing, postage, etc.	670 83	5 59
Books, apparatus, and appliances	792 00	6 35
Miscellaneous	958 26	7 99
Totals.	\$33,297 24	\$277 48

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

October 1st, 1884.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities ;

SIR,—I have the honour, as Principal of the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind, to submit my report of the year ending September 30th, 1884.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

As on former occasions, I shall first refer to the number of pupils in attendance during the late session (1883-4).

In my last report I expressed the opinion that the attendance, during the session then just commencing, would be about one hundred and twenty. The result proved the estimate to be correct, as 120 was the actual average attendance for that session. The total number of pupils who received instruction at any time during the session of 1883-4 was 122, sixty-four males and fifty-eight females.

Of these, 103—fifty-four males and forty-nine females—had returned to the Institute previous to the 30th September, 1884. The difference will be accounted for as under :—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Graduated in Pianoforte Tuning and Music....	1	0	1
Graduated in Willow Work.....	2	0	2
Left with partial results.....	0	2	2
Left with improved sight	0	1	1
Excluded on account of imbecility	1	0	1
Excluded on account of physical infirmity	0	1	1
Excluded on account of mental defects	0	1	1
Detained at home for surgical treatment	1	0	1
Detained at home by illness.....	2	0	2
Returned since Sept. 30th.....	3	1	4
Expected shortly	1	0	1
Detained at home for one session by friends	0	1	1
Left of her own accord	0	1	1
Total	11	8	19

On the 30th September, 1884, the number of pupils in attendance was 127, represented as follows :

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Pupils in attendance last session	54	49	103
Former pupils not present last session, re-admitted	5	2	7
New pupils	4	7	11
Total	63	58	121

To the foregoing number, in estimating the probable attendance of the current session, may be added the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Old pupils returned or expected to return	5	0	5
New pupils arrived or expected	3	5	8
Total	8	5	13

Appearances consequently indicate that we may look for an attendance during the present session of fully 130 or ten more than last session.

It may be inferred from these figures that the somewhat large annual reduction which has been going on for the past three years has now ceased, and that, although several advanced pupils will probably graduate next midsummer, an increase rather than a decrease may be expected during the next four sessions. The ages of the new pupils already admitted this session are as follows :—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
35	0	1	1
30	0	1	1
27	1	0	1
21	0	1	1
16	0	1	1
14	0	1	1
13	1	0	1
11	0	1	1
8	2	1	3
	4	7	11

The over-age pupils were only received after a very careful consideration of their special and strong claims to a relaxation of the rules in their favour.

I may call your attention, as having an important bearing on internal arrangements, to the greater equality of the sexes in point of numbers now than formerly. So lately as 1881-2 the attendance stood at 85 males and 64 females; in 1882-3, it was 76 males and 62 females, while on the 30th September, 1884, we reported as present, 63 males and 58 females, and, taking into account the expected arrivals, we shall probably find that our pupil population this session will consist of nearly 70 males and 63 females—a difference of nearly 7 in 1884-5, as compared with 21 in 1881-2.

In my last report the causes for a reduction in the aggregate attendance during recent years were so fully discussed that I do not propose to refer to them here.

In accordance with a suggestion in that report which was subsequently approved, I drew up, during last session, a short account in pamphlet form of the objects of the Institution, its situation and other matters of interest to those who may require to avail of the advantage it offers. This little *brochure* under the title of "*Ontario Institution for the Blind; where it is; what it is; and what it does;*" has been widely circulated, a copy having been sent to every registered medical practitioner in the Province, to a number of ministers of religion and to other persons likely to take an interest in the welfare of the blind and to know of cases eligible for admission. It also supplies a convenient means of replying to inquiries respecting the Institution. The good effect of its circulation has already been manifested in communications received.

I have, on the other hand, to regret the reluctance (perhaps natural) of parents, to part with blind children, and their consequent tardiness in sending them to the only place where they can really enjoy life in early youth, and be made useful and happy in years to come. During the three and a half years over which my personal knowledge of the Institution extends, not one pupil has left in consequence of dissatisfaction with the Institution when once its benefits have been realized by experience. The new pupil soon finds in fresh pursuits and associates, in the great freedom of action for which our arrangements both indoors and out of doors provide, and in the occupation of time which hangs so heavily on the hands of the unemployed blind, abundant compensation for the temporary separation from home and those who, however kind and affectionate, have neither the opportunity nor the experience necessary to make the blind child's existence a really happy one.

Some mistaken persons will detain a blind child at home with the laudable hope of, some day or other, instructing him or her in habits of self-helpfulness and independent action. While these good intentions delay the child's admission here, they usually have but one result, in our having to receive and train to good habits a well-grown boy or girl

with the knowledge and helplessness of an infant, while youngsters of seven and eight years who have come early have learned to be in a large degree independent and at the same time self-respecting. To delay sending a child, blind from its early years, until it is ten or eleven years of age is a great injustice to the child and adds immensely to the difficulties of its training and teaching when it is finally admitted as a pupil.

Scarcely less blameworthy are persons who, in a vain hope of saving or restoring vision, also allow years to roll by that should be devoted to education. Admission to the Institute does not, by any means, preclude surgical treatment. The care taken of the general health of the pupils and the daily visits of an experienced physician have often produced in the case of partially blind pupils, most beneficial effects. Quite a number, too, of our pupils, after spending one or more sessions at the Institution to their permanent advantage have, at the vacation, been sent for surgical treatment to the Eye Infirmary at Toronto, where they have been in some instances most successfully treated.

I must not, in this connection, be understood as entering any protest against exhausting the resources of science in order to relieve or to avert one of the greatest afflictions that can befall humanity, but it should be understood that to a blind, or partially blind youth, time is as precious as to a seeing one, or even more so, and delay too often involves irreparable loss from education only beginning when, from loss of a habit of application, or from the diminished delicacy of the touch—which is to be the substitute for sight—what is to the young easy and pleasant, has become difficult and irksome.

The intervention of the quack is also an annoying experience in not a few cases. After all has been arranged for a pupil's admission one of these knaves come along with his nostrums and impudent pretentiousness, His pseudo-philanthropic attentions and confident predictions of success prevail, and another session is lost while money is wasted in the fraudulent experiment, for in every instance of this kind that has been brought to my knowledge the child has come here in the end.

THE STAFF.

While acknowledging, as in former years, the efficiency of the staff and the kind assistance rendered me on every occasion, by one and all of its members, it is particularly pleasant to notice the readiness with which the several new officers appointed a year ago have fallen into their places, and successfully continued the work of their predecessors. This year, I have only two changes to record. Mr. Wm. A Shannon, our junior male teacher, having decided on studying for a medical profession, left us at the close of the late session. Mr. Shannon's retirement was regretted by every one here. His personal relations had been most agreeable with all, and his official duties were discharged in a manner that secured for him respect and confidence. His place has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Joseph McCarthy. In the knitting department Miss Mary Rich, appointed instructress a year ago, was obliged by ill-health to resign that position, which has been filled by the appointment of Miss M. L. Muirhead.

THE LITERARY CLASSES.

The reports of the literary examiners do not call for any special remark on my part. Their suggestions will, of course, receive proper attention. The subject of exact classification is always before us. The difficulties connected with it have been referred to in previous reports and can only be properly understood by those who have to deal with them practically. The examiners are cognisant of many of them.

In my last report the whole course of literary studies pursued here was fully explained. The programme for 1884-5 includes all the subjects therein named, and also a class in Canadian History, the predecessor of which was formed after New Year in last session. Object teaching will receive a fresh impetus from the addition to our stock of a considerable number of Canadian and some foreign stuffed birds and animals, with the forms and habits of which the pupils will be made familiar. A large and handsome glass case for the preservation of these specimens has been constructed during the present year. It is placed in the reception-room, where its contents are objects of much interest to visitors.

In the literary classes the numbers receiving instruction are as follows:—

In Arithmetic.....	83
“ Grammar	73
“ Geography	69
“ Reading	66
“ Literature	18
“ Writing	85
“ Natural History and Physiology	13
“ Object Lessons	24
“ English History	11
“ Chemistry	9

In this connection it may be well to explain that, while a thorough education is secured for our pupils, great care is necessary not unduly to tax their mental faculties or physical strength by a too severe strain upon either. This is, as far as possible, provided against by the arrangement of the order of studies, and by devoting only a limited time to any one subject. Thus Arithmetic, which requires a considerable mental effort on the part of the pupil, is placed first on the day's list, and is disposed of while the pupil is fresh for his work. Grammar, a somewhat abstruse study, comes next; and then Geography, which, as taught by our methods, is little more than a pastime. Reading or Literature follows, and with these the morning's work is brought to a close. Two hours are then allowed for dinner and recreation. The afternoon is devoted to writing, natural history, object lessons, English history and chemistry. The above are the literary classes, but when a pupil takes lessons, as a large proportion do, in music, or receives instruction in the industrial branches, the employment is even more agreeably varied.

While, however, means are taken to prevent undue mental exertion, the need for that systematic physical training which only a properly constructed gymnasium can supply, is too important to be overlooked. No institution for the blind can be complete without it. It is not as in the case of other schools, a mere supplement to the ordinary and natural exercise of active and vigorous youth. The seeing boy runs, jumps, climbs, without a gymnasium. He has cricket, baseball, football, or lacrosse to bring all his limbs and muscles into motion. The blind youth can neither run, jump, nor climb, without peril, unless he is provided with proper appliances and safeguards. He can take no part in any of the out-of-door games above mentioned, while his circumscribed capacity for motion naturally tends to encourage a sedentary habit. His blindness at the same time induces an awkward gait, and gives him a prematurely old appearance. All this may be, to a large extent, corrected by the machinery a properly constructed gymnasium affords. For the education of the minds of our pupils the existing apparatus leaves little to be desired. But for the training and development of the body we have only the merest makeshift and apology.

THE MUSIC CLASSES.

The report of the Music Classes examinations is all the more satisfactory when the changes in the staff, which took place last year, are taken into consideration, the more advanced classes having as a consequence of those changes been under the charge of officers who, previous to their appointment here, had not any experience in the education of the blind.

The advantage of having a resident male music teacher has been very clearly shown, and, without in the least disparaging the abilities or efforts of the music staff in the past, our present arrangements it must be admitted have undoubtedly tended to infuse more spirit into the musical studies of the pupils, and to secure a more direct and thorough oversight both during class hours and those devoted to practice.

Mr. Day's attention is chiefly directed to the instruction of pupils in the pipe-organ, to teaching counterpoint, harmony, and the theory of music, and to giving lessons on the piano. Miss Callaghan instructs the most advanced pianoforte pupils, while Miss Moore and Miss McNish take the remainder of the piano and reed-organ classes. Miss Moore also instructs a class in point print music writing, a most useful and necessary accomplishment for the blind music student. In addition to the instruction in vocal music, given

with so much ability by Mrs. Dr. Howson, the whole of the Protestant pupils assemble every Saturday evening in the Music Hall, and are there practised in sacred vocal music by Miss Callaghan and Mr. Day. This arrangement gives increased interest to our devotional services, besides assisting in singing, pupils not able to devote time to attendance upon the vocal class. It also helps to store the mind of the pupils generally with sacred melodies and hymns, which may be a priceless comfort and delight to them in years to come.

The remarks of the Examiner on the condition of the various instruments, are no doubt just, but when pianos are subject to such ceaseless wear and tear as ours they never can be long in perfect order. As a matter of fact all our pianos are over-worked.

The Examiner suggests that the grand piano in the Music Hall should be reserved for concerts and not used for ordinary practice. Without going quite so far as the Examiner in this regard, I would certainly desire not to see this instrument used too frequently. Yet our necessities compel us to resort to it for the practice of four pupils daily.

One of the pianos at the present time is almost past using for music practice. It is partially devoted to tuning practice, and the sooner it is finally turned over to the tuning class exclusively the better. But its place will have to be supplied, and at least one additional piano should be provided. In fact, to do full justice to our music pupils, two additional pianos over and above our present number, should be purchased or hired.

The violin class, under Professor Baker, consists of two advanced pupils and three who are receiving primary instruction. The pupils forming the instrumental music classes number seventy-three. The vocal class is attended by forty-two.

THE TUNING CLASS.

The tuning class, under Mr. Raymond, consists of nine pupils in various stages of progress. One pupil graduated with a full outfit last session, and is now I believe doing business on his own account in London, Ont. Three former pupils are employed in the ware-rooms and factory of Messrs. Mason & Risch, of Toronto, and the firm speak of their services in satisfactory terms. One of the pupils now in the Institution will probably graduate at the close of this session. He is charged at present with the care of the several pianos, with keeping them in tune and effecting any such slight repairs as from time to time need attention. In the absence of a wider field for practical instruction than the Institution within itself can supply, pupils graduating as tuners should be encouraged by their friends wherever it is possible to enter a factory and spend some time there before starting on their own account. The difference between tuning our old pianos and performing the same operations on new ones, or those in first-class condition is very great, and the pupil will hardly acquire the requisite skill unless he has experience in the manipulation of the latter.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The several branches of industry pursued by our pupils next demand some notice.

THE WILLOW SHOP.

The pupils in the willow shop deserve particular commendation from me for their conduct and progress last year. For several weeks Mr. Truss, the Trades' Instructor, was prevented by a very serious illness from attending to his duties. During this period the shop pupils were deprived of all but occasional oversight during working hours and left largely to their own resources. Their behaviour was most exemplary and their close attention to their work—much of it, just then of a somewhat uninviting nature, was beyond all praise. Mr. Truss' own report gives some facts well worth notice in connection with his department. It is as follows:—

MR. A. H. DYMOND, *Principal*.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report upon the operations of the workshop during the year ending September 30th, 1884.

The session has been one of steady progress on the part of the pupils. Two pupils having qualified themselves for receiving graduates' outfits during the session, have, with

your approval, been supplied with the same. These two young men are now working at their own homes with every prospect of success in their efforts to earn their own livelihood. It is expected, that, at the close of the present session, four more pupils in this department will be ready to receive outfits. I may state that the conduct of the workshop pupils during the entire session has been most satisfactory, both in regard to industry and deportment.

The following statement shows the amount of *saleable* work made last session by pupils during their nine months' training at the Institution:—

Sales by Trades' Instructor	\$598 50
Work on hand not sold	175 00
Total	\$773 50

Pupils' Vacation Work.

According to our usual custom, at the close of last session, we distributed a supply of willow (about 2,000 lbs.) among twenty-two of our workshop pupils, for the purpose of keeping them employed during the vacation, and giving them an opportunity of earning such sums of money as would enable them to provide themselves with clothing and pocket-money. The following statement shows the very gratifying results:—

W. K. earned	\$68 00	F. N. earned	\$45 00
W. T. "	30 00	J. S. "	25 00
J. B. "	40 00	J. C. "	42 00
B. C. "	25 00	G. D. "	46 00
S. W. "	19 00	J. K. "	25 00
F. G. "	35 00	H. S. "	18 00
J. K. "	25 00	W. D. "	19 50
O. L. "	24 00	F. P. "	20 00
S. L. "	18 50	W. B. "	40 00
J. A. "	42 00	R. S. "	15 00
C. R. "	40 00		
J. L. "	37 00		\$699 00

It may be as well to state that pupils working during the vacation confine themselves to the manufacture of such articles as their training in the Institution has enabled them to make with a considerable degree of proficiency and speed. The financial result of their vacation work must not, therefore, be compared with that of the preceding nine months' training, during which time a large portion of their work had no commercial value whatever. The list of articles we teach our pupils to make is sufficiently long to tax the application and ability of the smartest among them for five or six sessions, and the vacation work merely supplies the practical test of the nature of the training they have received during the previous session.

During the past session a most effectual substitute has taken the place of the four stoves previously used for heating the shops (and which were a continual source of danger and anxiety on account of our having so much inflammable material in the shop) by the complete fitting up of the upper and lower workshops with steam radiators. The comfort and security thus afforded are highly appreciated both by the pupils and their instructor.

It would be desirable that a new floor should be laid down in the lower workshops, the old floor and joists being decayed, and also unfavourable from its low position in regard to the health of those who have to spend so large a portion of their time in the workshops.

(Signed)

THOMAS TRUSS,

Trades' Inspector.

BRANTFORD, Oct. 1st, 1884.

The earnings of the pupils above referred to, accumulated as they were by those who are still learners, and from the sale of the limited descriptions of goods they were able to place on the market, give excellent promise of the fruits the same youths will be likely to gather from their industry when they finally start with a full outfit of models, as competent workmen on their own account.

And here I may, without mentioning any names or even the branch of industry in which he had graduated, just relate an incident connected with one of our former pupils which speaks volumes for the instruction that redeems the blind from the helplessness otherwise incidental to their lot.

The pupil in question, a young man of 21, left the Institution two years ago. His earnings at first were small but sufficient for his personal wants, and after a time for a little more. His father was a farmer whose means were almost exclusively represented by his farm stock, buildings and implements. Rejoicing last summer in a more than ordinary good harvest he was suddenly deprived of nearly everything by fire. Friends and neighbours were kind and sympathetic, but the first person to come to the half-ruined man with pecuniary assistance was his blind son. By economy and self-denial the young man had in this short time saved nearly one hundred dollars which he placed at his father's disposal, pledging at the same time his future savings until the old place should be itself again. A worthy act this on the part of the blind youth and one bringing to him, no doubt, inexpressible pleasure, but a most notable instance, too, of the beneficial results of the training and instruction such Institutions as this provide.

At the present time there are in the workshops 22 pupils wholly engaged in willow work, one who devotes an hour daily to study, and four who leave the class room for the shop for the last three hours in the afternoon only. These last named are lads of fifteen or sixteen, who have mostly made fair progress in the classes and will gradually lessen their attendance in the latter, occupying a correspondingly longer time in the workshop. Mr. Truss alluded to the introduction of steam heating into the workshops. He does not over-estimate the value of this improvement either in regard to safety or comfort. His reference to the state of the lower shop flooring is also well-timed.

The use of steam for heating the workshop enables us to effect another improvement by the construction of a box for steaming the willow contiguous to the workshops instead of being attached to the pumping-house and dependent on the use of exhaust steam on certain days only. The green willow will now be laid down at the shops, steamed, and passed into the shop direct from the box, with the least possible expenditure of labour.

THE SEWING ROOM.

There are forty-six pupils, all females, now receiving instruction in the sewing room, nine more than last year. In this branch, as in the willow shop, the time devoted to sewing varies according to the age of the pupil, the progress she has made in other classes, and the probable connection of her training here with her employment and circumstances after leaving the Institution. All the pupils in this room are instructed in hand-sewing. Those who are found capable are then taught to use the sewing-machine with its several attachments. Some of them also attain considerable proficiency in cutting out and fitting.

THE KNITTING ROOM.

The work of the knitting room was considerably interrupted last session by the frequent indisposition of Miss Mary Rich, the lady engaged as instructress on the retirement of Miss Algie a year ago. I regret very much that Miss Rich should have been unable to continue in the position for which she had many qualifications, but as the vacation approached, it became evident that the acceptance of her resignation was unavoidable. Miss Rich has been succeeded by Miss M. L. Muirhead, and I am well satisfied with the activity and enthusiasm that have pervaded the knitting department since Miss Muirhead took charge of it. It will be in your recollection that, in my last report, I expressed an opinion decidedly adverse to the continuance of the system of paying pupils in the knitting room for work done there. The same practice formerly existed in the willow shop but was discontinued for evidently quite sufficient reasons, and no notion of

reviving it has ever since been entertained. In the knitting room, as in other classes, the sole idea before the pupil's mind should be the attainment of proficiency. This is often best secured by slow rather than by very rapid progress. A pupil, impelled by a desire to make money will almost inevitably look to quantity rather than to that perfection of quality which only much care and patient effort can secure. Besides, while the direct gain in money to the pupil may be greater by turning out a large quantity of plain work of a particular description, the business of knitting can only be taught properly by the pupil being familiarized with many varieties of work differing both in form and material and executed by machine or hand as the case requires. At the commencement of the session I notified the pupils that they must not depend upon any further emoluments from this source, and so far from the intimation acting as a discouragement to those affected, I have had more applications for admissions to the knitting room this session than on any previous occasion. The final decision of the question rests of course with yourself.

The pupils learning knitting—which branch includes hand and machine knitting, and also crotchet-work—number forty, or seven more than last year.

The question how to dispose of the marketable work turned out by these young persons will have to be considered. The lighter and fancy goods will probably find a ready sale to visitors, and some pupils will make articles to supply private orders, or for the use of their own friends. But there must inevitably be a considerable production of plain goods, and these will have to be sold to some one. The Reformatory at Penetanguishene is now the only public institution left as a customer, the others being supplied by their own inmates, or the Reformatory for Females, with hand-knitted goods. Your attention will be given, I doubt not, to overcoming, so far as we are concerned, a difficulty departmental action has created.

BLIND INDUSTRIES.

In this relation I desire to remark that, while industries taught in this Institution may be well adapted to the employment of seeing persons in asylums or prisons, nay, while they may, perchance, be even better adapted for those unfortunates than some others, yet what is a matter of choice with them is found to be the sole resource of the industrious blind. So far as my enquiries extend, the only industries taught at all successfully to the blind, as a means of independent support in after years, at any institution on this continent, are as follows:—

For Males.—Pianoforte tuning.

Willow and Rattan work.

Cane-chair seating.

Broom-making.

Matrass making.

For Females.—Machine and Hand Sewing.

“ “ Knitting.

Crochet work.

Bead work.

In Canada the openings for pianoforte tuners must be limited, and so, too, must be the supply. The combination of a correct musical ear, and mechanical adroitness, in a blind youth, is not universal by any means. To enter the tuning class is an object of ambition to many, but the selection has to be most carefully made. Otherwise we should bring discredit upon the effort to turn out blind tuners able to compete with seeing men. Not more than one or two youths can be expected to graduate from this class annually.

In Canada, and, to a large extent in the States, machinery supersedes all attempts at broom-making by hand. Across the line it is taught because it is easy to learn rather than because it is profitable. A man may exist by it when he can do nothing else; but I doubt if he ever does more than just eke out a livelihood by it. In Canada it is not to be thought of.

Matrass-making is carried on by a few Institutions and by some blind persons in the neighborhood of large cities. It can hardly compete successfully in the hands of the blind with seeing labor.

Cane-chair seating, on any considerable scale, is also an urban industry, and that, too, is rapidly being superseded by numerous substitutes. Experience, in fact, has taught us that, for blind men exclusively, piano tuning, the chair and basket industry, are the only ones that in Canada can be carried on profitably and on a scale commensurate with a respectable living.

In the case of female pupils the sewing-machine is a means of domestic usefulness rather than commercial profit when they leave the Institution.

Bead work is in very limited demand.

Knitting is the staple industry and main resource of the female blind. I trust therefore, that, whatever the claims of other recipients of departmental care and oversight to consideration, our two industries,—the willow work for the male and knitting for the female blind,—may be left to us as nearly as possible without competition or interference.

THE LIBRARY.

With the view of encouraging a more careful and extended system of reading out of school hours, Mr. Wickens, our senior master, has voluntarily assumed the duty this session of chief librarian, his colleagues assisting him at the weekly issue of books to male and female pupils alternately. The new books in embossed type or point print added to the library since my last report have been :— Scott's "Ivanhoe," "Readings in English History," "Old Story Tellers," "Our World," Thackeray's "Four Georges," "Stories about Musicians," Burns' Poems, Bryant's Poems, Select Poems and some others.

HEALTH.

Whilst the past year was not without its anxieties on account of the health both of pupils and officers, I am glad to be able to report that, in no instance has illness proved fatal to either, and that, with one exception already named, all who last session were seriously affected are now well. The late session passed over without any illness of a contagious character. Immediately after the reopening of the Institution for the present session, symptoms of measles showed themselves in one of the female pupils, but as these disappeared almost immediately, it was doubtful whether the case was one of the true type after all.

Bronchial disease in a more or less severe form was the chief trouble of last winter. Mild cases were very numerous, and two female pupils were so seriously ill as to excite considerable anxiety. Both were, when convalescent, removed to their respective homes ; one returned previous to the vacation and both are now, I am happy to report, in good health and pursuing their studies. I may mention further that both these young persons contracted the colds out of which their illness arose, while absent from the Institution and in the care of friends.

Few, if any, of the officers altogether escaped the malady in some form or other. Mr. Wickens was for a considerable time under medical care, and Mr. Truss, as already mentioned, was laid up for several weeks.

The great need for some suitable hospital arrangements on the female pupils' side of the building has, by the past year's experience, been more than ever apparent. What should, it seems to me, have been almost the first thought of those who planned such a building as this, and what, seven years ago, the liberality of the Government supplied on the male pupils' side, is still wanting in the east wing. Yet the ordinary accommodation in the latter is less by fifty per cent. than in the former—irrespective of the boys' hospital ward—since the addition to the west wing was constructed. Yet the difference in numbers between the male and female pupils does not now exceed six or seven. Whenever a male pupil has sickened with any disease requiring isolation, it has been effected at once without difficulty. But when, on a recent occasion, a case of what appeared to be measles presented itself, the only resource was to clear out the most accessible dormitory, placing the beds of the pupils who usually occupied the room in the other dormitories, which were already as full as was desirable, having due regard to health and comfort, and even then the isolation

was more in appearance than in reality. Last session the pupils already referred to as seriously ill, and who needed constant attentions night and day, were compelled to occupy their usual sleeping places surrounded by their fellow pupils, a state of things neither desirable for the invalids nor agreeable to others.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the pupils was, with very few exceptions, good during the whole of last session. It is not to be expected that, in any school, either blind or seeing, the whole will be equally well-behaved and exemplary. But it is a great satisfaction to know that in this Institution troublesome pupils meet with little sympathy from their companions.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Although no new structures of any magnitude were erected during the late vacation, several improvements were effected within the building. The most important of these was a division of the large dormitory in the east wing into three chambers and a cloak and wash room. The change is exactly similar to that made some years since in the west wing. It is a most beneficial one in many respects.

The heating apparatus of the new bath rooms and offices erected last year was found, in view of their exposed situation, to be quite inadequate to the demands upon it. I trust, however, that the measures adopted to remedy this defect will prove amply sufficient.

A roomy lobby at the male pupils' rear entrance has been erected, which will afford protection from cold to that part of the building, and be useful in many ways.

The process of substituting wood ceilings for plaster has been continued by the re-ceiling with oiled and varnished pine, of the visitors' reception room and the Principal's office, in one of which the old ceiling had partially fallen and in the other threatened to fall at any moment.

The old bath rooms on the upper and lower flat in the west wing have now been converted, the one into our junior male officers' private room, and the other into a music class room. The remainder of the inside work done has been chiefly in the nature of minor repairs.

THE GROUNDS.

The improvements in the grounds have partly consisted of planting some new trees, but also, and more particularly, in transplanting trees where they were overcrowded, and in cultivating and pruning the trees and evergreens generally. There is quite room for a continuance of this work from year to year with the prospect not only of promoting tree growth but also of adding much to the beauty of the site and premises.

THE FARM.

Both the farm and ornamental grounds presented, during the early part of the year, a very flourishing appearance. Frequent rains produced a rapid growth both of trees and crops and everything gave promise of abundant results. On the whole, we have no reason to be disappointed, although the long season of drought, in August and September, checked the development of the roots and potatoes just at a critical period. We shall, nevertheless, have a full supply for all purposes. We also took a heavy crop of clover off a piece of land seeded down last year, and harvested 165 bushels of oats from another lot similarly treated this spring. The cleaning of the land in order to lessen the labour annually bestowed on the destruction of weeds is now our first object.

THE NEWLY PURCHASED LAND.

The land recently purchased, on our north-western and western boundaries, was ploughed early in the summer and has been again subjected to the same process recently. The naturally poor quality of a large portion, and twenty years, more or less of the most improvident farming, have presented us with a legacy of work that will need liberal

encouragement if anything is to be made of it for agricultural purposes. Even if laid out ornamentally, it must be thoroughly cultivated and well manured.

The primary object of its possession has been attained by its purchase and the consequent isolation of the Institution from intrusion on that side. So far as the higher portion, immediately in the rear of our buildings, is concerned, if pretty thickly planted with trees, especially those of the coniferous species, it would in a few years afford an important defence from the severity of the northern winds, besides adding greatly to the beauty of the estate. The lower and more westerly portion can be gradually brought into cultivation or used for pasturage.

A barbed wire and board fence will supersede the present dilapidated rail fence facing the public road, and the same will probably be the most economical arrangement for the western boundary. I respectfully suggest that, in the estimates for next year, a moderate appropriation should be made in order to place at our disposal the means of gradually improving this property by such means as after due consideration may be approved.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

The enlargement of the bakery, increased accommodation for the carpenter, and other improvements of a necessary but minor character suggest themselves, but do not require more than a passing notice here. I desire to draw your attention most pointedly to larger and, as I venture to think, most needful works, whether it may be deemed expedient to construct them at an early or later period.

The urgent need for a hospital ward in the female pupils' wing is too apparent to need comment. It is now, I assume, quite clear that this desideratum is unattainable within our present building. The attempt was made last year to secure it in connection with the change in the large dormitory, but had to be given up. Only then by an enlargement, or an addition, can the hospital ward be obtained.

You will observe, too, that the numbers of our female pupils have for some years been pretty steadily maintained, while there is now rather a tendency towards an increase. With sixty we are full, every one over that number is really one too many, and if we reach seventy—as we probably may ere long—we shall have to resort to expedients not consistent with health or comfort. And here let me say that, to our better arrangements in that respect I attribute, to a large extent, our immunity from diseases incidental to, or greatly aggravated by overcrowding. The need then for more dormitory accommodation on the girl's side is imminent.

But this is not all. The female pupils by reason of their pursuits and habits, are always more closely confined to the house than the male pupils. Yet, as already noticed, although only slightly in excess in point of numbers, the latter—irrespective of the workshops where so many are employed—have ample accommodation for all purposes within the main building, without resorting to their dormitories at all in the day time. The latter, after being put in order in the forenoon, are locked up until night, when they are fresh and pleasant for occupation. The girls' dormitories, on the other hand, are their sole resort if they want to read or work, and when not in class they retire thither, virtually therefore living in the same rooms night and day. This can be rectified only by an enlargement of the present east wing, and in such an addition I should recommend, besides one or two new dormitories and a hospital ward, the construction of two large rooms on the ground floor answering to the vocal class room, and (so-called) gymnasium in the west wing, the one for the elder girls to use for a work and reading-room, the other for a junior girls' play-room. In the east wing, too, more music rooms are badly needed and could be secured at the same time. While, to preserve architectural symmetry, I suppose any extension of the east wing must correspond with the one at the other end of the building. It is probable that the internal fittings and arrangements might, without substantial loss, be less elaborate and costly than those in the former corresponding improvements.

An addition to the girls' or east wing is therefore desirable in order to secure—

- (1) A female pupils' hospital ward.
- (2) Adequate dormitory accommodation.
- (3) Sufficient rooms for the use of the female pupils in the day time.
- (4) Additional music rooms.

I need not enlarge on the importance of a gymnasium, which, if built, must be quite independent of the last proposed improvements, and also at the west end of the building, in order to give the male pupils constant access to it. The change from high to low pressure in our steam heating arrangements with a corresponding economy in the consumption of fuel and a better supply of heat in connection with that change, to some parts of the old building, is a threadbare topic, and need not be enlarged upon here.

I am sensible that all these improvements would involve a large outlay on capital account. My duty is done when the case in their favour is properly presented.

Let me only say further that, with our spacious and healthfully situated grounds, with a completed building as above suggested, with a properly adjusted heating machinery, and last, but scarcely least, with a suitable constructed gymnasium, I do not believe that this Institution, properly conducted, would be second to any Institution for the Blind in the world.

In conclusion, it is my duty again, through you, to call the attention of the Public Works Department to the very urgent necessity for the painting and pointing of the exterior of the whole main building, to the constant trouble with the roof of the older portion, and, lastly, to the decayed state of our fences, particularly those fronting the public roads.

Until lately cattle roamed almost unrestrained over the latter, and last year we suffered serious damage from their intrusions. Recently, however, the city authorities have been more vigilant, and property-owners having in many cases abolished their road fences, are on the *qui vive* to sustain the by-laws of the city and township. I am, therefore, disposed to contemplate the removal of our road fences along the eastern and southern boundaries from the Bursar's house to the lodge at the head of Palmerston Avenue. A chain and low posts, or some light and cheap arrangement, might be necessary, but even that is in my mind an open question. These may, perhaps to some, seem rather revolutionary ideas, but they have been well considered, as also have some slight prospective changes in the present walks used by the female pupils, if the fences were removed. The further ornamentation of the grounds in that quarter would, moreover, have to be undertaken. That the fencing, if it is to be retained, must be thoroughly repaired is a certainty.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

I cannot close this report without once more expressing my obligations to the clergy of this city and to many clerical visitors for their kindness in conducting the Sunday afternoon services at the Institution, as well as for the deep interest shown by them in the welfare of the pupils at all times.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. DYMOND,
Principal.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

I.—NATIONALITIES.

	No.		No.
American	2	Irish	37
Canadian	44	Norwegian	1
English	22	Scotch	16
French	2	Wendish	2
German	3		
Indian	1	Total	140

II.—RELIGION.

	No.		No.
Baptists	5	Lutherans	3
Bible Christians	1	Methodists	31
Congregationalists	4	Presbyterians	25
Davidites	1	Roman Catholics	25
Episcopalians	42	Salvationists	2
Jew	1	Total	140

III.—AGES.

	No.		No.
Six years	1	Seventeen years	7
Seven "	3	Eighteen "	10
Eight "	5	Nineteen "	5
Nine "	1	Twenty "	14
Ten "	4	Twenty-one "	6
Eleven "	8	Twenty-two "	5
Twelve "	6	Twenty-three "	5
Thirteen "	9	Twenty-four "	4
Fourteen "	13	Twenty-five "	1
Fifteen "	7	Over Twenty-five	18
Sixteen "	8	Total	140

IV.—ATTENDANCE.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Attendance for portion of year ending 30th September, 1872.....	20	14	34
“ for year ending 30th September, 1873	44	24	68
“ “ “ 1874	66	46	112
“ “ “ 1875	89	50	139
“ “ “ 1876	84	64	148
“ “ “ 1877	76	72	148
“ “ “ 1878	91	84	175
“ “ “ 1879	100	100	200
“ “ “ 1880	105	98	203
“ “ “ 1881	103	98	201
“ “ “ 1882	94	73	167
“ “ “ 1883	88	72	160
“ “ “ 1884	71	69	140

V.—OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.

	No.		No.
Actor	1	Farmers	45
Agents	3	Gardeners	3
Auctioneer	1	Hostler	1
Axe grinder	1	Hotel-keeper	1
Butler	1	Labourers	22
Boilermaker	1	Merchants	7
Bookkeeper	1	Millers	1
Basketmaker	1	Painters	2
Blacksmiths	3	Plumber	1
Butcher	1	Printer	1
Carpenters	7	Physicians	2
Clerks	2	Salesman	1
Conductors	2	Steamboat engineer	1
Clergymen	2	Shoemakers	3
Drover	1	Surveyors	2
Engineer	1	Tailor	1
Educator	1	Tanner	1

V.—OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.*Continued.*

	No.		No.
Tinsmith	1	Waggonmaker	1
Tradesman	1	Weaver	1
Vessel agent	1	Unknown	8
Veterinary surgeon	1	Total	140

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—In laying before you some account of the year's work in the medical department of this Institution, it may first be stated that the net results have been most satisfactory. There has been an almost entire absence of disease in its more acute form, and you will not, therefore, be surprised to learn there are no deaths to report. Indeed, it is satisfactory to state that for years past the bill of mortality in the Institution has been nil. This happy result is not claimed as entirely due to my own efforts, but the credit may be partly ascribed to the airy location of the buildings, to the natural drainage of the grounds, and to the purity of the water supply. To these natural advantages may be added, a fairly efficient system of sewerage, and the spaciousness of the building in all its parts, permitting the maintenance of that sanitary condition so desirable in every public Institution.

While there has been this immunity from disease of a serious nature, yet the number of chronic ailments has been sufficiently numerous to show the necessity for the constant medical care and supervision of the blind. The pupils again suffered from the various inflammations of the air passages which were so general throughout the province last winter, and to the number of these cases the prevailing west winds in our exposed situation always contribute material additions. Hence, if a pupil stands near a window opened for ventilation, or steps out doors without extra clothing, the result is often a catarrhal cold or a bronchitis if nothing worse. On this account it would be very desirable to see the newly acquired field to the west of the Institution thickly planted with forest trees, which, in time, would break the force of the fierce winter winds and form a most desirable shelter in stormy weather, while at the same time the picturesque appearance of the grounds would be sensibly improved.

In a former report, allusion was made of the arrest of physical development so often met in the blind youth and produced no doubt by the sedentary life imposed upon them by the loss of sight. This is especially noticeable among the female pupils, so that a young girl, for instance, who appears by her stature to be twelve years old is often found to be fifteen or sixteen. Your attention is once more called to this subject for the purpose of suggesting a remedy by furnishing a gymnasium where all our pupils can engage in the active exercises so necessary to the full development of their physical frames. This gymnasium, in addition to the usual appliances, should have one large room without furniture or any object against which the pupils might injure themselves, and where they could enter heartily and confidently into the play of blind man's buff (literally) and other amusements adapted to their condition. Here, too, as on a miniature parade ground, they could be drilled in a manual of exercises which should constitute a part of their physical training.

I must not fail to call your attention to the long felt want of a hospital ward on the female side. This want was keenly felt recently when one of the pupils took ill with

symptoms of a contagious disease, when there was not a room to be had for the purpose of isolation, except by the inconvenience and discomfort of stowing away into already crowded rooms several of the younger pupils to make room for the sick patient. You will perceive from this last statement another fact, namely, that every room on the female side is fully occupied and that any considerable addition to our numbers should be provided for by the erection of the long contemplated wing corresponding to the one already made on the male side of the house.

During the colder weather of winter it has been found impossible to keep one of the class rooms sufficiently warm and at the same time to maintain a proper ventilation. The present short allowance of heating pipe in this room will require to be supplemented by a radiator to overcome this difficulty.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the courtesy and cordial co-operation of the Principal and all the officers of the Institution in the performance of my important duties as attending physician.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. CORSON, M.D.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES
UPON THE
HOSPITALS
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,
1884.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto :

PRINTED BY "GRIP" PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., 26 & 28 FRONT ST.
1885,

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, December, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Fifteenth Annual Report upon the Hospitals of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1884.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

The Honourable

ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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HOSPITALS.

FIFTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, December, 1884.

*To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Lieutenant-Governor of the
Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:.

I beg to submit herewith the Fifteenth Annual Report upon the Hospitals of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1884.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

HOSPITALS.

In presenting my Report upon the Hospitals of the Province of Ontario for the year ending the 30th September, 1884, there is little change to note as respects the hospitals in existence at the close of the previous year, the steady progress which has been made advocates a fairly rapid advance in the direction of modern hospital management.

One new hospital has been established during the year, viz., that of St. Joseph Hospital at Port Arthur in the Algoma district. The large increase in the population of that region consequent upon the extensive works carried on by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the great distance of that point from any place where adequate accommodation could be obtained for strangers suffering from disease or accident, seemed to render the establishment of an hospital a great necessity. Seeing this, the Sisters of St. Joseph, who had already established a Convent School in that locality, set apart a portion of their large building for hospital purposes, pending the erection of a more suitable building which they intended to commence immediately. I had the pleasure, in the discharge of my duty, of inspecting the hospital in June last, and of subsequently reporting upon it to the Government with a recommendation for a grant under the Charity Aid Act. A copy of that report will be found in its proper place amongst the detailed reports upon the separate institutions.

Another hospital on a larger scale has been projected in the City of Brantford and is now far on towards completion. Early in the year I was called upon to examine the plans and specifications and inspect the site selected for an hospital designed for about fifty beds and to cost between twenty and thirty thousand dollars, which was to be erected and presented as a free gift to his fellow-citizens by Mr. John H. Stratford, of Brantford.

The site chosen for the building was in every way satisfactory and the plans were well designed for the object intended, and I had much pleasure in signifying my approval of both.

The furnishing of the new hospital has been undertaken by Mrs. Stratford, the wife of the donor, and Mrs. A. S. Hardy, and it is expected that the hospital will be completed and furnished ready for the occupation of patients early in the year 1885. The hospital is to be under the control of a Board of Trustees appointed jointly by Mr. Stratford and the City Council, and will be managed by Miss Goldie, a lady of large hospital experience, who has been appointed to the position of Lady Superintendent.

The citizens of Brantford are to be congratulated upon having in their midst a gentleman at once able and willing to make them this munificent gift, and the suffering poor will have reason to bear in thankful remembrance the kindness which prompted Mr. Stratford to provide this great boon for their relief.

The operations of the various hospitals of the Province for the past year have been more extensive than on any preceding year in their history, shewing a total of patients under treatment during the year ending 30th September, 1884, of 6,369, or an increase of 131 persons, as the following comparative statement of admissions for the past ten years will shew:—

Year.	No. treated.	Increase.	Decrease.
1875	3,915	328	..
1876	3,893	...	22
1877	4,077	184	...
1878	4,372	295	...
1879	4,612	240	...
1880	5,302	690	...
1881	5,257	...	45
1882	6,032	775	..
1883	6,238	206	...
1884	6,369	131	...

All details with reference to the workings of the Hospitals, including the movements of patients and the cost of maintenance, will be found in the statistical statements and tables which follow :

HOSPITALS.	No. remaining under treatment on 1st Oct., 1883.	No. admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1884.	No. of births in Hospitals during the year.	Total No. under treatment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1884.	No. discharged during the year.	No. who died during the year.	No. remaining under treatment on 30th September, 1884.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch, and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch)	173	1887	157	2217	1825	203	189
City Hospital, Hamilton	66	537	46	649	521	48	80
General Hospital, Kingston	38	466	38	542	468	32	42
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	30	442	.....	472	430	23	19
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	51	306	.....	357	285	30	42
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	37	498	.....	535	469	34	32
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	23	139	132	294	236	24	34
General Hospital, London	44	403	17	464	382	25	57
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	10	179	6	195	172	13	10
General Hospital, Guelph	22	135	11	168	141	10	17
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	10	170	.....	180	163	5	12
General Hospital, Pembroke	4	127	.....	131	113	10	8
General Hospital, Mattawa	7	158	.....	165	155	9	1
Totals	515	5447	407	6369	5360	466	543

In the 6,369 patients treated in the hospitals, are included the children born therein. The number of births was 407, and they took place in the following hospitals, viz. :

Toronto General Hospital.	157
Hamilton City Hospital	46
Kingston General Hospital	38

Ottawa Lying-in Hospital	132
London General Hospital	17
Guelph General Hospital	11
St. Catharines General Hospital	6
	<hr/>
	407

The total number of patients were admitted to the Hospitals as under :

From the cities or towns in which the Hospitals are . .	3,740
From the counties in which the Hospitals are	922
From other counties of Ontario	1,216
From the United States	61
From other countries.	430
	<hr/>
	6,369

The usual statistics respecting the sex, religious denominations and nationalities of the patients under treatment are given in the table immediately following, and after it will be found an analysis of the diseases treated :—

NAME OF HOSPITALS.	SEX.		RELIGIOUS. DENOMINATIONS.			NATIONALITIES.					
	Male.	Female.	Protestants of all denominations.	Roman Catholics.	Unknown.	Canadian.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	United States.	Other countries.
General Hospital, Toronto	1326	891	1646	561	10	885	515	532	168	64	53
City Hospital, Hamilton	306	343	456	193	.....	275	137	145	53	18	21
General Hospital, Kingston	353	189	414	126	2	248	108	132	20	22	12
Hotel Dieu, Kingston	214	258	74	398	.....	329	34	82	3	11	13
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	282	125	292	36	29	127	95	71	27	10	27
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	256	279	23	511	1	253	33	212	12	8	17
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	62	232	89	205	.....	94	53	112	24	.....	11
General Hospital, London	295	169	349	115	.....	163	126	112	36	15	12
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	119	76	129	65	1	53	40	70	13	5	14
General Hospital, Guelph	100	68	147	21	.....	81	33	19	25	6	4
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	180	.....	22	158	.....	71	8	92	5	4	.....
General Hospital, Pembroke	131	.....	31	100	.....	40	9	71	3	3	5
General Hospital, Mattawa	162	3	20	145	.....	78	20	35	12	10	10
Totals	3736	2633	3692	2634	43	2697	1211	1685	401	176	199

Detailed statement of the diseases or ailments for which patients received treatment during the year ending 30th September, 1884.

DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.	DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Alimentary Canal.</i>				<i>Bones.—Continued.</i>			
Colic	5	5	10	Periostitis	2	1	3
Constipation	14	16	30	Rickets	1	1	2
Dysentery	6	9	15	<i>Circulation.</i>			
Diarrhœa	32	23	55	Angira Pectoris	1	...	1
Dyspepsia	49	46	95	Aneurisms	6	...	6
Enteritis	4	12	16	Disease of Aortic Valves	40	18	58
Fistula-in-ano	17	3	20	“ Mitral Valves			
Gastrodynia	12	13	25	“ Tricuspid Valves			
Gastritis	20	23	43	“ Pulmonary Artery			
Hæmorrhoids	16	6	22	Endocarditis	3	...	3
Hæmatemesis	3	...	3	Heart, Dilation of	3	2	5
Intestinal Worms	10	5	15	“ Hypertrophy	4	...	4
(Esophagus (diseases of))	2	...	2	“ Degeneration .....	...	2	2
Pharyngitis	4	6	10	Pericarditis	1	2	3
Aphthæ	3	1	4	Phlebitis	1	2	3
Peritonitis	16	8	24	Phlegmasia Dolens .....	...	3	3
Quinsy	5	2	7	Varicose Veins	4	4	8
Stomatitis	2	5	7	Thrombosis .....	...	1	1
Tonsillitis	15	16	31	<i>Dislocations.</i>			
Ulceration of Stomach	8	10	18	Ankle	3	2	5
Prolapsus Ani	2	1	3	Bones of the Hand	7	3	10
Odontalgia .....	...	1	1	“ Foot	10	2	12
Hypertrophy of Tonsil .....	...	3	3	Clavical	1	...	1
<i>Brain and Nervous System.</i>				Elbow .....	...	2	2
Apoplexy	5	5	10	Femur	1	1	2
Chorea	2	8	10	Humerus	6	2	8
Catalepsy .....	...	...	...	Patella	1	...	1
Concussion of Brain	8	...	8	Wrist	4	...	4
“ Spine	3	4	7	<i>Ear.</i>			
Compression of Brain	1	...	1	Otorrhœa	8	3	11
“ Spine	1	1	2	Otitis Media	1	1	2
Delirium Tremens	32	...	32	<i>Eye.</i>			
Epilepsy	29	15	44	Diseased Eye Ball	11	3	14
Hemiplegia	10	6	16	Lachrymal Fistula .....	...	2	2
Hysteria .....	...	24	24	Amarosis	1	...	1
Inflammation of Brain	2	1	3	Amblyopia	4	...	4
Insolation	1	...	1	Blepharospasmus	1	2	3
Insomnia	4	1	5	Cataract	27	8	35
Insanity	19	19	38	Entropion	3	2	5
Locomotor Ataxia	12	2	14	Ectropion .....	...	2	2
Myelitis	6	1	7	Foreign body in the Eye	2	...	2
Neuralgia	40	33	73	Glaucoma	2	5	7
Neuroma	3	...	3	Iritis	27	15	42
Paralysis, General	16	5	21	Keratitis	12	10	22
Paraplegia	7	2	9	Leucoma	3	1	4
Paralysis Agitans	2	...	2	Ophthalmia	22	17	39
Softening of Brain	2	...	2	“ Catarrhal	5	4	9
Delirium Tremens	7	...	7	“ Purulent	1	1	2
Sciatica	19	9	28	“ Granular	6	5	11
Spinal Curvature	7	1	8	“ Gonorrhœal	1	...	1
Meningitis	4	5	9	Lens, Luxation of	1	...	1
Tumor of Brain	2	...	2	Retinitis	5	...	5
Spinal Sclerosis	1	...	1	Trachoma	9	10	19
Disease of Brain	3	...	3	Staphyloma .....	...	1	1
<i>Bones.</i>				Strabismus	1	2	3
Anchylosis	6	2	8	Trichiasis Ciliarum	3	2	5
Caries	12	1	13				
Exostosis .....	...	...	...	
Necrosis	35	7	42				
Ostitis	4	...	4				

Detailed analysis of the diseases or ailments for which patients received treatment during the year ending 30th September, 1884.—*Continued.*

DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.	DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Eye.—Continued.</i>				<i>Respiratory Organs.—Continued.</i>			
Ulcer of Cornea.....	26	5	31	Pneumonia, Typho.....	5	2	7
Emicellation.....	1	1	2	“ Broncho.....	5	3	8
Conjunctivitis.....	12	9	21	Pleurisy.....	42	10	52
Pannus.....	1	1	1	Phthisis.....	109	65	174
				Pleurodynia.....	10	3	13
<i>Fractures.</i>				Tuberculosis.....	8	6	14
Bones of the Head and Face.....	15	2	17	Hæmoptysis.....	3	3	3
“ Hand.....	6	6	6	Pulmonary Debility.....	2	2	2
“ Foot.....	16	1	17	Laryngitis.....	2	1	3
“ Pelvis.....	3	1	4				
Clavical.....	5	2	7	<i>Spleen.</i>			
Femur.....	23	8	31	Waxy Spleen.....	1	1	1
Fibula.....	9	9	9	Enlargement of Spleen.....	1	1	1
Humerus.....	16	6	22				
Patella.....	2	2	2	<i>Skin.</i>			
Ribs.....	11	4	15	Acne.....	2	2	2
Radius.....	5	2	7	Boils.....	5	5	5
Scapula.....	1	1	2	Burns and Scalds.....	18	14	32
Sternum.....	3	3	3	Chilblains.....	2	1	3
Tibia.....	15	5	20	Carbuncle.....	3	3	3
Ulna.....	2	5	7	Corns and Bunions.....	6	2	8
				Elephantiasis.....	7	7	7
<i>Liver.</i>				Eczema.....	18	27	45
Abscess of Liver.....	1	2	3	Erythema.....	8	4	12
Acute Atrophy of Liver.....	1	1	1	Frost Bites.....	56	3	59
Cirrhosis.....	9	1	10	Herpes.....	6	3	9
Gall Stones.....	2	2	2	Intertrigo.....	1	1	1
Hepatitis.....	9	5	14	Lupus.....	1	2	3
Hydatids of Liver.....	4	1	5	Lichen.....	2	2	2
Jaundice.....	7	4	11	Onychia.....	1	1	2
Waxy Liver.....	1	1	1	Psoriasis.....	14	4	18
Congestion of Liver.....	3	2	5	Roseola.....	1	2	3
				Rupia.....	1	1	1
<i>Nose and Face.</i>				Ringworm.....	2	3	5
Catarrh.....	14	9	23	Scabies.....	20	9	29
Epulis.....	1	1	1	Sycosis.....	1	1	1
Lipoma.....	1	1	2	Whitlow.....	4	7	11
Ozæna.....	1	1	1	Pemphigus.....	1	1	1
Polypus.....	3	3	3	Ingrowing Toe Nail.....	2	2	2
Naso Pharyngitis.....	1	1	1				
				<i>Urinary Organs.</i>			
<i>Poisons.</i>				Bright's Disease, Acute.....	10	10	20
Gases.....	1	1	1	“ Chronic.....	5	1	6
Irritant.....	1	1	1	Bubo.....	8	2	10
Lead Poisoning.....	1	1	1	Cystitis.....	9	9	18
Narcotic.....	5	5	5	Condyloma.....	1	5	6
				Diabetes Mellitus.....	14	1	15
<i>Respiratory Organs.</i>				“ Insipidus.....	1	1	1
Asthma.....	28	10	38	Enlarged Prostate.....	2	2	2
Bronchitis, Acute.....	52	58	110	Epididymitis.....	9	9	9
“ Chronic.....	23	10	33	Gonorrhœa.....	21	41	62
Croup.....	1	1	1	Gleet.....	2	2	2
Empysema of Lung.....	1	8	9	Hydrocele.....	6	6	6
Empyema.....	5	4	9	Hæmatocele.....	1	1	1
Hydrothorax.....	2	2	2	Incontinence of Urine.....	10	2	12
Pneumonia.....	88	32	120	Phymosis.....	5	5	5
“ Pleuro.....	4	4	4	Paraphymosis.....	1	1	1
				Retention of Urine.....	18	2	20
				Suppurative Nephritis.....	2	1	3
				Stricture.....	25	25	25
				Spermatorrhœa.....	8	8	8

Detailed analysis of the diseases or ailments for which patients received treatment during the year ending 30th September, 1884.—*Continued.*

DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.	DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Urinary Organs.—Continued.</i>				<i>Zymotic and General —Continued.</i>			
Urinary Calculus.....	8	2	10	Measels.....	4	3	7
Chancroid.....	8	7	15	Mumps.....	2	...	2
Orchitis.....	3	...	3	Pyæmia, Scepticæmia.....	4	5	9
Congestion of Kidney.....	1	...	1	Purpura.....	2	1	3
Varicocele.....	2	...	2	Rheumatism, Acute.....	91	46	137
Other Diseases of.....	8	2	10	“ Chronic.....	52	36	88
				“ Gonorrhœal.....	5	1	6
<i>Women.</i>				Scurvey.....	11	...	11
Amenorrhœa.....	16	16		Scrofula.....	10	9	19
Abortion.....	9	9		Syphilis, Primary.....	13	18	31
Dysmenorrhœa.....	8	8		“ Secondary.....	20	13	33
Erosion of Os Uteri.....	3	3		“ Tertiary.....	11	7	18
Fistula, Recto Vaginal.....	1	1		“ Hereditary.....	2	2	4
“ Vesico-Vaginal.....	6	6		Whooping Cough.....	...	1	1
Metritis and Endometritis.....	22	22		Atrophy, Muscular.....	1	...	1
Menorrhagia.....	12	12					
Ovarian Disease.....	11	11		<i>Miscellaneous, not otherwise classed.</i>			
“ Tumors.....	4	4		Abscess, General.....	44	21	66
Parturition.....	338	338		“ Psoas.....	4	3	7
Premature Labour.....	12	12		“ of Breast.....	...	15	15
Uterus, Anteversion of.....	2	2		Alcoholism.....	122	25	147
“ Retroversion of.....	4	4		Amputations.....	47	12	59
“ Antejection of.....	1	1		Cancer, Epithelial.....	22	9	31
“ Retrojection of.....	2	2		“ Schirrus.....	15	10	25
“ Subinvolution.....	3	3		Contusions.....	57	19	76
“ Inversion of.....	2	2		Cleft Palate.....	1	1	2
“ Prolapsus of.....	9	9		Synoritis.....	20	7	27
Womb, Polypus of.....	9	9		Sarcoma.....	4	2	6
“ Fibroid of.....	2	2		Torticollis.....	...	1	1
“ Cancer of.....	10	10		Cellulitis.....	...	18	18
Laceration of Cervix.....	11	11		Coxalgia.....	10	4	14
Leucorrhœa.....	21	21		Debility.....	103	85	188
Threatened Abortion.....	2	2		Gangrene.....	10	...	10
				Gunshot Wounds.....	5	1	6
<i>Zymotic and General.</i>				Hernia.....	14	2	16
Anæmia.....	7	53	60	Injuries not otherwise classed.....	107	12	119
Anasarca.....	2	3	5	Sprains.....	23	9	32
Chicken Pox.....	1	1		Tumors, Fibroid.....	4	11	15
Chlorosis.....	...	19	19	“ Fatty.....	2	1	3
Diphtheria.....	24	29	53	“ Cartilaginous.....	1	...	1
“ Threatened.....	2	1	3	“ Cystic.....	3	6	9
Dropsy.....	14	8	22	“ Other.....	9	7	16
Erysipelas.....	47	23	70	Talipes.....	2	1	3
Fever, Intermittent.....	28	18	46	Ulcers.....	142	36	178
“ Remittent.....	8	8	16	Opium Habit.....	1	4	5
“ Scarlet.....	13	19	32	Chloral.....	1	1	2
“ Typho-Malarial.....	2	4	6	Infantile Debility.....	20	29	49
“ Typhoid.....	191	95	286	Lumbago.....	6	...	6
“ Puerperal.....	2	2		Symphangitis.....	1	1	2
“ Continued.....	13	17	30	Marasmus.....	...	1	1
Gout.....	3	...	3	Hodgkins Disease.....	...	1	1
Influenza.....	5	7	12	Not classed.....	4	6	10
Leucocythemia.....	1	...	1	Nihil.....	6	9	15

The next Table shews the collective stay in days of the adult and infant patients; also, the average length of time each patient was under treatment:

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	No. of patients, including infants born.	Collective stay of infants under one year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of each patient, including the infants.
General Hospital, Toronto.....	2217	1987	65185	67172	31
City Hospital, Hamilton	649	1143	26635	27778	42
General Hospital, Kingston	542	974	14907	15881	29
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	472	.....	10465	10465	22
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	357	.....	17357	17357	48
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	535	.....	13178	13178	24
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa..	294	4422	9508	13930	47
General Hospital, London.....	464	586	16770	17356	37
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	195	265	7075	7340	37
General Hospital, Guelph	168	209	6197	6406	38
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	180	.....	5224	5224	29
General Hospital, Pembroke.....	131	.....	2344	2344	17
General Hospital, Mattawa.....	165	.....	3143	3143	19
Totals.....	6369	9586	197988	207574	32½

Contrasting the totals with those of the corresponding table in the report submitted last year, an increase of 2,782 days is found in the stay of the infants; and an increase of 2,534 days in the stay of the adults, a total increase of 5,316 days. The average period of treatment was half a day more than in 1883.

The next table shews the deductions which have to be made from the collective stay of the patients and for the protracted residence of incurable and lying-in cases. For persons coming within these classes only seven cents per day are allowed.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Collective days stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age.	Deduct for incurables and lying-in cases, for which only Refuge rate is to be allowed.	Number of days stay for which Hospital allowance is to be made.
General Hospital, Toronto.....	65185	3194	61991
City Hospital, Hamilton	26635	2311	24324
General Hospital, Kingston.....	14907	1743	13164
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	10465	567	9898
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	17357	4535	12822
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	13178	212	12966
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa.....	9508	5467	4041
General Hospital, London	16770	2153	14617
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	7075	855	6220
General Hospital, Guelph.....	6197	294	5903
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.....	5224		5224
General Hospital, Pembroke.....	2344		2344
General Hospital, Mattawa.....	3143		3143
Totals	197988	21331	176657

The statement annexed shews the revenue of the hospitals during the year from all sources ; also the relation it has to the amount of the grant, according to the rule laid down in the Charity Aid Act. Each hospital will be entitled to receive as supplementary aid the lesser of the two sums set opposite its name in the two last columns of the statement. Again a considerable increase in the revenue of the Hospitals has to be noted. Following that table is one shewing the amount to be paid to each Hospital in respect of the work done by it in the past year.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.

	Amounts received from municipalities as a grant and for patients' maintenance.	Amount received from patients for board.	Amount received as income from property or investments belonging to Hospitals.	Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.	Total receipts from all sources other than the Government grant.	One-fourth of such receipts.	Amount of the 10 cents per day additional grant.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
General Hospital, Toronto.....	10873 05	11430 15	12243 33	8363 33	42909 86	10727 46	6199 10
City, Hospital, Hamilton.....	9120 21	974 45	.....	.....	10094 66	2523 67	2432 40
General Hospital, Kingston.....	920 00	1061 89	940 26	4134 39	7056 54	1764 13	1316 40
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	50 00	669 80	69 00	2606 28	3395 08	848 77	989 80
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	1685 00	1632 10	20 68	4063 11	7460 89	1865 22	1282 20
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	975 00	1034 30	.....	4003 55	6012 85	1503 21	1296 60
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa.....	.....	2431 90	119 07	3474 36	6025 33	1506 34	404 10
General Hospital, London.....	7831 01	2060 92	409 38	.....	10301 31	2575 33	1461 70
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	1649 87	346 25	.....	364 86	2360 98	590 25	622 00
General Hospital, Guelph.....	2000 00	438 00	.....	494 84	2932 54	733 21	590 30
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.....	500 00	265 00	434 50	984 00	2183 50	545 87	522 40
General Hospital, Pembroke.....	200 00	334 52	.....	563 02	1097 54	274 39	234 40
General Hospital, Mattawa.....	.....	930 40	.....	2439 36	3369 76	842 44	314 30
Totals.....	35804 14	23669 68	14236 22	31491 10	105201 14	26300 29	17665 70

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Collective days' stay upon which allowance at Hospital rates is based.	Collective days' stay upon which Refugee rates is based.	Fixed allowance at 20 cents per day.		Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of amount received from all sources other than Government.		Supplementary allowance at 10 cents per day.		Allowance of 7 cents per day, being Refugee rate for improper cases for Hospital treatment.		Total Government allowance to each Hospital for the year 1885.
			\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	
General Hospital, Toronto	61991	3194	12398	20	.....	.....	6199	10	223	58	18820 88
City Hospital, Hamilton	24324	2311	4864	80	.....	.....	2432	40	161	77	7458 97
General Hospital, Kingston	13164	1743	2632	80	.....	.....	1316	40	122	01	4071 21
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	9898	567	1979	60	848	77	.....	.....	39	69	2868 06
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	12822	4535	2564	40	.....	.....	1282	20	317	45	4164 05
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	12966	212	2593	20	.....	.....	1296	60	14	84	3904 64
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	4041	5467	808	20	.....	.....	404	10	382	69	1594 99
General Hospital, London	14617	2153	2923	40	.....	.....	1461	70	150	71	4535 81
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	6220	855	1244	00	590	25	.....	.....	59	85	1894 10
General Hospital, Guelph	5903	294	1180	60	.....	.....	590	30	20	58	1791 48
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	5224	.....	1044	80	.....	.....	522	40	.....	.....	1567 20
General Hospital, Pembroke	2344	.....	468	80	.....	.....	234	40	.....	.....	703 20
General Hospital, Mattawa	3143	.....	628	60	.....	.....	314	30	.....	.....	942 90
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00
Totals	176657	21331	35331	40	1439	02	16053	90	1493	17	54617 49

The last three tables refer to the cost of maintaining the Hospitals, and shew the average daily cost per patient, etc. :

NAME OF HOSPITALS.	Total days' stay (excluding infants under one year of age).	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries, fuel, light, medicines, bedding, and all other expenditure on maintenance account.	Total expenditures for maintenance.		Average cost of each patient per day.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$	c.	CENTS.
General Hospital, Toronto	65185	21724 88	28235 07	49959 95		76.64
City Hospital, Hamilton	26635	6652 68	9801 77	16454 45		61.77
General Hospital, Kingston	14907	3473 76	4144 89	7618 65		51.11
Hotel Dieu, Hospital, Kingston	10465	3626 28	2542 90	6169 18		58.95
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	17357	2998 71	5275 21	8273 92		47.66
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	13178	3238 26	3428 73	6666 99		55.91
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	9508	2460 51	2686 25	5146 76		54.13
General Hospital, London	18770	5171 06	7571 40	12742 46		74.38
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	7075	1382 10	3286 75	4668 85		65.99
General Hospital, Guelph	6197	1294 35	3200 54	4494 89		72.53
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	5224	1388 95	1306 91	2695 86		51.62
General Hospital, Pembroke	2344	802 32	1067 99	1870 31		79.79
General Hospital, Mattawa	3143	1137 81	992 85	2130 66		67.79
Totals	197988	55351 67	73541 26	128892 93		65.10

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.

	Butchers' meat.	Butter.	Flour, bread and meal.	Milk.	Tea and Coffee.	Potatoes and other vegetables.	Groceries and provisions not enumerated.	Drugs and medicines.	Beer, wine and spirits.	Bedding, napsery and general house furnishings.	Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances.	Fuel.	Light, gas, oil and candles.	Water Supply.	Hay and straw.	Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes.	Ice supply.	Salaries and wages.	Taxes and insurance.	Coffins and funerals.	Contingencies.	Repairs, ordinary.
General Hospital, Toronto	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.
	13.68	2.38	3.06	6.03	0.96	1.81	3.81	3.85	1.62	6.72	0.65	5.39	1.37	0.72	0.07	0.67	0.13	16.30	0.75	0.07	0.32	3.00
City Hospital, Hamilton	9.10	1.85	4.34	3.62	1.36	0.93	3.77	3.69	0.63	2.44	0.69	6.65	2.13	0.75	....	1.64	0.22	1.19	2.25	0.27	1.11	2.26
General Hospital, Kingston	6.14	2.05	3.91	3.49	0.84	1.76	5.07	1.66	0.31	0.74	0.67	3.81	0.70	0.47	....	0.23	0.14	9.44	1.06	0.12	2.63	5.70
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	14.02	3.42	8.00	1.04	3.07	2.06	6.60	3.42	0.21	4.20	0.90	6.53	0.39	0.80	2.05	0.56	0.14	1.94	1.71	0.54	0.77	0.91
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	6.10	1.62	3.00	3.24	0.91	0.62	1.90	3.82	0.53	0.19	1.28	6.20	0.21	0.55	....	....	0.06	12.13	0.54	....	3.27	0.70
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	8.84	3.74	3.56	0.05	1.11	1.78	5.47	2.08	0.15	2.42	0.21	6.90	0.32	1.20	1.03	1.18	0.06	4.14	1.83	....	0.62	3.96
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	7.51	2.74	5.51	3.81	0.28	2.00	4.01	0.42	0.49	5.43	0.63	7.61	0.81	1.54	1.73	3.44	0.31	4.29	0.12	0.06	0.40	0.93
General Hospital, London	11.03	3.31	3.80	4.09	1.43	1.59	4.87	4.12	0.69	7.74	1.12	7.35	2.40	....	0.21	....	....	15.80	....	0.44	1.15	3.77
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.	5.81	1.37	3.36	3.52	1.44	1.37	2.65	5.08	1.28	1.51	1.11	8.15	1.26	0.17	....	....	0.25	23.05	....	....	0.37	2.91
General Hospital, Guelph	7.94	2.40	3.07	0.05	1.57	1.21	4.66	4.27	1.09	7.76	1.55	8.15	1.21	0.93	0.20	0.29	0.32	15.05	1.10	....	7.23	2.45
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	8.73	0.79	3.15	2.84	2.56	2.87	4.90	3.82	2.68	1.81	0.86	5.09	0.32	....	2.20	1.82	....	2.18	0.15	0.28	3.18	0.30
General Hospital, Pembroke	10.29	4.48	5.96	0.66	4.56	2.93	5.33	4.65	0.36	5.24	1.50	9.17	1.39	2.13	1.50	0.73	0.04	8.40	7.12	0.63	1.19	1.28
General Hospital, Mattawa	9.88	4.80	6.04	....	2.04	4.01	7.64	4.53	1.41	2.13	0.50	8.33	1.62	....	4.48	0.41	0.31	8.78	....	0.38	....	0.49

HOSPITAL.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	c.	c.	c.
General Hospital, Toronto	64.77	70.46	76.64
General Hospital, Kingstown	48.04	49.04	51.11
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingstown.....	53.30	57.35	58.95
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	43.23	53.82	47.66
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	37.25	45.57	54.13
General Hospital, London	57.90	58.61	74.38
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	86.12	71.36	65.99
General Hospital, Guelph.....	71.01	68.60	72.53
St Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	74.13	62.78	51.62
General Hospital, Pembroke.....	74.35	79.05	79.79
General Hospital, Mattawa.....	58.34	69.25	67.79

The separate reports upon each Hospital, shewing not only the reports made by the Inspectors, but full statistical particulars of the operations, etc., will be found on the following pages.

SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS UPON HOSPITALS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following is a summary of the admissions and discharges, and general movements of the patients for the official year ending the 30th September, 1884:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients remaining in all departments of the Hospital on 1st October, 1883	95	78	173
Number admitted during past year	1,149	738	1,887
Number of children born in Hospital during the year.	82	75	157
Total number under treatment.....	1,326	891	2,217
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharges during year, including infants...	1,067	758	1,825
Deaths during the year..	146	57	203
Remaining in Hospital on 30th September, 1884.....	113	76	189
	—	—	—
	1,326	891	2,217

Of the 2,217 patients treated during the year, 120 males and 64 females were inmates of the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary branch, and 343 in the Burnside Lying-in branch. The latter number includes 82 male and 75 female children born in the Institution.

The localities from which the 2,217 inmates were received are as follows:—

From the City of Toronto (including 157 infants born)	1,307
From the County of York	214
From other counties of the Province	615
From United States	22
From other countries, including immigrants	59
	—
	2,217

Of the nationalities and religious denominations of the patients the statistics give the following information:—

Nationalities.

Canadian	885
English	315
Irish	532
Scotch	168
United States	64
Other countries	53
	—
	2,217

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	1,646
Roman Catholics	561
Other religions, or not known	10
Total.....	<u>2,217</u>

The financial returns for the year shew the receipts the of Institution for the year from all sources to have been :—

On Maintenance Account—

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$18,850 56
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance.....	9,872 40
From the County of York, in payment of patients' maintenance.....	547 40
From other Municipalities of the Province	453 25
From paying patients themselves	11,430 53
Income from property belonging to Hospital Trust.....	12,243 33
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals in cash	5,347 33
From all other sources not above enumerated	3,016 00
	<u>\$61,760 42</u>

The following is the expenditure for the same period :—

Butchers' meat.....	\$8,901 08
Butter	1,554 08
Eggs	1,062 12
Flour, bread, and meal.....	1,994 86
Milk	3,922 08
Tea and coffee	625 10
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,184 21
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,481 35
Drugs and medicines	2,512 19
Medical and surgical appliances	976 84
Surgical instruments	73 25
Beer, wine, and spirits	1,057 76
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings.....	4,179 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	428 40
Fuel	3,515 79
Light—gas, oil, and candles	892 62
Water supply	468 22
Hay and straw	47 72
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes.....	436 12
Ice supply	85 00
Salaries and wages.....	10,624 75
Taxes and insurance	493 25

Coffins and funerals	\$49 50
Contingencies	210 00
Repairs, ordinary	1,955 08
Advertising, stationery, etc.....	229 58
	<hr/> \$49,959 95

Extraordinary repairs, alterations and additions to buildings (Capital Account)	2,495 53
	<hr/> \$52,455 48

The amount of the grant for 1885 will be as under:—

Allowance for 61,991 days at 20 cents per day.....	\$12,398 20
Allowance for 3,194 days at 7 cents per day	223 58
Supplementary allowance for 61,991 days at ten cents per day	6,199 10
	<hr/>
Total grant for 1885.....	\$18,820 88

The following is a copy of Mr. Christie's report to the Government upon this Hospital:—

"The Toronto General Hospital was inspected by me on the 10th April. On that day the number of patients was as follows:—Males, 104; females, 66; infants, 7; a total of 177. Of this number, 12 males and 7 females were being treated in the Eye and Ear Infirmary. In the Lying-in Hospital, there were 10 cases, and the remainder of the patients were distributed in the different wards of the main building.

"It was reported to me that during the six months previous to my visit, a larger number of cases than usual had been treated, the records shewing that 1,060 persons had been received as indoor patients, a number in excess of that during any like period in the past history of the Hospital. The births in the same period were 69. The increase in the admissions in the six months referred to, had been gradual from their commencement up to the date of my visit.

"The patient longest resident came in on the 5th March, 1883, and has been under active treatment ever since for disease of the bones of the foot. A marked increase has also taken place in the outdoor relief afforded; during the six months 2,000 cases are registered as having received aid in this way.

"A larger number of medical students than heretofore attended at the Hospital during the session of the schools which have just closed, 351 having been registered as regular attendants.

"Improvements of considerable importance have been made in the internal arrangements of the building, and special attention has also been directed to perfecting appliances for protection from fire. In each building fire hose is now kept in readiness, and two sets of hose are placed on each flat of the main building (one at each end). The key of fire alarm box 83 is also kept in the office. Fifty fire buckets are also kept at the angles of the halls and other convenient places throughout the building, always filled with water. In order to the more perfectly to ensure safety, an outside fire escape, connecting with every floor of the main building, is to be built. When this is finished, the arrangements in this respect will be most complete.

"The apparatus for heating by hot water has been completed, and has proved very satisfactory in its working, one fire now doing the work of six jacket boilers, which is equal to a saving of fifty tons of coal per annum in the fuel consumed,

and the hot water is distributed throughout the building at a much higher temperature than under the old arrangement.

"New dining-rooms for male and female patients respectively, who are able to leave their wards, have been provided, and no doubt the meals will be served in superior condition, and a saving will also be effected.

"The question of improved ventilation has received the attention of the trustees, and thirty modern window ventilators have been put in the several wards, by means of which ample currents of air are kept up in each apartment where these ventilators have been adopted, and at the same time no unpleasant drafts are experienced. In every closet also a ventilator has been placed over the gas jet and works admirably, the heat of the gas causing an upward current into an adjoining flue, thereby keeping up a constant change of air in the closets.

"I noted that the frequent visits of the trustees were maintained, and were made at all hours of the day and night, indicating watchful care and a due regard for the trust imposed upon them."

Mr. Christie made a second inspection of the Hospital on the 27th October, and reported upon it as under to the Government :—

"On the day of my visit there were 193 patients in residence, 115 males, 78 females and 4 infants. Of the male patients 103 were under treatment in the general wards, and 12 in the Eye and Ear Infirmary. Of the females, 59 were in the general wards, 7 in the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and 15 in the Burnside Lying-in Branch. The records of the Hospital shew that during the year which has just ended, there was a large increase in the amount of work done in the Hospital, as compared with its operations in the year ending on the 30th September 1883.

"The condition of the various wards in regard to cleanliness, order, and ventilation, was very satisfactory. The temperature of the west wing has been very much improved by extending to it the steam heating from the general system. Besides effecting a much evener temperature throughout the wing, a material saving will be made in the quantity of fuel required.

"A contract has just been closed for refitting each closet and bath-room in the building with all modern improvements. In the other departments the plumbing is comparatively new and in good condition ; but in the section of the Hospital particularly referred to the plumbing was old and worn to such an extent as to require renewal.

"During the very severe weather of last winter, the heating of the Burnside Branch was found to be inefficient and unsatisfactory, when the wind was high or from certain directions. The best remedy for this defect would be the introduction of the hot water system, as owing to the isolation of the building it could be more economically managed.

"The different flats of the building have recently been connected by speaking tubes, and the Superintendent informs me that great economy of time has resulted.

"A room separated from all the others in an isolated building has been fitted up, so that the fumigating and disinfecting of all furniture, clothing, bedding, etc., can be thoroughly accomplished ; and the plan is adopted of entirely vacating one ward at a time when it is undergoing the cleansing and renovating process. The periodical vacation of wards in this way is no doubt very desirable, if the room be not wanted for the accommodation of patients for the time being.

"Considerable additions to the number and description of the surgical instruments and appliances, are being made from time to time. The necessity of this expenditure is manifest when the large number of intricate surgical cases to be treated is taken into account.

"The number of students in attendance, who receive clinical and practical instruction is about 400, and the training school for nurses, which was established some three years ago, is reported to be making satisfactory progress. There are now 32 pupils under tuition, and apart from the general instruction given, special lectures are delivered weekly for their benefit, by members of the Hospital medical staff."

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The returns from this Hospital shew the following results:—

Number of patients remaining on 1st October, 1883.....	66
Admitted during the year	537
Births in the Hospital during the same period	46
<hr/>	
Total number of patients under treatment during the year	649
Discharged during the year	521
Died	48
Remaining under treatment at the close of official year.....	80
<hr/>	
	649

These patients were admitted from the undermentioned places:

From the City of Hamilton, including births in Hospital	590
From the County of Wentworth	14
From other counties in the Province	31
From United States	4
From other countries	10
<hr/>	
	649

In addition to the above, outdoor patients received treatment at the Hospital:—

The classification by sexes was as follows:—

Males	306
Females	343
<hr/>	
	649

The nationalities and religions were:—

Nationalities.

Canadian	275
English	137
Irish	145
Scotch	53
United States	18
Other countries	21
<hr/>	
	649

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	306
Roman Catholics	343
<hr/>	
	649

The following table shews the revenue and expenditure of the Hospital for the year :—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	\$6,359 79
From the City of Hamilton	8,763 21
From other Municipalities in the Province.....	357 00
From paying patients themselves.....	974 45
	<hr/>
	\$16,454 45

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	\$2,425 39
Butter	493 01
Flour, bread, and meal	1,155 84
Milk	964 63
Tea and coffee.....	363 13
Potatoes and other vegetables	246 73
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,003 95
Drugs and medicines	983 08
Surgical instruments	35 82
Beer, wine, and spirits	169 78
Bedding, etc.....	651 78
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances ...	185 00
Fuel.....	1,771 21
Light—gas, oil, and candles	567 66
Water supply	200 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	439 04
Ice supply	59 50
Salaries and wages... ..	3,168 16
Taxes and insurance	600 00
Coffins and funerals	72 00
Contingencies	296 70
Repairs, ordinary	602 04
	<hr/>
	\$16,454 45

A reference to the tables in the general report will shew the total number of patients under treatment for the year was 649, and the collective stay 27,778 days, an average of 42 days per patient; from these, deducting 1,143 days for infants, leaves the total adult stay at 26,635. The apportionment of the Government grant will be as follows:

Allowance on 24,324 days' treatment of Hospital cases at 20 cents	\$4,864 80
Supplementary allowance for 24,324 at 10 cents per day	2,432 40
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 2,311 days' stay of im- proper Hospital cases	161 77
	<hr/>
Total grant for 1885	\$7,458 97

The City Hospital, Hamilton, was visited by me on the 7th June. There were 36 male patients, 45 female patients, and 5 children in residence on that day, all of whom upon examination, were found to be fit and proper subjects for hospital residence.

The whole of the Institution, which I inspected very thoroughly, was found to be in a good state of order and cleanliness, and no complaints were made to me by the patients of any want of care and attention.

There was manifest in the wards, many signs of the absence of that skilled nursing and management, which are now considered indispensable in all well conducted hospitals, and upon enquiry I found the reason for this. It arises from the manner in which the duties of the officers of the Hospital are assigned, by which the Matron has no charge of the wards and no control over the nursing. These duties are performed by the Medical Superintendent, between whom and the nurses there is no intermediary. In addition, therefore, to his duties of general superintendent and physician, he has practically to do those of head nurse. This arrangement I do not consider to be fair either to the Superintendent himself or to the patients under his charge. It is impossible that he can give to the duties of Medical Superintendent, which he is specially appointed to perform, all the attention which is required, and at the same time take charge of the duties of nursing, and overlook the internal economy of the wards. Consequently, the nurses under him fail to receive that amount of instruction and supervision they require, and the patients to receive all the advantages which it is in the power of the Hospital to give them. The Matron is confined in her duties entirely to the housekeeping, and her functions do not extend to the wards at all. There are consequently in this comparatively small Hospital, a Steward and a Matron to manage the domestic concerns, while the most important part of the whole Hospital administration, namely, the nursing, is left in the unsatisfactory condition I have mentioned. There are now available in this country ladies of ability and experience, who have been systematically trained in nursing, and the domestic management of hospitals, any of whom would be abundantly able to take full charge of the whole internal economy of this Institution, under the Medical Superintendent, and manage it much better in many respects than at present. I would suggest to the Hospital Committee for their consideration, whether it would not be better for them to reconstruct their staff in such a way as to secure the highest possible degree of training and efficiency in their Hospital.

As I have stated in previous reports, the sanitary arrangements in connection with this Hospital, such as lighting, heating, draining, ventilating are excellent, and, in my opinion, superior to those of any other hospital in the Province. This arises chiefly from its having been recently built, and the most approved modern ideas having been carried out in its construction. It is well supplied with almost everything, and very little is needed to make its equipment complete. It seems a pity, therefore, that the internal management, to which I have adverted, and which is of such vast importance to the comfort and well being of the patients, should not be equally efficient, and thus place the Hamilton Hospital upon the best footing in all respects.

In a previous report I made some recommendations with reference to completing the out-buildings, in order to increase their efficiency. I regret to find that no steps have yet been taken towards an advance in this direction. It is to be hoped that the Committee may ere long see its way to adopt my suggestions.

I made a second inspection of the City Hospital, Hamilton, on the 29th August. There were 68 patients in residence on that day, namely, 29 males, 35 females and 4 infants. All of these patients were seen and found to be proper subjects for hospital treatment.

I was glad to learn from the Medical Superintendent that an effort was about to be made for the establishment of a system of trained nursing in this Hospital. It only requires this system to be in full operation to lift this Institution to the highest point of excellence.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

I extract from the annual Statement received from the Hospital the following information relative to movements of patients therein:—

Patients remaining on 1st October, 1883.....	38
Admitted during year.....	466
Births in Hospital during year.....	38
Total number under treatment.....	542

These patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places, viz:—

From the City of Kingston (including births).....	263
From the County of Frontenac.....	93
From other Counties of the Province.....	163
From the United States.....	9
From other countries.....	14
	542

Sex.

Males.....	353
Females.....	189
	542

Religious Denominations.

Protestants.....	414
Roman Catholics.....	126
Unknown.....	2
	542

Nationalities.

Canadian.....	248
English.....	108
Irish.....	132
Scotch.....	20
United States.....	22
Other Countries.....	12
	542

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$ 3,919 74
From the Dominion Government.....	500 00
From the City of Kingston.....	200 00
From the County of Frontenac.....	100 00
From the County of Lennox and Addington.....	120 00
From patients themselves, for their maintenance and treatment.....	1,061 89
From property belonging to the Hospital.....	940 26
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals.....	3,343 59
From all other sources, not enumerated.....	790 86
Total.....	\$10,976 28

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat.....	\$916 20
Butter.....	305 91
Flour, bread, and meal.....	594 43
Milk.....	519 92

Tea and coffee.....	\$125 93
Potatoes and other vegetables.....	263 14
Groceries and provisions not enumerated.....	748 23
Drugs and Medicines.....	248 45
Surgical instruments.....	26 00
Beer, wine, and spirits.....	47 18
Bedding, napery, and general house furnisihings.....	110 32
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances....	101 22
Fuel.....	568 25
Light—gas, oil, and candles.....	104 99
Water supply.....	77 77
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes.....	30 37
Ice supply.....	21 97
Salaries and wages.....	1,407 09
Coffins and funerals.....	150 00
Insurance.....	17 25
Contingencies.....	892 16
Repairs, ordinary.....	848 87
Total.....	\$7,618 65

The average cost per day was 51.11 cents.

The allowance to this Hospital will be as under:—

Allowance for 13,164 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day.....	\$2,632 80
Supplementary allowance equal to 10 cents per day on 13,164 days.....	1,316 40
Allowance of 7 cents a day on 1,743 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment.....	122 01

Total aid for 1885..... \$4,071 21

INSPECTION.

Mr. Christie made his first inspection of this Hospital on the 18th January, and reported upon it to the Government as under:—

“The General Hospital, Kingston, was inspected on the 18th January. There were 32 males and 9 female patients in residence, quite a number of whom, though progressing favourably, had been extreme sufferers from different ailments.

“Two of the patients had been in the hospital over a year; one, whose ailment was of a scrofulous character, was not likely to receive much benefit by further treatment, the other was subject to epileptic fits and could doubtless be classed as incurable, and therefore not a fit subject for hospital treatment.

“With these two exceptions, the patients all appeared to be proper cases for hospital residence.

“The general state of order and cleanliness throughout the building was quite satisfactory, and the books of record were fully written up and neatly kept.”

A copy of Mr. Christie's second report to the Government is annexed. :—

“On the 25th September, I again visited the General Hospital, Kingston. Sixteen male and twenty female patients were under treatment, together with 5 infants born in the hospital. Five of the females were in the lying-in ward, waiting confinement.

"Since the date of my previous visit, several very considerable structural changes have been made. The closets throughout the building had been fitted with wooden appliances, and the means of ventilating both the closets and wards has received attention. The whole building has also been thoroughly cleaned and repainted. Water from the city system has been laid on also. The work connected with each of these improvements seems to have been thoroughly well done, and the Institution presents a very credible and comparatively complete appearance.

"The officials seemed to be discharging their duties with care and exactitude."

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The number of patients treated in this Hospital during the past official year was 472, all adults. The following statistics as to their movements are shewn, by the returns sent to the Department, to be as follows:

Number in residence on 1st October, 1883,	30
Admitted during the year,	442
Total number under treatment,	— 472
Discharged during the year,	430
Died,	23
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1884,	19
	— 472

The patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places:

From the City of Kingston	255
From the County of Frontenac	106
From other counties of the Province	87
From United States,	11
From other countries,	13
	— 472

Sex.

Males	214
Females	258
	— 472

Nationalities.

Canadian	329
English	34
Irish	82
Scotch	3
United States	11
Other countries	13
	— 472

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	74
Roman Catholics	398
	— 472

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	\$2,598 28
Received from Municipalities	50 00
Received from patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	669 80

Received from property belonging to the Hospital	\$69 00
Received from subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	1,902 00
Received from sources not above enumerated	704 28
Total	\$5,993 36

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	\$1,088 64
Butter	358 68
Flour, bread, and meal	831 14
Milk	118 75
Tea and coffee	321 77
Potatoes and other vegetables	216 12
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	691 18
Drugs and medicines	357 86
Medical and Surgical appliances	13 00
Surgical instruments	5 00
Beer, wine, and spirits	22 28
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	440 32
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	95 28
Fuel	684 02
Light—gas, oil, and candles	41 00
Water supply	84 00
Hay and straw	109 66
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	59 00
Ice supply	15 00
Salaries and wages	203 00
Taxes and insurance,	179 48
Coffins and funerals,	57 00
Contingencies,	81 00
Repairs, ordinary,	96 00
Total expenditure for maintenance.	\$6,169 18

The amount of Government aid to which this Hospital will be entitled is as follows :—

Allowance for 9,898 days treatment of patients at 20 cents per day,	\$1,979 60
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of Hospital revenue	848 77
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 567 days' stay of im- proper cases for Hospital treatment,	39 69
Total grant for 1885,	\$2,868 06

INSPECTION.

A copy of Mr. Christie's report to the Government upon this Hospital is annexed:—

"An inspection of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston; was made by me on the 18th January, when I found 15 male and 11 female patients under treatment, all of whom appeared to be fit subjects for a curative hospital, and were receiving the necessary care and consideration from the sisters in charge.

"Two of the sisters were reported to be just recovering from an attack of diphtheria, contracted while attending an afflicted family in the country. Two members of this family had been removed from their home to an isolated position in the Hospital. One case terminated fatally and the other favourably.

"The Hospital was in an excellent state of cleanliness and good order, and the books were neatly and properly kept."

Mr. Christie's second report on this Hospital was as under:—

"The Hotel Dieu Hospital in Kingston was again visited by me on the 25th September, when I found 7 males, and 13 females under treatment. During the current year 440 patients have been treated, only one of that number being registered as a patient previous to the 1st October, 1883. The stay of the patients was generally of short duration.

The books were in good order and the Institution in its usual state of perfect cleanliness."

COUNTY OF CARLETON GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The movements of patients in this Institution are shewn by the following figures taken from the returns:—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1883,	51
Number admitted during the year,	306
Total number under treatment,	357
Discharged,	285
Died	30
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1884,	42
	357

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz:—

From the City of Ottawa,	157
From the County of Carleton,	34
From other counties of the Province,	89
Other countries,	77
	357

Sex.

Males,	232
Females,	125
	357

Nationalities.

Canadian,	127
English,	95
Irish,	71
Scotch,	27
United States,	10
Other countries,	27
	357

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of any denomination,	292
Roman Catholics,	36
Other religions, or not known,	29
	357

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario,	\$4,076 56
Received as a grant from the City of Ottawa,	835 00
Received as a grant from the County of Carleton,	700 00
Received from other Municipalities,	150 00
Received from patients themselves for maintenance and treatment,	1,692 10
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals,	4,063 11
Received from other sources not enumerated,	20 68
	<hr/>
	\$11,357 45

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat,	1,049 72
Butter,	281 17
Flour, bread, meal,	522 06
Milk,	563 35
Tea and coffee,	157 75
Potatoes and other vegetables,	108 40
Groceries and provisions not enumerated,	316 26
Drugs and medicines,	631 01
Beer, wine, and spirits,	222 57
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings,	228 57
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances,	22 45
Fuel,	1,077 17
Light—gas, oil, and candles,	36 67
Water supply,	96 14
Hay and straw,	19 50
Ice supply,	10 00
Salaries and wages,	2,116 18
Taxes and insurance,	94 00
Contingencies,	568 26
Repairs, ordinary,	120 69
	<hr/>
Total expenditure,	\$8,273 92

The average daily cost of patients for the year was 47.66 cents.

The Hospital has earned Government aid as follows:—

Allowance for 12,822 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day,	\$2,564 40
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day,	1,282 20
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 4,535 days' stay of improper cases for hospital treatment,	317 45
	<hr/>
Total aid for 1884,	\$4,164 05

INSPECTION.

Mr. Christie inspected this Hospital and made the following report upon it to the Government:

"On 6th May, I visited the Ottawa General Hospital, and found 27 male and 19 female patients, making a total of 46, in residence. There has been an

increase of 39 in the number of admissions since the commencement of the current official year, as compared with the previous corresponding period. Of the 46 residents above referred to, 11 were in the old Hospital building, but 9 of these could not strictly be classed as hospital patients, as they were either sufficiently recovered to be discharged, or were old and infirm persons whose ailments did not demand active treatment. I, however, afterwards learned from the Secretary that the names of these persons would not be included with those for whom the Hospital would be entitled to receive Government aid at the full rate.

"The Board of Management were assembled at the time of my visit and were discussing the best mode of effecting more thorough drainage from the building.

"The necessary medical attention to patients has heretofore been undertaken by physicians practising in the city. In view of the increase in the number of patients, and of the greater necessity of constant supervision, the Board have appointed a resident physician, who will devote his whole time to the Hospital.

"The Hospital was found in good order throughout."

A copy of another report made by Mr. Christie to the Government is annexed :—

"A statutory inspection of the General Protestant Hospital in Ottawa was made by me on the 30th September. I saw all the patients, 40 in number, viz : 23 males, 16 females, and 1 child. Of these, however, there were 5 males and 3 females, who were not strictly speaking hospital patients as they were being cared for in another building and were not of the class capable of being benefited by active treatment. All the others seemed to be fit inmates of a curative hospital and apparently were making favourable progress towards recovery. The very satisfactory way in which the Hospital is managed reflects much credit on the officials.

GENERAL ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admission, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows :—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1883,	37
Number admitted during the year,	498
Total number under treatment during the year,	535
Discharged,	469
Died,	34
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1884,	32
	535

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz :—

From the City of Ottawa,	398
From the County of Carleton,	28
From other Counties in the Province,	56
From the United States,	6
Other countries	47
	535

Sex.

Males,	256
Females,	279
	535

Nationalities.

Canadian,	253
English,	33
Irish,	212
Scotch,	12
United States,	8
Other countries,	17
	— 535

Religious Denominations.

Protestants,	23
Roman Catholics,	511
Other religions,	1
	— 535

The following statements shew the revenue and expenditure of the Hospital during the year:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario,	\$4,152 00
From the City of Ottawa,	800 00
From the County of Carleton,	175 00
From paying patients,	1,034 30
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals,	2,176 73
From other sources, not enumerated	1,826 82
	— \$10,164 85

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat,	\$1,165 93
Butter,	493 23
Flour, bread, and meal,	470 21
Milk,	6 51
Tea and coffee,	147 25
Potatoes and other vegetables,	234 94
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated,	710 19
Drugs and medicines,	278 01
Medical and surgical appliances	
Beer, wine, and spirits,	19 90
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings,	319 37
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances,	28 29
Fuel,	908 69
Light—gas, oil, and candles,	42 49
Water supply,	158 80
Hay and straw,	136 45
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes,	146 07
Ice supply,	6 00
Salaries and wages,	546 01
Taxes and insurances,	241 87
Contingencies,	81 93
Repairs, ordinary,	514 83
	—
Total expenditure for maintenance,	\$6,666 99

Extraordinary repairs, alterations and addition to build- ings, etc.,	\$3,379 03
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Total expenditure,	\$10,046 02
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The Government aid earned by this Hospital is shown in the following summary, viz:—

Allowance for 12,966 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day,	2,593 20
Supplementary allowance equal to 10 cents per day,	1,296 60
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 212 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment,	14 84
Total aid for 1884,	\$3,904 64

INSPECTION.

A copy of Mr. Christie's reports to the Government upon this Hospital is annexed:

"My first inspection of the Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, was made on the 6th May, when there were 37 patients under treatment, namely, 21 males and 16 females. All of these patients were seen, and appeared to be proper subjects for treatment in a curative hospital.

"The books were found to be correctly kept, and every apartment throughout the building was in excellent order. Large structural improvements are contemplated during the present season, and tenders have been accepted for new heating appliances, and for the introduction of a system of ventilation of the most approved and modern description. The judicious expenditure of the considerable sum appropriated for this purpose will, no doubt, add much to the benefits to be derived by the patients under treatment."

"I made an inspection of the Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, on the 30th September, finding 30 patients under treatments, 15 males and 15 females, all of whom appeared to be receiving a full measure of care and attention.

"The repainting of the entire building, which has been in progress during the summer, is now completed and the Hospital, both externally and internally, presents a very neat and tidy appearance. The ventilation of the wards and closets has also been effected with the most modern appliances and the re-arrangement of the heating by indirect radiation secures a free distribution of pure air to each ward.

"The Hospital was found to be in good order and thoroughly clean in every part. The books were also well kept."

HOUSE OF MERCY LYING-IN HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admission, discharges, etc., for the past year were as follows:—

Number under treatment on the 1st October, 1883,	23
Number admitted during the year,	139
Number born in the Hospital during the year,	132
Total number under treatment during the year, ———	294
Discharged,	236
Died,	24
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1884,	34
—————	294

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz :—

From the City of Ottawa,	106
From the County of Carleton.	20
From other counties in the Province,	108
From the United States,	6
Other counties,	54
	— 294

Sex.

Males,	62
Females,	232
	— 294

Nationalities.

Canadian,	94
English,	53
Irish,	112
Scotch,	24
Other countries,	11
	— 294

Religious Denominations.

Protestants,	98
Roman Catholics,	204
	— 294

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario,	\$2,211 42
From paying patients themselves,	2,431 90
Income from investments,	119 07
From subscriptions and donations,	1,951 26
Other sources,	1,523 10

Total receipts, \$8,236 75

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat,	\$714 58
Butter,	206 66
Flour, bread, and meal,	524 16
Milk,	362 80
Tea and coffee,	26 50
Potatoes and other vegetables,	190 55
Groceries and provisions not enumerated,	381 28
Drugs and medicines,	40 20
Beer, wine, and spirits,	46 93
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings,	516 77
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances,	60 06
Fuel,	723 81
Light—gas, oil, and candles,	76 74
Water,	147 10
Hay and straw,	164 95
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes,	327 23
Ice,	30 00
Salaries and wages,	407 62
Taxes and insurance,	11 79

Coffins and funerals,	\$5 82
Contingencies,	38 20
Repairs, ordinary,	89 03
<hr/>	
Total expenditure for maintenance,	\$5,146 76
Additions to buildings,	1,098 35
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	\$6,245 11

The average cost per day for maintenance in this Hospital was for the past year 54.13 cents.

The appropriation of Government aid grant is as follows :

Allowance on 4041 days' treatment of Hospital patients, at 20 cents per day,	\$808 20
Supplementary allowance at 10 cents per day,	404 10
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 5,467 days' stay of im- proper cases for Hospital treatment,	382 69
<hr/>	
Total aid for 1885,	\$1,594 99

INSPECTION.

This Hospital was inspected by Mr. Christie, who reported upon it as under :
 "The House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa, was visited by me on the 7th May. There were in residence 37 adult females and 15 infants. Since the opening of the official year, 118 lying-in patients had been received, 25 of whom were waiting their confinement at the time of my inspection. Deaths and premature births to the number of 13 were recorded during the same period.

"The books and premises were in good order."

The following is a copy of Mr. Christie's second report to the Government upon this Hospital:—

"I again visited the House of Mercy Hospital on the 1st October, when there were 21 adults and 13 infants in residence. Of the former 12 were waiting confinement, and 9 were under care.

"Owing to the completion of the addition to the building, the accommodation is now ample and commodious. There are 29 separate rooms set apart for the use of patients, besides two large dormitories, kitchen, etc.

"The appearance of the Hospital internally shews a scrupulous care on the part of the management."

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The operations of this Hospital during the period under report are indicated in the following summary :—

Remaining under treatment on 1st October, 1883,	44
Admitted during official year,	403
Number of births in the Hospital during same period,	17
Total number patients under treatment,	<hr/> 464
Discharged during the year,	382
Died,	25
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1884,	57
	<hr/> 464

The admissions were made from the undermentioned places :—

From the City of London,	399
From the County of Middlesex,	52
From other counties in the Province,	13
	— 464

The sex, religious denominations, and nationalities of these patients are returned as follows :—

Sex.

Males,	295
Females,	169
	— 464

Nationalities.

Canadian,	163
English,	126
Irish,	112
Scotch,	36
United States,	15
Other countries,	12
	— 464

Religious Denominations..

Protestants,	349
Roman Catholics,	115
	— 464

The two annexed statements shew the revenue and expenditure respectively of the Hospital during the year :—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario,	\$4,439 84
From the City of London,	6,693 31
From the County of Middlesex, in payment for patients,	1,137 70
From paying patients themselves,	2,060 92
From income from property or investments,	409 38
	— \$14,741 15

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat,	\$1,849 99
Butter,	555 66
Flour, bread and meal,	638 09
Milk,	636 30
Tea and coffee,	240 15
Potatoes and other vegetables,	267 39
Groceries and provisions not enumerated,	817 70
Drugs and medicines,	690 80
Surgical instruments,	120 00
Beer, wine and spirits,	115 78
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings,	1,298 56
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances,	198 74
Fuel,	1,232 59
Light—gas, oil and candles,	402 55
Hay and straw,	36 25
Ice supply,	41 60

Salaries and wages,	\$2,649 55
Coffins and funerals,	74 50
Contingencies,	193 65
Repairs, ordinary,	632 61

Total expenditure for maintenance, . . . \$12,742 46

Extraordinary repairs, alterations and additions to buildings, etc.,	\$1,998 69
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Total expenditure, \$14,741 15

Average cost for maintenance per day for each patient, 74.38 cents.

Government aid earned by this Hospital is as follows :

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 14,617 days' treatment of patients,	\$2,923 40
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents per day,	1,461 70
Allowance at seven cents per day for 2153 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment,	150 71

Total Government aid for 1885, \$4,535 81

My first inspection of the London Hospital during the official year was made on the 16th January.

The training school for nurses, which was referred to in the previous report, had then been in operation for nearly five months, and there was every indication of its proving a great success. On the day of my visit there were 7 pupils in attendance, and several applications for admission were on the books. Already the Hospital shews the great advantage to itself resulting from the establishment of this school, in the improved nursing appliances, and an air of home-like comfort about the wards, which was utterly wanting in the past.

The completion of the new wing, which adds 12 private rooms to the accommodation of the Hospital, is of the greatest value. The next and most needed improvement would be the introduction of a system of heating by steam or hot water. The present method of heating by stoves is very objectionable on sanitary grounds.

I again visited the Hospital on the 30th July. On that day there were 22 males, 14 females, and 6 children in residence.

I found that Miss Lincke, who had established the training school, had returned to St. Catharines to resume charge of the school there, and that Miss Cottle, a lady in every way qualified to fill the position had been appointed to the school in London.

Everything about the Hospital indicated steady progress and it bids fair to reach a high standard of excellence.

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1883,	10
Number admitted during the year,	179
Number of births,	6
Total number under treatment during the year,	— 195
Discharged,	172
Died,	13
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1884,	10
	— 195

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz:—

From the City of St. Catharines,	89
From the County of Lincoln,	34
From other counties in the Province, and sailors,	58
From the United States,	11
Other countries,	3
	— 195

The statistical information given as to sex, nationalities, and religion is as follows:—

Sex.

Males,	119
Females,	76
	— 195

Nationalities.

Canadian,	53
English,	40
Irish,	70
Scotch,	13
United States,	5
Other countries,	14
	— 195

Religious Denominations.

Protestants,	129
Roman Catholics,	66
	— 195

The following statements shew the revenue and expenditure of the Hospital for the year just closed:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario,	\$1,820 11
From the Dominion Government,	500 00
From the City of St. Catharines,	600 00
From the County of Lincoln,	500 00

Other municipalities,	\$ 49 87
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment,	346 25
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private persons,	364 86
	<hr/>
	\$4,181 09

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat,	\$411 15
Butter,	96 85
Flour, bread and meal,	237 95
Milk,	249 36
Tea and coffee,	102 23
Potatoes and other vegetables,	96 90
Groceries and provisions not enumerated,	187 66
Drugs and medicines,	354 47
Beer, wine, and spirits,	90 95
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings,	106 82
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances,	78 74
Fuel,	576 95
Light—gas, oil, and candles,	89 61
Water supply,	12 00
Ice,	18 00
Salaries and wages,	1,631 00
Contingencies,	9 72
Repairs, ordinary,	206 20
	<hr/>

Total expenditure for maintenance, . . . \$4,668 85

The average cost per day for maintenance of patients for the year was 65.99 cents.

The Hospital has earned Government aid as follows:—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 6,220 days' treatment of patients,	\$1,244 00
Supplementary allowance, equal to one fourth of Hospital revenue,	590 25
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 855 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment,	59 85
	<hr/>

Total Government aid for 1885, . . . \$1,894 10

INSPECTION.

I inspected the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines, on the 16th May, and found it in its usual excellent condition in all respects.

A second inspection was made on the 25th September, when there were 5 males, 5 females and 1 child under treatment. All the patients, except two, were convalescent. I inspected the whole of the premises and found everything in good order. The Nurses' Home in connection with the hospital is in a most flourishing condition. The outside demand for nurses continues to be greater than the supply.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The movements of patients in this Hospital during the year are exhibited in the following statement:

Remaining in Hospital 1st October, 1883,	22	
Admitted during the year,	135	
Births,	11	
Total number under treatment,	—	168
Discharged,	141	
Died,	10	
Remaining 30th September, 1884,	17	
	—	168

These patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places:

City of Guelph,	94	
County of Wellington,	68	
Other counties in the Province,	6	
	—	168

The statistics further shew the sexes, nationalities, and religion of the patients as follows:

Sex.

Males,	100	
Females,	68	
	—	168

Nationalities.

Canadian,	81	
English,	33	
Irish,	19	
Scotch,	25	
United States,	6	
Other countries,	4	
	—	168

Religious Denominations.

Protestants,	147	
Roman Catholics,	21	
	—	168

The revenue and expenditure of the Hospital respectively during the past official year are given in two subjoined statements:

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario,	\$1,695 72
From the City of Guelph,	1,000 00
From the County of Wellington,	1,000 00
From paying patients themselves,	438 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.,	442 87
From sources not enumerated,	51 97
	\$4,628 56

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat,	\$492 29
Butter,	149 11
Flour, bread and meal,	190 51
Milk,	3 00
Tea and coffee,	97 41
Potatoes and other vegetables,	73 20
Groceries and provisions not enumerated,	288 83
Drugs and medicines,	264 66
Beer, wine and spirits,	67 97
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings,	481 31
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.,	96 12
Fuel,	505 70
Light—gas, oil, and candles,	75 00
Water supply,	58 01
Hay and straw,	12 50
Clothing,	18 21
Ice,	20 00
Salaries and wages,	932 63
Taxes and insurance,	68 25
Contingencies,	448 06
Repairs, ordinary,	152 12
	<hr/>
	\$4,494 89

The daily average cost of patients in this Hospital for the official year was 72.53 cents.

The earnings of the Hospital in respect of Government aid has been as follows:

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 5,903 days treatment of Hospital patients,	\$1,180 60
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day,	590 30
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 294 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment,	20 58
	<hr/>
Total grant for 1885,	\$1,791 48

INSPECTION.

An inspection of the General Hospital, Guelph, was made on the 10th May when there were in its wards 7 males and 4 females.

I made a second inspection on the 23rd September, on which occasion there were 9 males, 8 females and 1 child in residence.

This Hospital has been much improved during the year in the way of decorating and brightening up the whole building. A telephone has also been introduced, which will prove a great convenience to the officers of the institution. On both inspections the building was found to be in a cleanly and orderly condition.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following is a summary of the movements of patients in this Hospital for the official year ending September 30th, 1884 :—

Remaining in Hospital 1st October, 1883,	10
Admitted during the year,	170
Total number under treatment,	— 180
Discharged,	163
Died,	5
Remaining 30th September, 1884,	12
	— 180

The localities these 180 persons were drawn from are reported to be as follows :—

City of Guelph,	57
County of Wellington,	91
Other counties,	32
	— 180

The sex, nationalities and religion of these 180 patients were as follows :—

Sex.

Males,	94
Females,	86
	— 180

Nationalities.

Canadian,	71
English,	8
Irish,	92
United States,	5
Other countries,	4
	— 180

Religious Denominations.

Protestants,	22
Roman Catholic,	158
	— 180

The receipts and expenditures for the Hospital during the official year are shewn in the two summaries given below :

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario,	\$1,454 90
From the County of Wellington,	500 00
From paying patients,	265 00
Income from property,	434 50
Subscriptions, donations, etc.,	560 00
Other sources,	424 00
	— \$3,638 40

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat,	\$456 00
Butter,	81 45
Flour, bread and meal,	165 00
Milk,	146 50
Tea and coffee,	134 00
Potatoes and other vegetables,	150 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated,	256 00
Drugs and medicines,	210 00
Beer, wine and spirits,	140 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings,	94 95
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances,	45 00
Fuel,	266 00
Light—gas, oil and candles,	17 00
Hay and straw,	120 00
Clothing for patients,	95 50
Salaries and wages,	113 95
Taxes and insurance,	8 00
Coffins,	15 00
Contingencies,	166 08
Repairs, ordinary,	15 43

Total maintenance expenditure account, \$2,695 86

Extraordinary repairs, mortgage, etc., 15 00

Total expenditure, \$2,710 86

The average cost per patient per day for the year was 51.62 cents.

The Hospital has earned Government aid as follows:—

Allowance for 5,224 days' treatment of patients, at 20 cents per day,	\$1,044 80
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day,	522 40

Total grant for 1885, \$1,567 20

INSPECTION.

I inspected the St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, on the 10th May. There were then 12 patients under treatment, 7 males and 5 females.

The Hospital was again inspected on the 23rd. September, when the patients numbered 6 males and 5 females. The building was found to be in good condition throughout.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st of October, 1883,	4
Number admitted during the year,	127
Total number admitted during the year,	131

Discharged,	113
Died,	10
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1884	8
	<hr/> 131

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz :—

From the Town of Pembroke,	32
From the County of Renfrew,	52
Other counties,	34
United States,	4
Other countries,	9
	<hr/> 131

The statistics shew the following as respects sex, nationalities and religion:—

Sex.

Males,	84
Females,	47
	<hr/> 131

Nationalities.

Canadian,	40
English,	9
Irish,	71
Scotch,	3
United States,	3
Other countries,	5
	<hr/> 131

Religious Denominations.

Protestants,	31
Roman Catholics,	100
	<hr/> 131

The revenue and expenditure of the Hospital are shewn in the two following statements:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario,	\$693 60
From the County of Renfrew,	200 00
From paying patients themselves,	334 52
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals,	563 02
	<hr/> \$1,791 14

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat,	\$241 19
Butter,	105 00
Flour, bread, and meal,	139 78
Milk,	15 60
Tea and coffee,	167 00
Potatoes and other vegetables,	68 75
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated,	125 00
Drugs and medicines,	109 09
Beer, wine, and spirits,	8 50

Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings, . . .	\$123 86
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances, . .	35 20
Fuel,	215 13
Light—gas, oil and candles,	32 72
Water supply,	50 00
Hay and straw,	35 00
Clothes for patients, including boots and shoes,	17 29
Ice,	4 50
Salaries and wages,	196 95
Taxes and insurance,	167 60
Coffins and funerals,	14 75
Contingencies,	28 00
Repairs, ordinary,	30 00

\$1,870 31

The average daily cost of maintenance in this Hospital for the year has been 79.79 cents.

The amount of statutory aid to be voted to this Hospital is arrived at as follows:

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 2,344 days' treatment of patients,	\$468 80
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day,	234 40

Total grant for 1885, \$703 20

INSPECTION.

Mr. Christie's report to the Government upon this Hospital was as follows:—

"I made an inspection of the Hospital at Pembroke on the 7th May, and found 7 male and 2 female patients under treatment. Each one of these appeared to be afflicted with such disease as to render him or her a fit subject for active treatment. One of the male patients had undergone the amputation of both feet, and was making favourable progress towards recovery. From the commencement of the official year to the day of my visit, 82 patients had been treated.

"The Hospital was in excellent order, everything indicating the most scrupulous care and regard for the comfort and well-being of the patients."

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MATTAWA.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1883,	7
Number admitted during the year,	158
	— 165
Discharged,	155
Died,	9
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1884	1
	— 165

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz :—

From the Village of Mattawa,	15
From the County of Renfrew,	100
From other counties in the Province,	40
United States,	3
Other countries,	7
	— 165

The statistical information given as to sex, nationalities, and religion, is as follows :—

Sex.

Males,	162
Females,	3
	— 165

Nationalities.

Canadian,	78
English,	20
Irish,	35
Scotch,	12
United States,	10
Other countries	10
	— 165

Religious Denominations.

Protestants,	20
Roman Catholics,	145
	— 165

The following statements shew the revenue and expenditure of the Hospital for the year :—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario,	\$1,272 60
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	930 40
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons,	2,383 36
Other sources,	56 00
	— \$4,642 36

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat,	\$310 60
Butter,	151 10
Flour, bread and meal,	190 00
Tea and coffee,	64 15
Potatoes and other vegetables,	126 10
Groceries and provisions not enumerated,	241 36
Drugs and medicines,	142 40
Beer, wine and spirits,	44 50
Bedding, napery, and general house-furnishings,	67 13
Brooms, brushes, etc.,	15 65
Fuel,	261 85
Light—gas, oil and candles,	51 10

Hay and straw,	\$140 75
Clothing for patients,	13 12
Ice,	10 00
Salaries and wages,	276 00
Coffins and funerals,	12 00
Repairs, ordinary,	12 85
Total expenditure for maintenance,	\$2,130 66

The average cost per day for maintenance of patients for the year was 67.79 cents.

The Hospital has earned Government aid as follows:—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 3,143 days' treatment of patients,	\$628 60
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day,	314 30
Total Government aid for 1885,	\$942 90

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PORT ARTHUR.

The following is the text of the report made by me to the Government on the 29th October on this Hospital:

"Application having been made to the Government for aid to the St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur, I have the honour to report that I inspected the Hospital during my recent visit to that locality. I found that owing to the large increase to the population, caused by the extensive railway works which are being prosecuted in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur, a need of Hospital accommodation had arisen, and was being supplied by the Sisters of St. Joseph setting apart a portion of their building and fitting it up for Hospital purposes.

"This Hospital was opened on the 2nd February last, and up to the date of my inspection about 50 patients had been received into it, 8 of whom were remaining at the time of my visit. Basing a calculation therefore upon the amount of work which the Hospital appeared to be doing, it seemed to me that a grant of \$300 would be a fair and reasonable sum to be paid by the Government.

"I have, therefore, the honour to recommend that the above-named sum be paid to the Sisters in charge of the Hospital in respect of this year's operations, and that an Order-in-Council pass, authorizing the St. Joseph's Hospital at Port Arthur be taken as named in Schedule "A" of the Charity Aid Act, and that aid under the provisions of such Act be granted to the Hospital from the 1st October, 1884."

GRANTS TO HOSPITALS.

The sums placed opposite the names of the hospitals in the following table represent the amounts earned during the year by each in respect to work done, and which will be reported for payment, subject to the conditions imposed by Orders-in-Council affecting the same. My recommendation in each particular is as follows:—

General Hospital, Toronto,	\$18,820 88
City Hospital, Hamilton,	7,458 97
General Hospital, Kingston,	4,071 21
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston,	2,868 06
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa,	4,164 05
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa,	3,904 64
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa,	1,594 99
General Hospital, London,	4,535 81
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines,	1,894 10
General Hospital, Guelph,	1,791 48
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph,	1,567 20
General Hospital, Pembroke,	703 20
General Hospital, Mattawa,	942 90
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur,	300 00
Total,	<hr/> \$54,617 49

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES
UPON THE
HOUSES OF REFUGE
AND
ORPHAN & MAGDALEN ASYLUMS
AIDED BY THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,
1884.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto:

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1885.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, December, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Fifteenth Annual Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums, aided by Provincial funds, being for the year ending 30th September, 1884.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

The Honourable

ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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HOUSES OF REFUGE, AND ORPHAN AND MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

FIFTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

Toronto, December, 1884.

*To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Lieutenant-Governor of the
Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

Herewith I beg to submit the Fifteenth Annual Report upon the Houses of Refuge and the Orphan and Magdalen Asylums aided by the Province of Ontario being for the official year which expired on the 30th September, 1884.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

Since writing my last report upon these charitable institutions, three additional Refuges have been put on the list of those receiving aid under the provisions of the Act. They are the Home for the Friendless, Belleville; the Widows' Home, Brantford, and the Aged Women's Home, Toronto. The special reports upon these charities give details regarding them, and the reasons for granting aid.

One other change has been made. An allowance is now granted to the House of Providence, Toronto, of fifteen cents per day per patient for each person treated in the wards for incurables, thus placing it, so far as that special ward is concerned, on the same footing as the Home for Incurables.

Beyond these changes, there is nothing of special interest to report generally upon, except the large increase in the number of persons cared for in these Refuges, viz., 1,952, against 1,641 in the previous year, a difference of 311.

The following table shews the operations of each of the Refuges:—

NAMES OF REFUGES	Location.	Number of persons remaining in the Refuges on 1st October, 1883.	Number admitted to Refuges during the year.	Total number under lodgment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1884.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number of persons remaining in Refuges on the 30th Sept., 1884.
House of Industry.....	Toronto.....	67	78	145	78	10	57
House of Providence.....	do.....	223	297	520	251	34	235
Home for Incurables.....	do.....	58	23	81	6	19	56
Aged Women's Home.....	do.....	5	5	10	3	.....	7
House of Refuge.....	Hamilton.....	47	116	163	93	9	61
Home for Aged Women.....	do.....	21	3	24	1	1	22
House of Industry.....	Kingston.....	40	104	144	110	.....	34
House of Providence.....	do.....	45	85	130	66	11	53
Home for the Aged and Friendless.....	London.....	7	4	11	4	1	6
Roman Catholic House of Refuge.....	do.....	36	21	57	10	6	41
St. Patrick's House of Refuge.....	Ottawa.....	61	151	212	130	8	74
St. Charles' Hospice.....	do.....	66	37	103	29	8	66
House of Providence.....	Guelph.....	39	71	110	67	1	42
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch).....	St. Catharines.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1
The Home.....	St. Thomas.....	8	28	36	20	5	11
House of Providence.....	Dundas.....	81	54	135	40	10	85
Home for the Friendless.....	Chatham.....	15	18	33	17	5	11
Widows' Home.....	Brantford.....	12	3	15	.....	1	14
Home for the Friendless.....	Belleville.....	8	13	21	9	.....	12
Totals.....		841	1111	1952	934	130	888

The usual information from each Refuge, in respect of sex, religious denominations, nationalities, and previous residence of the inmates, has been summarized as under :—

Sex.

Males	912
Females	1,040
	— 1,952

Religious denominations.

Roman Catholics	1,093
Protestants	859
	— 1,952

Nationalities.

Canadian	372
English	272
Irish	1,166
Scotch	68
United States	41
Other countries	33
	— 1,952

Previous residence.

Received from City or Town in which the Refuges are located	1,238
Received from Counties in which the Refuges are located	208
Received from other Counties in the Province	339
Emigrants and foreigners	167
	— 1,952

The following table shews the number of inmates maintained in each Refuge, the aggregate stay in days of the inmates collectively, and upon which Government aid is granted, and the average stay in days per inmate :—

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Location.	Total number of inmates during the year.	Total stay in days during the year.	Average stay per inmate in days.
House of Industry.....	Toronto.....	145	28398	196
House of Providence.....	".....	520	90321	174
Home for Incurables.....	".....	81	21000	259
Aged Women's Home.....	".....	10	1976	196
House of Refuge.....	Hamilton.....	163	21745	133
Home for Aged Women.....	".....	24	7912	329
House of Industry.....	Kingston.....	144	14741	102
House of Providence.....	".....	130	20950	161
Home for the Aged and Friendless.....	London.....	11	2683	243
Roman Catholic House of Refuge.....	".....	57	15224	267
St. Patrick's House of Refuge.....	Ottawa.....	212	26537	125
St. Charles' Hospice.....	".....	103	24811	240
House of Providence.....	Guelph.....	110	15182	137
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch).....	St. Catharines.....	2	594	297
The Home.....	St. Thomas.....	36	3545	99
House of Providence.....	Dundas.....	135	30931	296
Home for the Friendless.....	Chatham.....	33	4512	137
Widows' Home.....	Brantford.....	15	4548	303
Home for the Friendless.....	Belleville.....	21	4055	193
Totals.....		1952	339665	174

The aggregate stay of the inmates has increased by 30,290 days, which means a corresponding increase in the Government grant. The next table shews that this will amount to \$25,794.95. Last year it was \$24,658.87.

NAMES OF REFUGES.

Locations.

Names of Refuges.	Locations.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Fixed allowance at 5 cents per day for aggregate stay of inmates.		Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance of such receipts provided amount does not exceed the 2 cents allowance.		Supplementary allowance of 2 cents per day.		Total Government allowance to each House of Refuge for the year 1885.
			\$	c.	\$	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$
House of Industry.....	Toronto	28398	1419	90	9658	12	.....	567	96	1987
House of Providence.....	"	90321	4516	05	18863	57	.....	1806	42	6660
Home for Incurables.....	"	21000	2100	00	6810	42	.....	1050	00	3150
Aged Women's Home.....	"	1976	98	80	**	.....	.....	39	52	138
House of Refuge.....	Hamilton	21745	1087	25	3859	15	.....	434	90	1522
Home for Aged Women.....	"	7912	395	60	*	.....	.....	158	24	553
House of Industry.....	Kingston	14741	737	05	2695	62	.....	294	82	1081
House of Providence.....	"	20950	1047	50	49102	11	.....	419	00	1466
Home for the Aged and Friendless.....	London	2683	134	15	3156	81	.....	53	66	187
Roman Catholic House of Refuge.....	"	15224	761	20	12238	75	.....	304	48	1065
St. Patrick's.....	Ottawa.....	26537	1326	85	+	.....	.....	530	74	1857
St. Charles' Hospice.....	"	24811	1240	55	2496	61	.....	496	22	1736
House of Providence.....	Guelph.....	15182	759	10	1787	38	.....	308	64	1062
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch.).....	St. Catharines.....	594	29	70	\$	.....	.....	11	88	41
St. Thomas' Home.....	St. Thomas	3545	177	25	962	76	.....	70	90	248
House of Providence.....	Dundas	30931	1546	55	3801	35	.....	618	62	2165
Home for the Friendless.....	Chatham	4512	225	60	3460	64	.....	90	24	315
Widow's Home.....	Brantford	4548	227	40	865	98	.....	90	96	318
Home for the Friendless.....	Belleville	4055	202	75	815	05	.....	31	10	283
Totals.....	.....	339665	18033	25	78694	32	.....	7423	30	25794

- * Included with Protestant Orphan Asylum receipts.
- + Includes receipts of Orphanage Branch.
- ++ Included with St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum receipts.
- \$ Included with Orphanage Branch.
- || The Home for Incurables, Toronto, is allowed one-half the Hospital rate.
- ** Included with Magdalen Asylum Branch.

Following the next table—which shews the cost of maintaining the various Refuges—will be found the separate reports upon each of the institutions:—

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Cost of dietaries.	Expenditure for fuel, salaries and wages, and all general expenses.		Total expenditure, exclusive of extraordinary repairs.		Average cost per inmate per day.
				\$	c.	\$	c.	
House of Industry.....	Toronto.....	28398	6260 60	5724 10		11984 70	42 20	
House of Providence.....	".....	90321	8714 45	7848 80		16562 74	18 33	
Home for Incurables.....	".....	21000	2985 49	3856 82		6842 31	32 60	
Aged Women's Home.....	".....	1976				\$.....		
House of Refuge.....	Hamilton.....	21745	2881 89	2179 16		5061 05	23 27	
Home for Aged Women.....	".....	7912				*		
House of Industry.....	Kingston.....	14741	1319 15	5000 76		3319 91	22 52	
House of Providence.....	".....	20950	3226 66	3369 03		+6595 69		
Home for the Aged and Friendless.....	London.....	2683	1255 18	2253 32		+3508 50		
Roman Catholic House of Refuge.....	".....	15224	6334 32	7343 44		+13677 76		
St. Patrick's.....	Ottawa.....	26537				*		
St. Charles' Hospice.....	".....	24811	1752 58	1728 30		3480 88	14 03	
House of Providence.....	Guelph.....	15182	1684 65	1300 82		2985 17	19 66	
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch).....	St. Catharines.....	594				*		
The Home.....	St. Thomas.....	3545	544 99	629 32		1174 31	33 12	
House of Providence.....	Dundas.....	30931	4134 10	2411 53		6545 63	21 16	
Home for the Friendless.....	Chatham.....	4512	417 84	1187 09		2504 93	33 35	
Widows' Home.....	Brantford.....	4548	300 93	528 71		829 64	18 24	
Home for the Friendless.....	Belleville.....	4055	294 29	814 71		1109 00	27 35	
Totals.....		339665	42107 12	43175 11		85282 23		

* Included with Orphanage Branch.

+ Includes expenditure of Orphanage Branch.

§ Included with Magdalen Asylum Branch.

SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS OF HOUSES OF REFUGE.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

From returns made to me it would appear that 145 indigent persons were maintained in this House during the past year. The movements of these persons were as follows:—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1883,	67	
Admitted during the year,	78	
Total number of inmates,	—	145
Discharged during the year,	78	
Died,	10	
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1884,	57	
	—	145

The places from which these persons were admitted into the House are returned as under, viz:—

From the City of Toronto,	119	
From the County of York and other counties,	18	
Emigrants and foreigners,	8	
	—	145

The following statistical information is given to me regarding these inmates:—

Sex.

Males,	105	
Females,	40	
	—	145

Nationalities.

English,	47	
Irish,	74	
Scotch,	14	
Canadian,	6	
Other countries,	4	
	—	145

Religious Denominations.

Protestants,	105	
Roman Catholics,	40	
	—	145

The receipts in aid of maintenance of this House for the official year were as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario,	\$2,346	77
From the City of Toronto,	5,500	00
From inmates,	213	92

Income from property belonging to the House,	709 50
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals,	2,322 65
From other sources,	912 05
	<hr/>
	\$12,004 89

The expenditures for the same period were as under, viz :—

Food of all kinds,	\$6,260 60
Clothing, furniture, and furnishings,	479 78
Fuel, light, and cleaning,	2,760 82
Salaries and wages,	650 00
Repairs, ordinary,	213 09
Other expenditures,	1,847 41
	<hr/>
	\$12,211 70

The collective stay of the 145 inmates amounted to 28,398 days. The institution is thus entitled to the Government aid as under :—

Allowance for 28,398 days, at 5 cents,	\$1,419 90
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day,	567 96
	<hr/>
Allowance for 1885,	\$1,987 86

INSPECTION.

An official visit was made to the House of Industry by me on the 27th March. I found 110 inmates in residence, namely, 81 adult males, and 29 adult females. The building was in a commendable state of order throughout, and there was evidence of excellent system prevailing in the domestic arrangements and in the general management of the institution.

It appeared that a greater amount of out-door relief than usual had been afforded by the institution during the past six months, being nearly double what was done in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The method adopted in granting relief seemed to insure as far as possible, that the wants of the needy and deserving only are supplied.

Since the time of my previous inspection, outside stairways had been constructed at each end of the main building, connecting at the second storey with the hallway which extends through it. The means of exit thus afforded would prove of great advantage in the event of a fire occurring during the night.

When I again visited the House of Industry on the 20th September, there were in residence 28 males and 27 females. A large proportion of these persons were old and infirm, and unable to care for themselves or in any way provide for their own support.

The building was in excellent order, and in view of the difficulties which, to a greater or less extent, are always to be met with in caring for the aged and infirm, there were indications that strict attention was paid by the superintendent and matron to the comfort of the inmates.

The books I found to be perfectly kept.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

The operations of this refuge in respect to the movements of inmates are exhibited in the following summary :—

Remaining in the House on the 1st October, 1883,	223
Admitted during the year,	297
Total number of inmates,	520
Discharged,	251
Died,	34
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1884,	235.
	520

These persons were received into the refuge from the following places :—

City of Toronto,	352
County of York, and other counties of Ontario,	131
Emigrants and foreigners,	37
	520

From the returns made I collect the following in respect to sex, nationalities and religion :—

<i>Sex.</i>	
Males,	173
Females,	347
	520

<i>Nationalities.</i>	
English,	37
Irish,	370
Scotch,	2
Canadians,	100
Other countries,	11
	520

<i>Religious Denominations.</i>	
Protestants,	22
Roman Catholics,	498
	520

The details of income and expenditure, as shewn by the returns, are as follows :—

From the Province of Ontario,	\$6,121 06
From the City of Toronto,	1,250 00
From inmates, in payment of board,	2,028 75
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals,	8,924 50
From other sources,	4,660 32
	\$22,984 63

The expenditures for the same period were as under, viz :—

Food of all kinds,	\$8,714 45
Clothing, furniture and furnishings,	1,030 10
Fuel, light, and cleaning.	2,898 52

Wages,	84 00
Ordinary repairs,	130 00
Additions to buildings,	6,280 50
Other expenditures,	3,705 68
	<hr/>
	\$22,843 25

The aggregate stay in the House of all the inmates amounted to 90,321 days, which entitles the establishment to the following appropriation:—

Allowance for 90,321 days, at 5 cents,	\$4,516 05
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day,	1,806 42
Grant for incurable patients,	338 40
	<hr/>
Total Government aid for 1885,	\$6,660 87

The Sisters in charge of this charity, petitioned the Government to place the House of Providence, so far as its care of persons inflicted with incurable diseases is concerned, upon the same footing as the Home for Incurables, which receives fifteen cents per day for the care and treatment of each inmate. I reported in favour of the petition being granted, as so much had been done of late years to make the house, from a structural point of view, a proper place for the reception and care of persons of the class referred to. I suggested the laying down of certain rules in regard to the admission of incurables, and, based upon my report and suggestions, the following Order in Council was passed:—

“The Committee advise that for the future aid at the rate of fifteen cents per diem for each day’s stay of incurable patients, be granted to the House of Providence, subject to the following conditions:—

1. That a separate register shall be kept of such persons admitted, and separate annual returns made in respect thereof.

2. That no person shall be admitted as incurable in the wards or his or her name entered in the special register, except two legally qualified medical practitioners shall jointly certify that the person applying for admission is afflicted with incurable disease, requiring active medical treatment or supervision.

3. That one of the physicians so certifying shall be the regular medical attendant of the Institution for the time being.

4. That the register shall be kept under such proper headings as will exhibit the character of the disease in each case, and shall contain the signatures of the physicians in the margin thereof, as evidence that they have admitted the respective persons as incurables subject to and in conformity with the foregoing rules and the following restrictions, namely:—

5. That the Government aid at the increased rate will not be allowed for any person coming within the following classes:

(a) Any person who has not actual incurable disease which prevents him or her from earning a livelihood.

(b) Any one merely infirm from old age or debility or senile decay.

(c) Any one whose disease is venereal.

(d) Any one merely blind.

(e) Any one suffering from epilepsy.

(f) Any one suffering from mere functional disease.

(g) Any insane person.”

INSPECTION.

I visited the House of Providence, Toronto, on the 13th May, and found that there was then a total adult population of 260 in residence, 79 males and 181 females. Of this number, 20 males and 63 females were registered (and certified to by the medical staff in attendance) as being afflicted with incurable diseases. All the female incurables were domiciled on the first floor of the main building, where they had been since the previous June. The males have rooms in a separate building which is kept specially for their use, but as the accommodation in this building is defective, the authorities propose transferring them to the quarters now occupied by the orphan boys, so soon as the latter are removed to their new home at Sunnyside. When this arrangement is carried out, the provision thus made for the comfort of the male incurables will be quite equal to their necessities.

The Home was in good order at the time of my visit, and the inmates of all classes appeared to be well looked after.

A second inspection of this Charity was made by me on the 23rd October. The adult inmates then numbered 84 men and 163 women, a total of 247. Of these, 22 men and 63 women were entered in the books as incurables. I found that no material change had taken place in the routine working of the institution since the date of my previous visit. The house was in an excellent state of order and neatness, and the books were in a similar condition.

It was reported to me that building operations at the Sunnyside home were being rapidly pushed forward, the walls and outside work generally being nearly completed.

During the summer an iron fire escape was built on the east side of the north wing of the main building, with a communication to it from each storey of the section of the building named. As a structural improvement it is of considerable importance in the event of any outbreak of fire.

HOME FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

The following is a summary of the movements of inmates of this House during the past year:—

Remaining in the Home on the 1st October, 1883,	58	
Admitted during the year,	23	
Total number in the Home during the year,	—	81
Discharged,	6	
Died,	19	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1884,	56	
	—	81

The places from which these persons were admitted into the Home are returned as under, viz:—

From the City of Toronto,	66	
From the County of York and other counties,	15	
	—	81

The following are the particulars as to sex, nationalities, and religion:—

	Sex.	
Males,	37	
Females,	44	
	—	81

Nationalities.

English,	29	
Irish,	20	
Scotch,	10	
Canadian,	22	
	—	81

Religious Denominations.

Protestants,	74	
Roman Catholics,	7	
	—	81

The receipts of the year were as follows :—

From the Province of Ontario,	\$3,109	65
From the City of Toronto,	1,000	00
Payments from inmates,	1,631	36
Subscriptions and donations,	4,050	44
Other sources,	128	62
	—	
	\$9,920	07

The expenditures for maintenance for the same period were as under :—

Food of all kinds,	\$2,985	49
Clothing and furnishings,	43	44
Fuel, light, and cleaning,	923	72
Salaries and wages,	1,568	15
Repairs,	88	77
Other expenses,	2,313	71
	—	
	\$7,923	28

The 81 inmates remained in the Home for a collective period equal to 21,000 days, or an average of 259 days per inmate, which will entitle the Home to the following aid for 1885, viz :—

Allowance for 21,000 days at 10 cents per day,	\$2,100	00
Supplementary grant, 5 cents per day,	1,050	00
	—	
Total Government aid for 1885,	\$3,150	00

INSPECTION.

The Home for Incurables, Toronto, was inspected by me on the 29th May. There were in residence on that day 57 persons, namely, 26 males and 31 females. The general condition, order and cleanliness of the building were excellent, and every provision appeared to be made for the comfort and well-being of the inmates.

In view of the increased demand for accommodation in the Home, the management were, I was given to understand, perfecting arrangements for the erection of an addition to the building, as contemplated in the original plan. There is every prospect of the work being proceeded with during the present season, and when completed superior advantages will be afforded for the classification of patients, as well as for the accommodation of a larger number.

I directed the attention of the Managers to the fact that in an institution such as this, where the laundry work to be done must necessarily consist of a

large proportion of soiled bedding and clothing used by diseased persons, it is very desirable that an isolated building should be provided in which to do the washing. It is to be hoped that when any additions are to be made to the present buildings, a separate laundry will be erected.

The second inspection during the official year was made on the 17th October. On that day there were 24 males and 23 females in residence. No change worthy of note had taken place in the institution since the date of my previous visit. It was gratifying to hear the kind expressions of the inmates toward the matron and nurses, in recognition of the care and consideration they were receiving. The records were found to be properly kept.

AGED WOMEN'S HOME, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Charity during the official year:—

In residence on 5th November, 1883,	5
Since admitted,	5
Total number of inmates during year,	— 10
Discharged,	3
In residence on 30th September, 1884,	7
	— 10

The statistical information regarding these women is as follows, viz.:—

<i>Religious Denominations.</i>	
Protestants,	10
	— 10
<i>Nationalities.</i>	
English,	3
Irish,	5
Scotch,	2
	— 10
<i>Places admitted from.</i>	
City of Toronto,	10
	— 10

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 1,976 days, thus entitling the institution to Provincial aid for 1885 to the extent of \$138.32.

This charity is carried on in the building owned by the institution formerly known as the Magdalen Asylum, now called the Industrial Refuge. A part of that building was cut off from the rest and fitted up for the accommodation of respectable aged persons. The managers applied for this Home to be put on Schedule B of the Act and to receive aid at the rate of 7 cents per day for each person maintained. I made the following report on the matter, which was approved of, and an Order-in-Council was passed granting the request of the managers:—

“I have the honour to report respecting the petition of the Toronto Industrial Refuge and Aged Women's Home, the prayer of which is that the branch established on the 5th November, 1883, as the Aged Women's Home, may be taken as named in Schedule B of the Charity Aid Act, in order that the Institution may receive aid under the provisions thereof.

“On the 12th November I visited the Home and found that by the structural additions made to the buildings about a year ago, ample room and superior accommodation has been provided for fifteen inmates, and in the event of increased re-

quirements the building can be extended without interfering with its present distinct and separate position.

"The accommodation so far provided will not meet the wants of a large number of persons, but it is sufficient to make a satisfactory commencement with, and in the event of the institution being otherwise successful this feature of its condition would not detract from its prospects.

"There were nine persons in residence on the day of my visit, all of whom, from their age and infirmities, properly belonged to the class who should be provided for in an institution having for its objects the care and comfort of the aged and helpless.

"In view therefore of the present position of this institution and the satisfactory evidence of its permanent establishment, I am of opinion that the Aged Women's Home may rightly be classed with other similar institutions and would therefore recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that an Order-in-Council be passed directing that the Aged Women's Home, Toronto, be taken, as named in Schedule B of the Charity Aid Act, and that it receive aid in accordance with the provisions of that Act, since the date of its opening."

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

The following summary exhibits the operations of this House for the past year, so far as they relate to the inmates :

Number remaining in the House on 1st October, 1883,	47	
Admitted during the past year,	116	
Total number of inmates,	—	163
Discharged during the year,	93	
Died,	9	
Remaining on 30th September, 1884,	61	
	—	163

These indigent persons were admitted from the following places, viz. :

City of Hamilton,	153	
County of Wentworth and other counties,	3	
Other places,	7	
	—	163

Sex.

Males,	85	
Females,	78	
	—	163

Religious Denominations.

Protestants,	102	
Roman Catholics,	61	
	—	163

Nationalities.

Canadian,	20	
English,	20	
Irish,	97	
Scotch,	13	
Other countries,	13	
	—	163

The income of the Refuge during the official year, and the sources thereof, are shewn in the subjoined statement:—

From the Province of Ontario,	\$1,201 90
“ City of Hamilton,	3,596 03
“ Inmates,	263 12

\$5,061 05

The expenditures of the House for the same period were as follows:—

Food of all kinds,	\$2,881 89
Clothing, furnishings, etc.,	78 26
Fuel,	532 35
Salaries and wages,	733 68
Ordinary repairs,	100 60
Other expenses,	734 27

\$5,061 05

The entire period during which the inmates received board and lodging was equal to 21,745 days. The aggregate stay entitles the institution to receive the following sum as Provincial aid for the year 1885:—

Allowance for 21,745 days, at 5 cents,	\$1,087 25
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day,	434 90

Total Government aid for 1885, \$1,522 15

INSPECTION.

This Charity was inspected twice during the year by Dr. Reilly and reports, as under, submitted to the Government by him:—

“ A statutory inspection of the House of Refuge, Hamilton, was made by me on the 5th of June, on which occasion there were 36 males, 22 females, and one child in residence.

“ House cleaning was in progress at the time of my visit and consequently the place was in more or less confusion. I did not, therefore, make a very thorough inspection, but I saw all the inmates.

“ I noticed that no change had been made in the trap in the rear of the building, alleged to be a fire escape, although the Mayor had informed me it would be attended to.”

“ I again visited the House of Refuge, Hamilton, on the 29th August, finding 29 males, 25 females, and 4 children in residence.

“ The house was, for a building of its character, in an excellent state of cleanliness and order.

“ The greater number of the inmates were aged and infirm, and in the event of a fire occurring there would be great difficulty in quickly moving them to a place of safety. This is especially the case in a room in the rear of the building on the third storey, occupied by old women, for whose safety I have been particularly urgent in desiring the erection of a suitable fire escape. This escape has not yet been made satisfactory, and I have, therefore, no resource but to withhold my recommendation for the payment of the usual annual grant to this Refuge until the work be done.”

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

The operations of this Institution during the year are shewn in the following summary :—

Remaining in residence on 1st October, 1883	21
Admitted during the year,	3
Total number in the Home during year,	— 24
Discharged,	1
Died,	1
Remaining 30th September, 1884,	22
	— 24

All these women were Protestants, and were all admitted from the City of Hamilton.

Nationalities.

English,	10
Irish, .	9
Scotch, .	3
Canadian,	2
	— 24

The receipts and expenditures of this Institution are included with those of the Protestant Orphans' Home, Hamilton, and therefore details cannot be given here.

The 24 inmates remained in the Home for a collective period of 7,912 days.

The Provincial aid for 1885 will therefore be as under :—

Allowance for 7,912 days, at 5 cents,	\$395 60
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents,	158 24
Total Government aid for 1885,	\$553 84

INSPECTION.

Copies of Dr. O'Reilly's reports to the Government upon the above-named Home are annexed :

"An inspection for the Home for Aged Women, Hamilton, was made by me on the 7th June, when I found 23 old women in residence. Everything about the institution was in excellent order."

"I made a second inspection of the Home for Aged Women on the 29th August. There were on that date 22 inmates, which somewhat crowded this small building. In addition it has been encroached upon to provide the accommodation necessary for the Orphan's Home, which adjoins this institution and is in connection with it. The erection of a new wing for the orphans will improve this condition of things very much and place the whole building in a more satisfactory shape."

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

During the past year 144 indigent persons were lodged and maintained in this House. The movements were as follows :—

Remaining in House, 1st October, 1883,	40	
Admitted during the year,	104	
Total number in the House during the year	—	144
Discharged,	110	
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1884,	34	
	—	144

These inmates were admitted from the following places, viz :—

City of Kingston,	68	
County of Frontenac,	18	
Other counties of Ontario,	21	
Other places,	37	
	—	144

The statistics as to sex, religion and nationalities are as follows :—

Sex.

Males,	122	
Females,	22	
	—	144

Religious Denominations.

Protestants,	95	
Roman Catholics,	49	
	—	144

Nationalities.

Canadian,	25	
English,	39	
Irish,	74	
Scotch,	5	
Other countries,	1	
	—	144

The receipts of the House for the year, and the sources from which they were derived, are as follows :—

From the Province of Ontario,	\$1,050	35
From the City of Kingston,	700	00
From other Municipalities,	50	00
Payment from inmates,	242	50
Subscriptions and donations,	1,703	12
	—	
	\$3,745	97

The expenditures during the same period were as under :—

Food of all kinds,	\$1,319	15
Clothing, furniture and furnishings,	134	28
Fuel,	185	50

Salaries and wages,	\$360 00
Repairs, ordinary,	190 86
Other expenses, including rent and taxes,	1,193 12
	<hr/>
	\$3,382 91

The collective stay of all the inmates numbered 14,741 days, of an average of 102 days each. The House is entitled to receive, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, the following appropriation:—

Allowance for 14,741 days, at 5 cents per day,	\$737 05
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day,	294 82
	<hr/>
Total Government aid for 1885,	\$1,031 87

INSPECTION.

I inspected the House of Industry, Kingston, on the 18th January.

There were in residence 30 adult males and 16 adult females, making a total of 46.

An examination of the House shewed it to be throughout in its usual orderly condition, and the care and management of the inmates properly attended to. The Superintendent informed me that he had been ailing for some time, and owing to his ill health had experienced more than usual difficulty in keeping the inmates in such condition as he could wish. The work of supervising an institution of this kind is no doubt sufficiently arduous under the most favourable circumstances. Nothing appeared to indicate, however, that there had been any indifference or neglect in the management; and, with returning health, the Superintendent will no doubt be able to accomplish his work with a greater measure of satisfaction to himself.

I made a second inspection of this Charity on the 23rd September, and found 33 persons were being cared for therein, 19 males and 14 females, all of whom, from old age or enfeebled condition, were fit subjects for the shelter afforded them. It would naturally be expected that among such a class that the rate of mortality would be high, but it was gratifying to note that not one death had been recorded in the institution since the 19th December, 1882.

The whole of the woodwork of the building was repainted during the summer, thereby adding very much to the appearance of the institution.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the movements of inmates in this Refuge for the past year, viz:—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1883,	45
Admitted during the past year,	85
Total number during the year,	<hr/> 130
Discharged during year,	66
Died,	11
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1884,	53
	<hr/> 130

These admissions were made from the undermentioned places:—

City of Kingston,	36
County of Frontenac,	1
Other counties and places,	93
	— 130

The following information in respect of sex, religion, and nationalities are taken from the returns:—

Sex.

Males,	63
Females,	67
	— 130

Religious Denominations.

Protestants,	8
Roman Catholics,	122
	— 130

Nationalities.

Canadian,	31
English,	7
Irish,	70
Scotch,	8
Other countries,	14
	— 130

The receipts and expenditure of this Refuge include those of an Orphanage which is conducted in the same building. The annexed statements shew what they were:—

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario,	\$1,413 35
From the City of Kingston,	52 95
From other Municipalities,	50 00
Income from property,	26 00
Payment from inmates,	437 89
Subscriptions and donations,	4,018 60
Other sources,	4,576 67
	—
	\$10,575 46

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds,	\$3,226 66
Clothing and furnishings,	122 51
Salaries and wages,	52 00
Fuel, light, and cleaning,	550 00
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary,	304 05
Other expenses,	7,324 43
	—
	\$11,579 65

The aggregate stay in the House of all the inmates was equal to 20,950 days. The Government allowance for the year 1885, based upon these figures, would be as follows:—

Allowance for 20,950 days, at 5 cents per day,	\$1,047 50
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day,	419 00
Total Government aid for 1885,	\$1,466 50

INSPECTION.

I visited the House of Providence, Kingston, on the 18th January, finding in residence 19 males and 29 females. House-cleaning was in progress at the time; nevertheless everything was in its usual condition of good order.

The appearance of the inmates indicated that they receive the strictest care and attention with a view to their comfort, on the part of the sisters in charge.

Extensive structural improvements have been in progress since the date of my last visit. A new addition, 17 by 38 feet and two storeys in height, has been built and nearly completed in rear of the main building, the upper floor of which will be used for additional dormitory accommodation, and the ground floor will contain the office of the institution and a room for dispensing out-door relief. Some \$400 a year is specially devoted to procuring food for and otherwise assisting the poor and needy outside of the institution.

Another structure for laundry purposes, 25 feet by 50, two storeys high, was erected during the autumn. It is entirely isolated, and will prove a great advantage in carrying on the laundry work of the institution.

It is almost unnecessary to point out that in all institutions where the old and infirm are domiciled, and where their clothes, etc., are washed in the same building, the steam and odours from the laundry permeate the dormitories and other rooms, being often extremely offensive as well as deleterious to the health of the inmates.

My second inspection of the House of Providence was made on the 24th September. The inmates numbered 49—23 males and 26 females—all of whom appeared to be receiving proper care and attention.

The building was neat and tidy throughout, and due provision was made for the health and comfort of the inmates. The new laundry commenced during the year was nearly completed, and had been fitted with all the modern improvements in the way of machinery. The action of the authorities in this matter is commendable, and the advantages, from a sanitary point of view, which are likely to result from having a detached building for this purpose cannot be over-rated.

PROTESTANT HOME FOR THE AGED AND FRIENDLESS, LONDON.

The following is a summary of the movements of inmates in the Home during the past year:—

Remaining in the Home on the 1st October, 1883,	7
Admitted during the year,	4
Total number in the Home during the year,	11
Discharged,	4
Died,	1
Remaining on 30th September, 1884,	6
	11

In respect of sex, nationalities and religion of the inmates, the following returns are given:—

<i>Sex.</i>	
Females,	11
	— 11
<i>Religious Denominations.</i>	
Protestants,	11
	— 11
<i>Nationalities.</i>	
Canadian,	1
English,	7
Irish,	2
Other countries,	1
	— 11

There is an Orphanage connected with this Home, and the accounts of both are included in the statements which follow:—

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario,	\$399 35
From inmates in part payment of board,	607 75
Income from property,	864 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.,	1,343 16
From other sources,	341 90
	—
	\$3,556 16

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds,	\$1,255 18
Salaries and wages,	669 84
Other expenses,	1,583 48
	—
	\$3,508 50

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 2,683 days. The Government allowance will therefore be as under:—

Allowance for 2,683 days, at 5 cents per day,	\$134 15
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day,	53 66
	—
Total Government aid for 1885,	\$187 81

INSPECTION.

Dr. O'Reilly's report to the Government upon this charity was as follows:—
 "An inspection of the Protestant Home for the Aged and Friendless, London, was made by me on the 16th January. On that day the population of the Home consisted of 8 females.

"The building was in good order in all departments, and the books were also in a well kept state."

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOUSE OF REFUGE, LONDON.

The following is a summary of the work of the House of Refuge during the year:—

In residence on the 1st October, 1883,	36	
Admitted during the year,	21	
Total number cared for,	—	57
Discharged,	10	
Died,	6	
In residence on 30th September, 1884,	41	
	—	57

The following particulars in respect of sex, religion and nationalities are found in the returns:—

<i>Sex.</i>		
Males,	22	
Females,	35	
	—	57
<i>Religious Denominations.</i>		
Protestants of any denomination,	4	
Roman Catholics,	53	
	—	57
<i>Nationalities.</i>		
Canadian,	5	
English,	2	
Irish,	50	
	—	57

The stay of these 57 persons aggregated 15,224 days. The Government grant for the year will, therefore, be as under:—

Allowance for 15,224 days, at 5 cents,	\$761 20
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day,	304 48
	—
Total grant for 1885,	\$1,065 68

The receipts and expenditures of this Charity are shewn in the report upon the Roman Catholic Orphans' Home, London.

INSPECTION.

The following report was made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government:—

"I inspected the Roman Catholic House of Refuge, London, on the 18th November, when I found it in its usual condition of cleanliness and order."

ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the movements of inmates in this Refuge for the past year, viz:—

Remaining in the House, 1st October, 1883,	61	
Admitted during the year,	151	
Total number cared for,	—	212
Discharged during the year.	130	
Died,	8	
In residence on 30th September, 1884,	74	
	—	212

The statistics in respect of sex, religion and nationalities are given as follows :—

<i>Sex.</i>	
Males,	84
Females,	128
	— 212
<i>Religious Denominations.</i>	
Protestants,	2
Roman Catholics,	210
	— 212
<i>Nationalities.</i>	
Canadian,	3
English,	25
Irish,	183
Scotch,	1
	— 212

These persons were received into the Refuge from the following localities :—

City of Ottawa,	110
County of Carleton and other counties,	43
Emigrants,	59
	— 212

The receipts and expenditure of this Charity are included with those of the Orphanage branch.

The period of stay of the 212 inmates was equal to 26,537 days, thus entitling the Refuge to the following amount of Government aid :—

Allowance for 26,537 days, at 5 cents,	\$1,326 85
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day,	530 74
	—
Total grant for 1885,	\$1,857 59

INSPECTION.

I visited the St. Patrick's Refuge, Ottawa, on the 7th May. There were then being lodged and maintained 76 persons—23 males and 53 females. These had every appearance of being comfortably provided for, although the proportion of room to each inmate was limited. A new addition to the building is arranged for, to cost from between \$16,000 and \$17,000, and will be exclusively devoted to the adult population of the Home, and when completed will secure ample accommodation for them.

Every part of the house was in excellent order. The books were fully entered up and neatly kept.

A second inspection of this Refuge was made by me on the 1st October. There were in residence on that day 28 adult males and 46 adult females. The condition in which these old and feeble people were found was very satisfactory, except that in the then state of affairs the building was rather overcrowded. This was caused to some extent by the works in operation connected with the addition of a wing to the Refuge. It was expected that this would soon be finished. It is intended to furnish accommodation for the old people, thus relieving the main building and giving ample room for the orphanans.

With the exception of the disturbance caused by the building operations, the Refuge was in excellent order.

ST. CHARLES' HOSPICE, OTTAWA.

The operations of the House in respect to the admission and discharge of inmates for the year ending 30th September, are returned to me as follows:—

Remaining in the Hospice 1st October, 1883,	66
Admitted during the year,	37
Total in residence during the year,	— 103
Discharged,	29
Died,	8
In residence 30th September, 1884,	66
	— 103

The following figures in respect to sex, religion, and nationalities are taken from the returns:—

Sex.

Males,	44
Females,	59
	— 103

Religious Denominations.

Protestants,	3
Roman Catholics,	100
	— 103

The inmates of this charity were drawn from the following localities, viz.:—

City of Ottawa,	59
County of Carleton,	18
Other counties,	26
	— 103

The receipts of the Hospice in aid of maintenance were as follows:—

From the Government of Ontario,	\$1,719 06
Income,	106 30
From payments made by inmates,	1,030 11
Subscriptions, donations, etc.,	1,200 00
From other sources,	160 20
	—
	\$4,215 67

The expenditures for the year are returned as under, viz.:—

Food of all kinds,	\$1,752 58
Clothing and furnishings,	223 62
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.,	463 68
Salaries and wages,	123 00
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary,	1,171 45
Other expenses,	789 55
	—
	\$4,523 88

The stay of the 103 inmates during the year was equal to 24,811 days. The Charity will be entitled to receive Provincial aid for 1885 as follows:

Allowance for 24,811 days, at 5 cents per day,	\$1,240 55
Supplementary grant, at 2 cents per day,	496 22
	—
Total grant for 1885,	\$1,736 77

INSPECTION.

An inspection of the St. Charles Hospice, Ottawa, was made by me on the 6th May. There were then 68 inmates, namely, 26 adult males and 42 adult females. Many of these persons appeared to be very old and helplessly infirm. There was every indication that due care and attention was being bestowed upon the inmates by the Sisters in charge of the Institution.

I made my second yearly inspection of the Hospice on the 30th September, finding in residence 33 males and 46 females, all of whom appeared from their age and feeble condition to be fit subjects for the charitable care they were receiving. The authorities of this institution have been put to no little trouble and expense for repairs, owing to defective foundations. During the summer a large portion of the rear wall had to be removed and the work of rebuilding, although far advanced at the time of my visit, had not been completed. Apart from this the house was in good order, and the inmates seemed to be receiving due care and attention. The books were found to be correctly kept.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

The following is a summary of the operations of this House, in respect to admissions and discharges, for the past year :

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1883,	39	
Admitted during the year,	71	
Total number of inmates during the year,	—	110
Discharged during the year,	67	
Died,	1	
Remaining in the House on 30th September 1884,	42	
	—	110

These indigent persons were admitted to the House from the undermentioned places, viz. :

From the City of Guelph,	42	
From the County of Wellington and other counties,	53	
Foreigners, etc,	15	
	—	110

I gather from the returns the following particulars in respect of the sex, religion and nationalities of the inmates :—

<i>Sex.</i>		
Males,	62	
Females,	48	
	—	110
<i>Religious Denominations.</i>		
Protestants,	4	
Roman Catholics,	106	
	—	110
<i>Nationalities.</i>		
Canadian,	28	
English,	4	
Irish,	75	
Other countries,	3	
	—	110

The receipts for the year, out of which the House was maintained, were derived from the following sources, viz. :—

Province of Ontario,	\$1,058 18
Municipalities,	36 00
From inmates in part payment for board,	228 00
Income from property,	481 00
From all other sources,	1,062 28
	<hr/>
	\$2,855 46

The expenditures for the same period were, for—

Food of all kinds,	\$1,684 65
Clothing and furnishings,	303 99
Fuel, light, and cleaning,	164 00
Salaries and wages,	105 80
Ordinary repairs,	126 00
Other expenses,	600 73
	<hr/>
	\$2,985 17

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 15,182 days, which entitles the House to the following Government grant for the year 1885 :—

Allowance for 15,182 days at 5 cents per day,	\$759 10
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day,	303 64
	<hr/>
Total grant for 1885,	\$1,062 74

INSPECTION.

A copy of Dr. O'Reilly's report upon this Charity is annexed :—

"I inspected the House of Providence, Guelph, on the 10th May and again on the 23rd September. On both occasions all the inmates were seen and the building inspected. Everything was found to be in a satisfactory condition."

PROTESTANT HOME, ST. CATHARINES (REFUGE BRANCH).

The following summary shews the operations of the Refuge Branch of this Charity :—

In residence 1st October, 1883,	2
Total number of inmates during the year,	<hr/> 2
Died,	1
Remaining in the Home on 30th September, 1884,	1
	<hr/> 2

Of these inmates one was a male, and the other a female ; both were Protestants, and were received from the City of St. Catharines, and both were Irish.

The receipts and expenditures of this Branch of the Charity are included in the account of the Orphanage.

The stay of the inmates equalled 594 days. The Government grant for the ensuing year will therefore be as under :—

Allowance for 594 days, at 5 cents per day,	\$29 70
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day,	11 88
	<hr/>
Total grant for 1885,	\$41 58

INSPECTION.

The report upon this branch is included in that upon the Orphanage.

THE HOME, ST. THOMAS.

The following summary shews the operation of this Charity during the past official year:—

In residence on October 1st, 1883,	8	
Admitted during the year,	28	
Total number in residence,	—	36
Discharged during the year,	20	
Died,	5	
In residence on 30th September, 1884,	11	
	—	36

Of these 36 inmates the following are the statistics as to their ages, religions and nationalities:—

<i>Sex.</i>		
Males,	21	
Females	15	
	—	36

<i>Religious Denominations.</i>		
Protestants,	29	
Roman Catholics,	7	
	—	36

<i>Nationalities.</i>		
Canadian,	11	
English,	17	
Irish,	7	
Other countries,	1	
	—	36

<i>Receipts.</i>		
From the Province of Ontario,	\$247	99
From the City of St. Thomas,	871	67
From payments by inmates,	81	25
From other sources,	9	84
	—	\$1,210 75

<i>Expenditure.</i>		
Food of all kinds,	\$544	99
Clothing and furnishing,	20	00
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.,	24	50
Salaries and wages,	312	00
Other expenses,	272	82
	—	\$1,174 31

The Government grant will be as follows:—

Allowance on 3,545 days' stay of adults, at 5 cents per day,	\$177	25
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day,	70	90
	—	
Total grant for 1885,	\$248	15

INSPECTION.

The following report was made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this Refuge :—

"The Home, St. Thomas, was visited by me on the 29th April. On that day the inmates numbered 13, namely, 6 males, 6 females and 1 child. The house was not by any means full, and there was consequently plenty of room for all the inmates. I was much gratified to find that a steady improvement is going on in the interior condition of the building. The floors upstairs have been painted, and the rooms entirely refurnished with iron bedsteads. These improvements reflect great credit upon the Managers, who appear to be fully alive to the responsibility of their positions, and are gradually bringing the Home to a high state of efficiency.

Dr. O'Reilly's second report to the Government upon this Home was as under :—

"Another inspection was made by me of the Home at St. Thomas on 27th September, when there were 5 males, 4 females and 2 children in residence. I found everything connected with this charity in a very satisfactory condition."

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, DUNDAS.

The following summary exhibits the operations of this House for the past year, ending 30th September, so far as they relate to the inmates :—

Number remaining in the House on 1st October,	81	
Admitted during the year,	54	
Total number of inmates,	135	
Discharged during the year,	40	
Died,	10	
Remained on 30th September, 1884,	85	
	135	

These indigent persons were admitted from the following places, viz. :—

City of Hamilton,	73	
County of Wentworth and other counties,	30	
Other places,	32	
	135	

The 135 inmates are classified in the statistical statement, in respect of sex religion and nationalities, as follows :—

<i>Sex.</i>		
Males,	55	
Females,	80	
	135	
<i>Religious Denominations.</i>		
Protestants,	8	
Roman Catholics,	127	
	135	
<i>Nationalities.</i>		
Canadian,	26	
English,	8	
Irish,	89	
Scotch,	6	
Other countries,	6	
	135	

The receipts of the House in aid of maintenance for the official year were as follows :—

From the Province of Ontario,	\$1,934 94
From City of Hamilton,	350 00
From County of Wentworth, }	
From inmates,	1,200 60
Income,	500 00
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals,	800 00
Other sources,	950 75
	<hr/>
	\$5,736 29

The expenditures for the same period were as under, viz. :—

Food of all kinds,	\$4,154 10
Clothing, furniture and furnishings,	400 00
Fuel, light and cleaning,	600 00
Other expenditures,	1,561 81
	<hr/>
	\$6,695 91

The collective stay of the inmates numbered 30,931 days. The Charity would thus be entitled to receive the amount of aid shewn hereunder :—

Allowance for 30,931 days' stay, at 5 cents per day,	\$1,546 55
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day,	618 62
	<hr/>

Total Government aid for 1885,	\$2,165 17
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INSPECTION.

A copy of Dr. O'Reilly's report to the Government upon this Refuge is annexed :—

"The House of Providence, Dundas, was inspected on the 6th June. There were then in residence 28 adult males, 53 adult females and 79 adult boys, making a total of 160 inmates. This institution is unquestionably one of the finest and most beautifully situated in the Province, and I found it to be in the same cleanly and orderly condition that has hitherto characterized its management. When I state that amongst this large population of children there has been no sickness during the whole winter, it will be seen that the institution must be in a very superior sanitary condition.

"The legitimate work of this institution is caring for the aged and infirm. The large number of boys who are here at present are looked upon as temporary inmates until a new building is prepared for them, upon a property which has been purchased at Rock Bay, opposite to Hamilton. When that building is completed the boys will all be removed from this institution, which will then be entirely devoted to the work for which it is specially intended."

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, CHATHAM.

The following summary shews the operations of this Charity during the past official year :—

In residence on 1st October, 1883,	15
Admitted during year,	18
Total number in residence,	<hr/> 33

Discharged during year,	17	
Died,	5	
In residence on 30th September, 1884,	11	
	—	33

Of these 33 inmates the following are the statistics as to ages, religions and nationalities, as found in the returns:—

Sex.

Males,	22	
Females,	11	
	—	33

Religious Denominations.

Protestants,	24	
Roman Catholics,	6	
Other religions,	3	
	—	33

Nationalities.

Canadian,	10	
English,	3	
Irish,	1	
Scotch,	3	
Other countries,	16	
	—	33

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario,	\$ 218 15
From the town of Chatham,	2,099 92
From other sources,	3,860 72
	—
	\$6,178 79

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds,	\$ 417 84
Clothing and furnishing,	8 41
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.,	315 51
Salaries and wages,	258 00
Other expenses,	5,329 48
	—
	\$6,329 24

The Government Grant for 1885 will, in respect to the adult inmates, be as follows:—

Allowance on 4,512 days' stay of adults, at 5 cents per day,	\$225 60
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day,	90 24
	—
Total grant for 1885,	\$315 84

Copies of Dr. O'Reilly's two reports to the Government upon this Home are given hereunder:—

"The Home for the Friendless, Chatham, was visited by me on the 29th April, when 12 persons were found in residence—6 men and 6 women.

"I found that the new buildings, erected by the managers of this Charity, were in occupation. They are substantially built of brick, and are well adapted for the purpose intended. The only defects are that the building is heated by

wood stoves and lighted by coal oil, both systems open to the objection of being dangerous. As the town of Chatham is lighted with gas, no doubt the latter defect will soon be remedied. The other, which involves more expense, may be a question of time, but it is to be hoped that no unnecessary delay will occur in improving the institution in both the respects referred to.

"Owing to the residence of the Secretary being at some distance from the institution, I had not an opportunity of seeing the books.

"The second inspection of the Home was made on the 19th September. There were 11 persons in residence, on that day, namely 7 men and 4 women. I found the house in good order throughout."

THE WIDOWS' HOME, BRANTFORD.

A petition having been presented to the Government by the managers of the above named Home, praying that a grant might be made towards its maintenance, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, Dr. O'Reilly was desired to inspect the Home, enquire into its working, etc., and report the result to the Government. A copy of his report is annexed :

"Acting under the instructions of the Provincial Secretary, I proceeded to Brantford on the 2nd January, to make an inspection of the institution known as the 'Widows' Home, Brantford.' On my arrival at the Home, I was met by the President, the Secretary, and several of the ladies connected with its management, and learned that the institution had been in successful existence for some years past, but that its wants had latterly increased to such an extent that the Managers find themselves unable, with the resources at their command, to carry on their work with all the energy which, in order to ensure a complete success, was necessary, and they now seek from the Government such aid as will enable them to make certain improvements in their building and provide for a larger number of inmates.

"The building used for the purpose of the Home is situated within the city of Brantford, and in an apparently healthy locality. It is a substantial brick one, sufficiently commodious for present requirements, and is clean and well kept, and comfortably furnished.

"There were in residence on the day of my visit 13 persons. The smallest number under accommodation at any one time during the past year was 11. The inmates whom I saw were all aged widows, and apparently proper subjects for admission to such an institution. The only person under regular pay is the Matron, who has full charge under a committee of ladies.

"The Home is organized under a trust deed, dated 1873, which provides, amongst other things, that the Board of Directors shall all be Protestants, and at least three of them shall be of different religious denominations.

"The receipts of the Home during the year ending 30th September, 1883, were as under:

Cash from voluntary subscriptions,	\$324 00
Donations in kind, about,	200 00
Cash contributed by inmates,	297 75

Making a total income of, \$821 75

"The expenditure, besides the consumption of the provisions, etc., contributed, amounted in cash to \$621.75, which shews that a sufficiently economical scale of expenditure has been adopted by the Board.

"In view, therefore, of all the facts submitted, I beg respectfully to recommend that the request of the Board of Directors be granted and that the 'Widows' Home, Brantford,' be rated on Schedule 'B' of the Charity Aid Act."

This recommendation was approved of by the Government, and an Order in Council was passed giving effect to it. The Home will therefore be entitled to receive aid, as mentioned in the Act, from the 1st October, 1883.

The following summary shews the operation of this Charity during the past official year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1883,	12
Admitted during the year,	3
Total number of inmates,	15
Discharged during year,	1
In residence on 30th September,	14
	15

The following are the statistics as to ages, religions and nationalities:—

<i>Sex.</i>	
Females,	15
	15

<i>Religious Denominations.</i>	
Protestants,	14
Roman Catholics,	1
	15

<i>Nationalities.</i>	
Canadian,	5
English,	5
Irish,	4
Other countries,	1
	15

<i>Receipts.</i>	
From the Province of Ontario,	\$200 00
From payments by inmates,	309 25
From other sources,	556 73
	\$1,065 98

<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Food of all kinds,	\$300 93
Clothing and furnishing,	12 00
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.,	117 61
Salaries and wages,	132 71
Other expenses,	265 49
	\$829 64

The Government grant for 1885 will be as follows:

Allowance on 4,548 days' stay of adults, at 5 cents per day,	\$227 40
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day,	90 96
Total grant for 1885,	\$318 36

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly, after again inspecting this Home, is appended:—

"I visited the Widows' Home, Brantford, on the 4th August. There were 12 inmates therein at that time, and the institution was found to be in all respects in a satisfactory condition."

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, BELLEVILLE.

The managers of this Charity having applied to the Government for an annual grant, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, their petition was favourably reported on by the Inspector, and an Order in Council was passed, directing that in future the Home for the Friendless, Belleville, should receive aid from the Government, at the rate of seven cents per day for each person lodged and maintained in the Home. I am informed that it is the intention of the managers to erect a special building for the purposes of the Charity at the earliest possible day.

The following is a summary of the movements of inmates in the Home during the past year:—

Remaining in the Home on the 1st October, 1883,	8	
Admitted during the year,	13	
Total number in the Home during the year,	—	21
Discharged,	9	
Remaining on 30th September, 1884,	12	
	—	21

The places from which these 21 persons were admitted into the Home are returned as under:—

From the City of Belleville,	14	
From the County of Hastings and other counties,	7	
	—	21

The following are the particulars as to sex, nationalities and religion:—

<i>Sex.</i>		
Males,	16	
Females,	5	
	—	21

<i>Nationalities.</i>		
English,	7	
Irish,	7	
Scotch,	1	
Canadian,	6	
	—	21

<i>Religious Denominations.</i>		
Protestants of all denominations,	14	
Roman Catholics,	7	
	—	21

The receipts of the year were as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario,	\$400 00
From the City of Belleville,	300 00
Payments from inmates,	161 00
Subscriptions and donations,	354 05
	—
	\$1,215 05

The expenditures for maintenance for the same period were as under :—

Food of all kinds,	\$ 294 29
Clothing and furnishings,	17 79
Fuel, light and cleaning,	116 48
Salaries and wages,	144 65
Other expenses,	535 79.
	<hr/>
	\$1,109 00

The 21 inmates remained in the Home for a collective period equal to 4,055 days, or an average of 193 days per inmate, which will entitle the Home to the following aid for 1885, viz. :—

Allowance for 4,055 days, at 5 cents a day,	\$202 75
Supplementary grant, 2 cents per day,	81 10
	<hr/>
Total Government aid for 1885,	\$283 85

INSPECTION.

An inspection was made of the Home by me on the 18th April. There were 8 males and 3 females in residence, and the condition of each of these persons appeared to be such as to warrant his or her being cared for in an institution of this kind. Two of them were so old and infirm as to be bedridden.

From the records of the Home, I found it had been established some four years ago, and has since been doing very satisfactory work, and, to the extent of its structural capacity, appears to be fully accomplishing the purposes for which it was established.

The building at present occupied is constructed of brick, and, although not originally intended for such a purpose, it nevertheless fairly well accommodates such a number of persons as I found under its roof. All these inmates appeared to be well cared for and properly treated in all respects.

The second inspection of this Charity during the year was made by me on the 23rd September. I then saw the 12 inmates being cared for; namely, 9 males and 3 females. The house was in good order, and the inmates were in as comfortable surroundings as the structural character of the place would admit of.

The erection of a new building for the purposes of this institution is being proceeded with as rapidly as the nature of the work will warrant. From an examination of the plans and of the work in progress, on the day of my visit, it would seem that the building would be substantial and well adapted to the requirements of this Refuge.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

No additions have been made to the number of institutions coming under this head, which receive aid from the Government.

The table annexed shews the number of children admitted to the orphanages the number discharged and the number who died during the year :—

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.

Location.

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Number remaining in residence 1st October, 1883.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1884.	Total number under lodgment during the year.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number remaining in residence on 30th September, 1884.
Reman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	249	214	463	189	6	268
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society	"	109	91	200	63	1	136
Girls' Home	"	107	88	195	99	6	90
Boys' Home	"	73	113	186	107	.....	79
Newsboys Lodgings	"	34	166	200	162	.....	38
Infants' Home and Infirmary	"	74	171	245	99	52	94
St. Nicholas Home	"	26	94	120	93	.....	27
Hospital for Sick Children	"	29	49	78	46	2	30
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	153	101	254	93	12	149
Orphan Asylum	"	29	9	38	6	1	31
Boys' Home	"	88	43	131	25	.....	106
Girls' Home	"	76	38	114	44	.....	70
Orphans' Home	Kingston	61	27	88	30	.....	58
House of Providence Orphan Asylum	"	16	25	41	19	.....	22
Hôtel Dieu Orphan Asylum	"	41	200	241	208	.....	33
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	37	45	82	29	1	52
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	36	103	139	86	1	52
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	102	72	174	75	.....	99
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	96	68	164	64	.....	100
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	41	59	100	50	1	49
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Catharines	29	19	48	18	1	29
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	32	15	47	5	2	40
St. Thomas' Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Thomas	1	15	16	14	.....	2
Orphan Asylum	Fort William	29	14	43	12	2	29
Total .....	.....	1568	1839	3407	1636	88	1683

In the preceding year the total movements were: admissions, 1,712; total cared for, 3,137; discharges, 1,246; died, 300.

The statistics relating to the sex, religious denominations, and nationalities of the inmates are given in the following summary:—

<i>Sex.</i>	
Male,	1,928
Female,	1,479
	<hr/> 3,407
<i>Religious Denominations.</i>	
Protestants of all denominations,	1,709
Roman Catholics,	1,698
	<hr/> 3,409
<i>Nationalities.</i>	
Canadian,	2,359
English,	445
Irish,	435
Scotch,	90
United States,	60
Other countries and unknown,	18
	<hr/> 3,407
<i>Previous Residence.</i>	
Received from cities in which Orphanages are located	2,405
Received from counties in which Orphanages are located,	274
Received from other counties in the Province,	444
Emigrants and foreigners,	284
	<hr/> 3,407

The next table shews the aggregate stay of all the inmates in the Orphanages, the fixed allowances in respect thereof under the Charity Aid Act, the receipts of the Institutions on maintenance account, the amount of the supplementary allowance, together with the total amount which each Institution has become entitled to for work done in the year, 1884:—

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.

Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Fixed allowance at one and a half cent per day.		Amount received from all sources other than Government.		Supplementary allowance of one quarter such receipts, provided the half-cent allowance does not exceed the half-cent allowance.		Supplementary allowance of half-cent per day.		Total Government Grant for the year 1888.
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	95,243	1,428	5,532	40			476	22	1,904
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society	"	45,149	677	8,353	46			225	75	902
Girls' Home	"	40,419	606	5,535	84			202	10	808
Boys' Home	"	27,234	408	5,125	09			136	17	544
Newsboys' Lodgings	"	12,060	194	3,060	87			64	80	259
Infants' Home and Infirmary	"	34,680	1,123	4,888	20			447	85	\$1,771
St. Nicholas Home	"	12,161	182	5,473	86			60	81	84
Hospital for Sick Children	"	8,786								243
Do do Convalescent Branch.	"	2,216								22
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum.	Hamilton	55,518	832	5,846	10			277	59	1,317
Orphan Asylum	"	11,062	165	3,960	52			55	31	90
Boys' Home	"	35,737	536	5,440	68			178	69	1,110
Girls' Home	"	23,899	358	2,152	63			119	50	36
Orphans' Home	Kingston	20,147	302	2,843	93			100	74	477
House of Providence Orphan Asylum.	"	6,577	98					32	89	94
Hôtel Dieu Orphan Asylum	"	13,642	204	600	00			68	21	131
Orphans' Home	Ottawa.	13,820	207	2,845	81			69	10	273
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.	"	16,951	254	20,438	48			84	76	54
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	36,502	547	6,400	77			182	51	276
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home.	London	36,013	540					180	07	339
Protestant Orphans' Home.	"	16,610	249					720	26	730
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch)	"	10,430	156	1,508	39			83	05	04
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Catharines	12,277	184	635	02			52	15	720
St. Thomas' Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha		10					61	39	30
St. Thomas' Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Thomas		24					3	42	208
Orphan Asylum	Fort William	12,097	181	5,360	00			60	49	80
Total		600,813	9,450	101,705	08			3,223	57	14,347
			89							48

* Includes receipts of Refugees Branch.

+ Included with Refuge Branch.

\$ This sum includes 10 cents per day for the mother nurses, and a grant of \$200 for Infirmary work

There is an increase in the aggregate stay of the children of 47,483 days, and of \$1,439.06 in the amount earned by the Orphanages.

The cost of maintaining these institutions is shewn in the next table:—

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Total expenditure on maintenance account for the year ending 30th of September, 1884.	Average cost per inmate per day.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	95,243	7,283 85	7.59
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society	"	45,149	7,507 36	16.63
Girls' Home	"	40,419	5,902 63	14.82
Boys' Home	"	27,234	6,482 31	23.80
Newsboys' Lodgings	"	12,960	3,165 44	24.42
Infants' Home and Infirmary	"	34,680	5,814 11	16.76
St. Nicholas Home	"	12,161	5,761 04	47.37
Hospital for Sick Children	"	11,002	5,429 49	49.35
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	55,518	6,964 00	12.53
Orphan Asylum	"	11,062	*4,522 51	16.81
Boys' Home	"	35,737	6,007 65	11.59
Girls' Home	"	23,899	2,769 90	14.63
Orphans' Home	Kingston	20,147	2,947 56	9.00
House of Providence Orphan Asylum	"	6,577	1,228 27	20.39
Hôtel Dieu Orphan Asylum	"	13,642	2,817 21	48.18
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	13,820	8,166 52	19.03
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	16,951	7,048 67	11.70
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	36,502	1,918 95	7.68
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	36,013	943 81	11.70
Protestant Orphan Home	"	16,610	1,415 61	11.70
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Catharines	10,430	1,415 61	11.70
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	12,277	1,415 61	11.70
St. Thomas' Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Thomas	683	1,415 61	11.70
Orphan Asylum	Fort William	12,097	1,415 61	11.70
Totals		600,813	94,127 49	

* Includes expenditure of Refuge Branch.

+ Included with Refuge Branch.

SEPARATE REPORTS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year :—

Number in residence on 1st October, 1883,	249	
Admitted during the year,	214	
Total number in residence during the year,	—	463
Discharged during the year,	189	
Died,	6	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1884,	268	
	—	463

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows :—

	<i>Sex.</i>	
Male,	210	
Female,	253	
	—	463

	<i>Religious Denominations.</i>	
Protestants,	23	
Roman Catholics,	440	
	—	463

	<i>Nationalities.</i>	
Canadian,	345	
English,	22	
Irish,	88	
Scotch,	1	
Other countries,	7	
	—	463

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of \$1,699.92, were \$7,234.32, and the expenditures incurred were \$7,233.85.

The collective stay of the inmates was 95,243 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$1,904.86, as Government aid for the year 1885.

INSPECTION.

I visited this Orphanage on the 13th May, when the names of 262 children under 12 years of age appeared on the register. Of this number, however, 40 were being cared for at Sunnyside. Preparations were being made to erect a commodious and modernly arranged structure at that place, to be devoted exclusively to the accommodation of the boys who come under the care of the House of Providence. This action has been found necessary in order to provide room for the most helpless and infirm of the male adult population of the House of Providence, and relieve the tendency to overcrowding. The children had the appearance of being well cared for, but the new building will no doubt be a great benefit to both classes.

A second inspection of this charity was made on the 20th September. The number of youths in residence was 275, 137 boys and 138 girls. All these children were seen. They were neatly and comfortably dressed and apparently in the best of health. Their dormitories were also clean and orderly.

On the 17th September, I visited the building in course of erection at Sunnyside. I found the walls nearly completed. There will be four floors, 40ft. x 80ft. each. As soon as it is ready for occupation the boys in the House of Providence will be removed to it. Thus not only will the boys be provided with a good home in a very superior locality, but the accommodation for adults in the House will be increased.

ORPHANS' HOME AND FEMALE AID SOCIETY, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this institution during the past year:—

Number resident on 1st October, 1883,	109	
Admitted during the year,	91	
Total number in residence during the year,	—	200
Number discharged,	63	
Died,	1	
In residence on 30th September, 1884,	136	
	—	200
<i>Sex.</i>		
Male,	117	
Female,	83	
	—	200
<i>Religious Denominations.</i>		
Protestants,	197	
Roman Catholics,	3	
	—	200
<i>Nationalities.</i>		
Canadian,	147	
English,	37	
Irish,	7	
Other countries,	9	
	—	200

The expenditure incurred in maintaining the Home during the year was \$7,507.36, and the receipts during the same period were \$9,153.06, including the Government grant,

The aggregate stay of the children lodged was 45,149 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$902.98 as the Government grant for 1885.

INSPECTION.

I made a visit of inspection to the Orphans' Home, Toronto, on the 28th March, and I found that 127 children (74 boys, 53 girls,) were being cared for therein. The appearance of the children was in every respect satisfactory, their health excellent, not one of the number complaining of any ailment, and all those of school age, 109 in number, were under instruction at the time of my visit, and were attentive and correct in their deportment.

The books were neatly and properly kept and the Home was in excellent order throughout.

The second inspection was made on the 16th October. The inmates numbered 148, namely, 82 boys and 66 girls, all of whom were in excellent health and spirits. Ample evidence of this was secured by seeing the children in the play-

grounds. Every provision appears to be made for the comforts of the inmates of this orphanage. A well assorted stock of clothing was being prepared for winter use, and proper methods were apparently observed for economizing and utilizing to the best advantage the means available for the well-being of these orphans.

The condition of the Home, as to cleanliness and order, was all that could be desired, and the books were neatly and properly kept.

GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year :—

In residence on 1st October, 1883,	107	
Admitted during the year,	88	
Total number in residence during the year,	—	195
Discharged during year,	99	
Died,	6	
In residence on 30th September, 1884,	90	
	—	195

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows :—

<i>Sex.</i>		
Male,	46	
Female,	149	
	—	195
<i>Religious Denominations.</i>		
Protestants,	192	
Other religions,	3	
	—	195
<i>Nationalities.</i>		
Canadian,	165	
English,	13	
Scotch,	9	
Irish,	3	
United States,	1	
Other countries,	4	
	—	195

All these children were admitted from the city of Toronto.

The receipts during the year, including the Government grant of \$586.16, were \$6,122.00, and the expenditures incurred in maintaining the Home were \$5,992.63.

The collective stay of the inmates was 40,419 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$808.38 as Government aid for the year 1885.

INSPECTION.

This Home was visited by me on the 27th March. There were then in residence 126 children, of whom 35 were males and 91 females. The children were in good health, clean and tidy in appearance, and evidently well cared for. The house was clean, and, so far as domestic arrangements and work required, was found to be in good order.

No change of a structural character, or in the direction of the improvements suggested in former minutes of inspection, had been effected, and, in addition to

those previously referred to, I noticed that the plastered ceiling in the matron's dining-room was in a dilapidated and dangerous condition. I called the attention of the managers of the Charity to this matter, as immediate action was necessary. If it is necessary to use the apartment above the matron's quarters as a bath-room, the floor should be made tight by covering it over with some material, so as to prevent water spilt thereon from leaking through and destroying the ceiling referred to.

A second visit was made to this Home on the 27th October. There were on that date 87 children in residence.

On the occasion of previous visits, the attention of the managers was called to the desirability of effecting some structural improvements to the building, but up to the time of this last inspection nothing had been done by them. I found, therefore, that the bath-rooms and closets were in the same condition as noticed some months ago.

Quite a number of the children were afflicted with skin diseases, and while their unfortunate condition may not have been strictly attributable to the unsanitary condition of the institution, still there can be no question that with properly fitted closets and bath-rooms, a better condition of health would be insured. I was, therefore, gratified to learn that the managers have been considering the best method of reconstruction and renovation of the building, and that such progress has been made as to warrant the expectation that the work will be commenced at no distant day.

In regard to the ailments of the children, it was obvious that every precaution was being taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and that those suffering from it were making good progress towards convalescence.

The books I found to be properly kept, and the institution was as clean and comfortable as its structural defects would admit of.

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1883,	73
Since admitted,	113
Total number in residence during the year,	186
Discharged,	107
In residence on 30th September, 1884,	79
	186

The statistical information regarding these boys is as follows:—

Religious Denominations.

Protestants,	183
Roman Catholics,	3
	186

Nationalities.

Canadian,	106
English,	75
Irish,	1
Other countries,	4
	186

The returns shew that these boys were admitted from :—

City of Toronto,	110
County of York,	2
Other counties,	13
Other countries,	61
	— 186

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of \$539.20, amounted to \$5,664.29, and the expenditures incurred on account of maintenance were \$6,482.31.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 27,234 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$544.68 as Government aid for the year 1885.

INSPECTION.

I visited the Boys' Home on the 27th March and found there were 73 boys domiciled in the newly erected building in George street. During the progress of the work, the boys were temporarily sheltered in very uncomfortable quarters in the old university building in the Queen's Park. The managers are to be congratulated upon the success attending their efforts for the preservation of the health of the youths during their residence there. On the 15th February they were brought back to their reconstructed Home, which is well built and most substantially fitted up with all the more modern improvements, and with due regard to the requirements of such an institution. The internal arrangements are most commodious, and a comfortable and bright appearance is presented throughout the entire building.

It is evident on all hands that in the work of reconstruction such principal objects as securing the means for giving the lads good instruction and practical education in matters which will render them self reliant and useful, has been kept in view. The school-room is large, well situated and well ventilated. The dormitories, dining-room and gymnasium are equally good, and the arrangements for domestic work are very complete.

As the lads are trained to do a large share of the work for themselves, it is most important to have such appliances and arrangements as they now have to enable them to accomplish it satisfactorily and with despatch.

Every apartment of the building was found to be in excellent order, and the clean and comfortable appearance of the boys indicated that the usual care and attention was being bestowed on them.

The Boys' Home was again visited by me on the 20th October. There were 80 boys in the institution. Their appearance was sufficient evidence that the managers have been unremitting in their efforts for the comfort and well-being of those in their charge.

The building was in its usual condition of excellent order, and the books were well and neatly kept. A great improvement has been made during the past season by block-paving the entire yard in the rear of the main building. This part of the premises is to a large extent enclosed by the main and outer buildings and being well sheltered, it forms an admirable play-ground for wet weather and during the spring and fall.

NEWSBOYS' LODGINGS' TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this institution during the past official year:—

Remaining in residence on 1st October, 1883,	34
Since admitted,	166
Total in residence during the year,	— 200
Discharged,	162
In residence on 30th September, 1884,	38
	— 200

The statistical information respecting these lads is as follows, viz :—

Religious Denominations.

Protestants,	136
Roman Catholics,	64
	— 200

Nationalities.

Canadian,	161
English,	29
Irish,	5
Other countries,	5
	— 200

The 200 inmates of the Lodgings were received from the following places :—

City of Toronto,	154
County of York,	2
Other counties,	5
Other countries,	39
	— 200

The income during the year, inclusive of the Government grant of \$184.76, was \$3,245.63, and the expenditures were \$3,165.44.

The collective period of residence of the boys was 12,960 days, which will entitle the institution to a Government grant of \$259.20 for 1885.

INSPECTION.

I made an inspection of the Newsboys' Lodgings, Toronto, on the 23rd May, and found that there were then 38 boys registered as lodgers. The records shewed a considerable fluctuation in the population of the institution from time to time; but this does not necessarily indicate any want of usefulness or adaptability to the purpose for which it was established. Many of the youths appear to immigrate periodically with a view to bettering their prospects, and in the event of not succeeding according to their expectations, they return to the Lodgings, where they again find a home and shelter for a time.

Of the boys registered at the time of my visit I was told that only one had a home that he could really call his own, that is, he was the only one having a father and mother able to provide for him if so disposed.

The condition of the place internally had been somewhat improved since my previous visit, and some additions made to the comforts of the inmates.

The books were well kept and in good order.

A second inspection of the Lodgings was made on the 28th October. The names of 25 youths were registered on that day. With one exception they were all absent at their various employments.

I found that as many as 47 boys have been provided with lodgings at one time, 28 being the lowest number during the year which ended on the 30th September. The small number registered on the day of my visit was accounted for by the dislike of some of the boys to attend the night-school which is kept during the winter months. While the school lasts the lodgers are all required to attend for two hours, and this to some of them seems an unnecessary abridgment of their time.

The hour for closing the Lodgings for the night is nine o'clock, and the superintendent informed me that not much difficulty is experienced in maintaining good order and due respect to rules.

There were evidences that the comfort and well-being of the lads were well looked after, but, nevertheless, their condition would be considerably bettered by re-arranging and improving the lodgings. At a moderate outlay the bath-room and wash-room could be enlarged and the fitting of them with modern appliances would be a material advantage from a sanitary point of view. The closet arrangements also require attention, and if the demand for accommodation be continued to the extent above referred to, more dormitory room will be required to prevent over-crowding.

THE INFANT'S HOME, TORONTO.

The operations of this Home during the past year are shewn in the following summary:—

	Infants.	Mothers.	Total.
Number of inmates remaining in the Home on the 1st October, 1883,	50	24	74
Admitted during the past year,	115	56	171
Total number during the year,	165	80	245
Discharged during the year,	50	49	99
Died,	51	1	52
Remaining in the Home 30th Sept., 1884,	64	30	94
	165	80	245

The statistical information regarding the infants is as follows, viz.:—

	Sex.	Infants.
Male,		78
Female,		87
		— 165

Religious Denominations.

Protestants,	141
Roman Catholics,	24
	— 165

Nationalities.

Canadian,	158
English,	5
Other countries,	2
	— 165

The statistical information regarding the 80 mother nurses is as follows :—

Religious Denominations.

	<i>Mothers.</i>
Protestants,	66
Roman Catholics,	14
	— 80

Nationalities.

Canadian,	49
English,	10
Irish,	15
Scotch,	6
	— 80

Where admitted from.

City of Toronto,	74
County of York,	6
	— 80

The receipts of the Home during the year were \$4,886.20, and the expenditure during the same period amounted to \$5,814.11.

The collective stay of the children equalled 23,702 days. The Home, therefore, will be entitled in respect of them to \$474.04.

The collective days' stay of the mother nurses was 10,978 days. The Home, therefore, will be entitled in respect of them to \$1,097.80.

The total grant, therefore, to the Home for 1885, including the grant of \$200 for Infirmary work, will amount to \$1,771.84.

INSPECTION.

The Infants' Home was inspected by me on the 22nd March, when 33 mother nurses and 71 children were in residence. From the appearance of all the inmates, it was obvious that the most scrupulous care was bestowed upon them.

The arrangements and system adopted in this Home are to be highly commended, statistics clearly proving them to be conducive to the saving of infant life, and it is gratifying to know from the records that the efforts put forth in this direction during the current year are continuing to shew equally satisfactory results.

Every department of the Home was in excellent order. The books were well kept and with strict regard to accuracy in every detail.

I noticed that since the occasion of the previous inspection, a structural improvement of a very considerable importance had been added by attaching outside platforms to the fire escape on a level with each floor of the building. In the event of any casualty overtaking the institution, this more complete arrangement would, no doubt, prove to be of very great advantage.

I again inspected the Infants' Home on the 27th October, finding therein 54 infants and children, and 29 mother nurses.

It appeared that during the year which had just closed that the deaths amongst the infants had numbered 51, or at the rate of 30 per cent. of the whole

population. Compared with the average of previous years, this is an increased mortality, but the rate is not in excess of that in similar institutions where the same practice is followed of retaining mother nurses for the care of the children, and it is much lower than that in those institutions where it is attempted to rear the children by artificial means.

The building was found to be scrupulously clean in every department, and there was abundant evidence that the best efforts are constantly being made to preserve the lives of the infants and the health of the mothers.

A re-arrangement of the grant to this Charity has been made, by which recognition is given to the system of retaining the mother nurses in order to take care of the infants, instead of attempting to rear them otherwise. The grant to the Home in respect of Infirmary work is also renewed.

ST. NICHOLAS HOME, TORONTO.

The operations of the Home during the official year, ending 30th September, 1883, are shewn in the following summary:—

In residence on 1st October, 1883,	26
Admitted during the year,	94
Total number of inmates admitted during year,	120
Discharged,	93
In residence on 30th September, 1884,	27
	120

The statistical information regarding these inmates, all of whom were males, is as follows:—

Religious Denominations.

Protestants,	4
Roman Catholics,	116
	120

Nationalities.

Canadian,	55
English,	26
Irish,	34
Other countries,	5
	120

The inmates were admitted from—

City of Toronto,	46
Other places,	74
	120

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of \$251.78, was \$5,725.64, and the expenditure amounted to \$5,761.04.

The collective stay of the boys was 12,161 days. The Home will therefore be entitled to Government aid to the extent of \$243.22.

INSPECTION.

I visited the St. Nicholas Home, Toronto, on the 23rd May. In the books were registered the names of 29 boys as receiving regular board and lodging. To prevent imposition the authorities of this charity have adopted the rule that each new-comer must be recommended by some prominent person or authority, who is

satisfied that the circumstances and character of the applicant are such as to render him deserving of the benefits to be derived from a residence in the Home.

The institution was found to be clean and tidy in all departments, and every provision seemed to be made for the satisfactory working out of its objects.

The second inspection of this Home during the year was made on the 28th October, when the names of 30 youths appeared on the register. Only four of these lads were in the Home, the rest were out at work.

The internal condition of the Home was very satisfactory, the dormitories being well kept, and every department in the state of strictest cleanliness. The books also were in good order.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.

Under treatment on 1st October, 1883,	29	
Since admitted,	49	
Total number of inmates during year,	—	78
Discharged,	46	
Died,	2	
Under treatment on 30th September, 1884,	30	
	—	78
<i>Sex.</i>		
Male,	36	
Female,	42	
	—	78
<i>Religious Denominations.</i>		
Protestants,	69	
Roman Catholics,	9	
	—	78
<i>Nationalities.</i>		
Canadian,	57	
English,	16	
Scotch,	3	
Irish,	1	
Other countries,	1	
	—	78
<i>Where admitted from.</i>		
City of Toronto,	53	
County of York,	4	
Other counties and countries,	21	
	—	78

In the Convalescent Home on the Island 28 children were admitted during the summer season, but the majority of these were patients transferred from the Hospital

The income of the Asylum during the year amounted to \$6,027.53, and the expenditures on account of maintenance to \$5,429.49.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 8,786 days, thus entitling the institution to Provincial aid to the extent of \$1,317.90.

The collective stay of the 28 children at the Convalescent Branch of this Hospital was 2,216 days. The Hospital, therefore, will be entitled in respect of them to an allowance of seven cents per day, \$155.12, making a total grant of \$1,473.02 for the year 1885.

INSPECTION.

An inspection of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, was made on the 22nd March. There were under treatment on that day 12 male and 16 female patients. It is evident that the strictest care and attention are constantly being given to the youthful patients admitted to the Hospital. Good order and system are prevailing features in the management, which, combined with good nursing and treatment, must to a very great degree alleviate the condition of the sufferers.

I found the institution in excellent order, giving evidence of forethought and care in the daily routine operations, and reflecting much credit on the part of the management.

I paid a second visit to this Hospital on the 20th September, and found therein 14 children, 4 males and 10 females. The names of 17 others were on the books, but they were at the Island Home and were reported to be much improved by their residence there. The patients whom I saw at the main institution were those who in consequence of their ailments and low constitution could not be removed from it. The little sufferers appeared to be well cared for and as happy and comfortable as their condition of health would admit of. The children who were then at the Island Home were to return to their winter quarters in the course of a few days.

The building was in its usual state of cleanliness and order, and the books were properly kept.

ST MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1883,	153
Admitted during the year,	101
Total number of inmates during the year;	— 254
Discharged,	93
Died,	12
In residence on 30th September, 1884,	149
	— 254

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows, viz:—

Sex.

Male,	129
Female,	125
	— 254

Religious Denominations.

Protestant,	11
Roman Catholic,	243
	— 254

Nationalities.

Canadian,	237
English,	6
Irish,	8
Other countries,	3
	— 254

The inmates of the Asylum were admitted from the—

City of Hamilton,	175
County of Wentworth,	22
Other counties and countries,	57
	— 254

Including the Government grant of \$1,013.92, the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to \$6,860.02, and the expenditures to \$6,954.60.

The collective period of residence of these orphans was 55,518 days. The Government grant for 1885 will, therefore, be \$1,110.36.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of Dr. O'Reilly's report to the Government upon this Orphanage is annexed:—

"An inspection of the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, was made by me on the 7th June. There were then 67 girls in residence in the Orphanage. I found that a considerable enlargement of the buildings had been made in the shape of school-rooms and dormitories, thus putting the institution in a better position than ever to carry on its work. Everything was found in a perfect state of order and cleanliness."

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

In residence 1st October, 1883,	29
Since admitted,	9
Total number of inmates during the year,	— 38
Discharged,	6
Died,	1
In residence 30th September, 1884,	31
	— 38

The statistics concerning these orphans are as follows:—

Sex.

Male,	28
Female,	10
	— 38

Religious Denomination.

Protestant,	38
	— 38

Nationalities.

Canadian,	32
English,	6
	— 38

Where admitted from.

City of Hamilton,	38
	— 38

The receipts of the Asylum during the year were \$4,725.76, and the expenditures were \$4,522.51. The receipts and expenditures of the Aged Women's Refuge are included in these amounts.

The collective stay of the children was 11,062 days which will entitle the Institution to a statutory allowance of \$221.24 for 1885.

INSPECTION.

The two reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly during the year were as follows:—

"I visited the Protestant Orphans' Home, Hamilton, on the 7th, June. On that date there were 25 boys and 8 girls in residence. This number of children is more than the institution can satisfactorily accommodate, and I understand it is contemplated to erect a new wing to the building; a much needed and useful addition. On previous occasions I had called attention to the improper seating accommodation for the children in the school-room, and expressed the hope that it would be remedied; but I was sorry to find that nothing had been done to remedy the defect. I believe the institution is fairly well endowed and I am not aware of any good reason for delay in this matter."

"A second inspection of the Protestant Orphans' Home, Hamilton, was made on the 29th August, when the children therein numbered 32. I was pleased to find that the new wing to the building had been commenced and was well on towards completion. This wing will add much to the convenience and capacity of the house. I saw good reason to hope that while these improvements were in progress the re-seating of the school-room would be attended to."

"The institution was found in its usual condition, with the exception of some little confusion arising from the works going on."

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1883.....	88	
Since admitted.....	43	
Total number of inmates during year.....	—	131
Discharged.....	25	
In residence on 30th September, 1884.....	106	
	—	131

These 131 boys were all Protestants, and all except one were admitted from the City of Hamilton.

Nationalities.

Canadian.....	91	
English.....	17	
Irish.....	14	
Scotch.....	9	
	—	131

The receipts of the Home during the year were \$6,076.36, and the expenditures were \$6,007.65.

The aggregate period of residence of the inmates was 35,737 days, entitling the Home to receive the sum of \$714.74 as Provincial aid for 1885.

INSPECTION.

Copies of the two reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly during the year are annexed:

"The first inspection of the Boys' Home for the year was made on the 7th June. There were then 103 boys in residence, all of whom I saw in the school-room. This room is excellently equipped, being supplied with seats and desks of

a modern pattern. The teachers are employed and paid by the City School Board, and the school work is carried on according to the regular plan of the common schools and in a very efficient manner.

"A large piece of land on the east side of the institution has been purchased and converted into a vegetable garden for the use of the Home, and will prove to be a valuable acquisition.

"The Home throughout was found to be in the best of order as usual, and for an institution of the kind it has no superior in the Province.

"I made a second inspection of the Boys' Home, Hamilton, on the 29th, August. All the inmates, 101 in number, were in excellent health. The fact that there has been but one death in this Home during the fourteen years which have elapsed since it was opened, speaks volumes for its sanitary condition and management."

GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The operations of this Home are shewn in the summary given below:—

In residence on 1st October, 1883.....	76	
Since admitted.....	38	
Total number of inmates.....	—	114
Discharged.....	44	
In residence 30th September, 1884.....	70	
	—	114

The statistical information regarding these children is given as follows:—

<i>Sex.</i>		
Male.....	10	
Female.....	104	
	—	114

<i>Religious Denomination.</i>		
Protestants.....	114	
	—	114

<i>Nationalities.</i>		
Canadian.....	87	
English.....	15	
Irish.....	2	
Scotch.....	4	
Other countries.....	6	
	—	114

<i>Where admitted from.</i>		
City of Hamilton.....	108	
Other parts of the Province of Ontario.....	6	
	—	114

The revenue of the Home during the year was \$2,741.31, and the expenditure was \$2,769.90.

The aggregate period of residence of the 114 children was 23,899 days. The Government grant for 1885 will be \$477.98.

INSPECTION.

Copies of the reports made to the Government upon this Orphanage by Dr. O'Reilly are given hereunder:—

"The Girls' Home, Hamilton, was inspected on the 5th June. There were 65 girls in residence, and 5 boys under 12 years' old.

"Since my previous visit several much needed improvements have been made. In the laundry new tubs have been constructed, and new baths have been provided for the children. New drainage arrangements have been completed, which promise to be thoroughly efficient, and fire escapes have been erected. All of these improvements tend very much to increase the efficiency of the institution.

"I have, however, again to call attention to the fact that the school-room is not yet provided with proper seats. It is scarcely necessary to comment upon the impropriety of keeping children sitting for several hours a day on such seats as are provided here. The danger to the future health and well-being of the children is well understood by all who have taken the trouble to inform themselves upon the matter. I feel so strongly upon this subject that I shall feel it necessary to recommend the Government to withhold its grant to this Orphanage if an improvement be not made in this respect. I am at a loss to understand how the School Board tolerates this system of seating in a school where the teacher is provided and paid by that body.

"I made a second inspection of the Girls' Home on the 29th August. The institution was in excellent order. The children, of whom there were 63 girls and 3 boys, were all, with one exception, in good health."

ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this institution during the year:—

In the Home on 1st October, 1883.....	61	
Admitted during the year.....	27	
Total number in residence	—	88
Discharged	30	
In residence on 30th September, 1884	58	
	—	88

The following statistical information is returned to me respecting the 88 children:—

<i>Sex.</i>		
Male	42	
Female	46	
	—	88

<i>Religious Denomination.</i>		
Protestants.....	88	
	—	88

<i>Nationalities.</i>		
Canadian	63	
English	19	
Other countries	6	
	—	88

These inmates were admitted from:—

City of Kingston	88	
	—	88

The revenue of the Home during the year was \$3,290.39, including the Government grant of \$446.46, and the expenditure was \$2,947.56.

The total stay of the children was 20,147 days, consequently the Government grant for 1885 will be \$402.94.

INSPECTION.

The Orphans' Home at Kingston was visited by me on the 18th January. The number of inmates was as follows:—

Adult males, 3; adult females, 6; children under 12 years, 46; total, 55.

No change worthy of extended notice had occurred in this institution since the time of my previous visit. The health of the children had been excellent, and their progress in the school-room was reported to have been very satisfactory. It was a pleasure to note that the usual care was bestowed on the children, and that a proper oversight was thoroughly maintained.

An examination of the records proved them to be correctly entered up and in satisfactory order.

A second visit to this Home was made on the 25th September. There were then in residence 50 girls and 8 young boys. They were all assembled in the school-room and presented a comfortable and happy appearance. There is every evidence that the children in this institution are carefully and thoroughly looked after.

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

In residence on 1st October, 1883.....	16	
Admitted during the year	25	
Total number in residence	—	41
Discharged during year	19	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1884..	22	
	—	41

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows:

Sex.

Male	—	41
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Religious Denominations.

Protestants	1	
Roman Catholics	40	
	—	41

Nationalities.

Canadian	30	
Irish	2	
Other countries	9	
	—	41

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston.....	9	
County of Frontenac	2	
Other counties.....	30	
	—	41

The receipts and expenditures of this Orphanage are included with those of the House of Providence, and cannot be shewn separately.

The collective period of residence of the above indicated children was 6,577 days. The Orphanage will therefore be entitled to draw Provincial aid to the extent of \$131.54.

INSPECTION.

This Orphanage was visited by me on the 18th January. There were in residence 7 children, and the records showed that 7 others were receiving the benefits of the Institution, but they, at the time of my visit, were at school. Those whom I saw were comfortably clad, and appeared to be, in every respect, well cared for. The Sisters in charge called my attention to a boy, about six years of age, who had manifested an alarming amount of youthful depravity. Although prepossessing in appearance, he seemed to be possessed with destructive propensities of no ordinary character. Amongst his latest efforts was an attempt to blow up the Institution by putting gunpowder in the kitchen stove, and upon being detected he repeated the attempt by pouring a quantity of powder in an interstice of the floor, but fortunately was caught in the act of trying to fire it with a match.

I visited this Orphanage again on the 24th September. At that time there were 19 youths there under twelve years, all of whom looked happy and contented, and apparently were well cared for. The apartments of the Orphanage were in their usual state of good order, and I found the books to be properly entered up.

HOTEL DIEU ORPHAN ASYLUM, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the official year :

In residence on 1st October, 1883.....	41	
Since admitted.....	200	
Total number of inmates during year	—	241
Discharged	208	
In residence on 30th September, 1884.....	33	
	—	241

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows, viz:—

<i>Sex.</i>		
Male	99	
Female	142	
	—	241

<i>Religious Denomination.</i>		
Roman Catholics	—	241

<i>Nationalities.</i>		
Canadian	63	
English	176	
Other countries	2	
	—	241

<i>* Places admitted from.</i>		
City of Kingston.....	47	
County of Frontenac	10	
Other counties and countries.....	184	
	—	241

The income of the Asylum during the year amounted to \$883.32, and the expenditure on account of maintenance to \$1,228.27.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 13,642 days, thus entitling the institution to Provincial aid for 1885, to the extent of \$272.84.

INSPECTION.

My first official visit to the Hotel Dieu Orphanage was made on the 18th January. There were in residence 7 adult females, and 28 youths under 12 years of age.

Everything in connection with this institution was found to be very satisfactory. The children were neatly kept and scrupulously clean in their attire, and in every respect seemed to be carefully attended to.

I again inspected this asylum on the 25th September, finding 34 inmates. Twenty-five of these were under 12 years of age; the other 9 were adults, who were more or less infirm. The children were all assembled before me and appeared well cared for and contented. The building was in its usual state of good order, and the books were neatly and properly kept.

ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year :—

In residence on 1st October, 1883.....	37	
Since admitted.....	45	
Total number of inmates during year	—	82
Discharged	29	
Died	1	
In residence on 30th September, 1884	52	
	—	82

Statistical information respecting the inmates is returned to me as follows :—

<i>Sex.</i>		
Male	37	
Female	45	
	—	82
<i>Religious Denominations.</i>		
Protestants	79	
Roman Catholics.....	3	
	—	82
<i>Nationalities.</i>		
Canadian	63	
English	7	
Irish	9	
Scotch	3	
	—	82
<i>Places admitted from.</i>		
City of Ottawa	53	
County of Carleton.....	22	
Other counties.....	7	
	—	82

The revenue of the Home for the year was \$3,087.07, and the expenditures incurred during the same time were \$2,817.21.

The collective period of residence of the children was equal to 13,820 days; the Government grant for 1885 will therefore be \$276.40.

INSPECTION.

I visited the Orphans' Home, Ottawa, on the 7th May. There were 37 children in residence, and 9 infirm adult females, who had for some time been under the care of the Orphanage authorities.

The children were in the act of assembling in the school-room when my visit was made, and their outward appearance of health and strength indicated that they were well cared for.

The second inspection was made on the 30th September, when 46 children and 6 old and feeble women were being cared for in the Orphanage. The children were reported to have been in good health since the time of my previous visit. The books were properly kept.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the official year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1883	36	
Since admitted	103	
Number of inmates during year	—	139
Discharged	86	
Died	1	
In residence 30th September, 1884	52	
	—	139

The statistical information is as follows:—

<i>Sex.</i>		
Males.....	79	
Females	60	
	—	139

<i>Religious Denominations.</i>		
Protestants	3	
Roman Catholics	136	
	—	139

<i>Nationalities.</i>		
Canadian	6	
English	19	
Irish	114	
	—	139

<i>Places admitted from.</i>		
City of Ottawa.....	75	
Other parts of the Province	64	
	—	139

The income of this Orphanage for the past year has been \$14,640.13, inclusive of the Government grant, and the expenditure for maintenance, \$8,166.52.

The collective stay of the children was equal to 16,951 days. Based on this, the Government grant to the Asylum for 1885 will be \$339.02.

INSPECTION.

My first visit to the St. Patrick's Orphanage, Ottawa, was made on the 7th May. There were then 48 children in charge of the Sisters, and they were all clean and happy looking and evidently well cared for. They were all reported to be in excellent health; no case of ailment of any sort existing amongst them.

I again visited the Orphanage on the 1st October, finding that 53 children were being cared for. They all appeared to be in good health. The apartments occupied by the children were well kept, and there was every indication of system and order prevailing throughout.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The operations of this Charity are shewn in the following summary :—

In residence on 1st October, 1883	102	
Since admitted	72	
Total number of inmates during the year	—	174
Discharged	75	
In residence on 30th September, 1884	99	
	—	174

The statistical information is as follows :—

<i>Sex.</i>		
Male	76	
Female	98	
	—	174

<i>Religious Denominations.</i>		
Roman Catholics	174	
	—	174

<i>Nationalities.</i>		
Canadian	153	
English	1	
Irish	20	
	—	174

<i>Places admitted from.</i>		
City of Ottawa	88	
County of Carleton	51	
Other counties and places	35	
	—	174

The receipts of the institution for the year were \$7,056.22, and the expenditures during that time were \$7,048.67.

The entire period of residence of the children was 36,502 days, thus entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of \$730.04 as the Government aid for 1885.

INSPECTION.

My first inspection of the St. Joseph's Orphanage was made on the 6th May. There were on that occasion 92 youths in residence, besides 2 adult males and 6 adult females. On the girls' side I saw the scholars assembled in the classrooms. In the senior class there were 40 girls and in the junior 36, all of whom appeared to be in good health, clean and properly cared for. The boys receive their instruction outside the Home, at the school taught by the Christian Brothers, and at the time of my visit they were reported to be at school.

The structural additions to this Orphanage, which have been before commented upon, were nearly completed. The dormitories and recreation rooms are large and airy, and will admirably answer the purpose for which they have been built.

Making allowance for the disorder caused by the buiding operations in progress, the Orphanage was in a generally good condition.

I again inspected this Orphanage on the 28th September. There were in residence 90 youths and 8 adults.

The children were all in excellent health and had a bright, comfortable appearance, indicating kindly treatment and care on the part of the Sisters.

I found the institution in an excellent state of order, with every convenience for the work to be performed. The books also were correctly and neatly kept.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The operations of this Orphanage are shewn in the following summary:—

In residence on 1st October, 1883	96	
Since admitted	68	
Number of inmates during year	—	164
Discharged	64	
In residence on 30th September, 1884	100	
	—	164

The statistical information regarding these persons is as follows:—

<i>Sex.</i>		
Male	79	
Female	85	
	—	164

<i>Religious Denominations.</i>		
Roman Catholic	164	
	—	164

<i>Nationalities.</i>		
Canadian	151	
Irish	13	
	—	164

<i>Places admitted from.</i>		
City of London	65	
County of Middlesex	3	
Other counties in Ontario	96	
	—	164

The collective period of residence of the 164 children was 36,013 days, thus entitling the Asylum to a Government grant of \$720.26.

INSPECTION.

The following report was made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly on this Orphanage:—

"The Roman Catholic Orphans' Home, London, was inspected on the 16th January. There were in all 98 children in residence. I saw them at dinner and afterwards in the school-room. All were bright, clean and healthy. There was no sickness in the house, nor had there been any for a considerable time. The books were examined and found to be properly kept."

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The operations of this Charity are shew in the following summary :—

In the Home on 1st October, 1833	41	
Admitted during year	59	
Total number of inmates during the year.....	—	100
Discharged	50	
Deaths	1	
In residence on 30th September, 1884	49	
	—	100

The statistical information respecting these children is as follows :—

<i>Sex.</i>		
Male	64	
Female	36	
	—	100
<i>Religious Denomination.</i>		
Protestant	100	
	—	100
<i>Nationalities.</i>		
Canadian	88	
English	8	
Other countries	4	
	—	100
<i>Places admitted from.</i>		
City of London	100	
	—	100

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the Home for the Aged and Friendless, London.

The total stay of the children equalled 16,610 days, entitling the institution to receive \$332.20 as Provincial aid for 1885.

INSPECTION.

A copy of Dr. O'Reilly's report to the Government is annexed :—

"I visited the Protestant Orphans' Home, London, on the 16th January, and found it in excellent order in all respects. There were 43 children in residence, who all appeared to be well clad and well fed. I was glad to find the infirmary empty and to learn that it had been so for more than two months, during which time there had been no sickness."

PROTESTANT HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH), ST. CATHARINES.

The operations of the Orphanage Branch of this Charity are shewn in the annexed summary :—

In residence on 1st October, 1883	29	
Since admitted	19	
Total number of inmates during the year	—	48
Discharged	18	
Died	1	
In residence on 30th September, 1884	29	
	—	48

The statistical information regarding these 48 children is as follows:—

<i>Sex.</i>		
Male	31	
Female	17	
	—	48
<i>Religious Denomination.</i>		
Protestant	48	
	—	48
<i>Nationalities.</i>		
Canadian	35	
English	4	
Irish	4	
Other countries	5	
	—	48
<i>Places admitted from.</i>		
City of St. Catharines	36	
County of Lincoln	12	
	—	48

The revenue and expenditure of the Home during the year amounted to \$1,782.53 and \$1,918.95. respectively. The receipts and expenses connected with the Refuge Branch of the Home are also included in these sums.

The total stay of the children was equal to 10,430 days, consequently the Government grant for 1885 in their behalf will be \$208.60.

INSPECTION.

The following reports were made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this Charity:—

"The Protestant Home, St. Catharines, was visited by me on the 15th May. There were 27 boys and 2 girls in residence on that day, and also 1 old man, all of whom I saw."

"I made a second inspection on the 25th September, when the inmates numbered 29 boys, 4 girls and 1 old man. The matron was away on her holidays and I could not see the books, but I went over the house and found it in excellent order throughout. The children were all looking clean, and bright, and healthy. There had been no sickness in the Home during the year."

ST. AGATHA'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. AGATHA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the past year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1883	32	
Since admitted	15	
Total number of inmates during the year	—	47
Discharged	5	
Died	2	
In residence on 30th September, 1884	40	
	—	47

The following are the statistics respecting these 47 children :—

<i>Sex.</i>	
Male	28
Female	19
	— 47
<i>Religious Denomination.</i>	
Roman Catholics	47
	— 47
<i>Nationality.</i>	
Canadians	47
	— 47
<i>Places admitted from.</i>	
Village of St. Agatha	1
County of Waterloo	44
Other counties	2
	— 47

The revenue of the Asylum was \$915.56, including the Government grant of \$220.54, and the expenditures were \$943.81.

The total stay of the children was equal to 12,277 days, which will entitle the Asylum to a grant of \$245.54 for 1885.

THE HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH), ST. THOMAS.

The operations of this Charity are shewn in the following summary :—

In residence on 1st October, 1883	1
Since admitted	15
Total number of inmates during the year	— 16
Discharged	14
In residence 30th September, 1884.....	2
	— 16

The statistical information respecting these children is given as follows :—

<i>Sex.</i>	
Male	10
Female	6
	— 16
<i>Religious Denomination.</i>	
Protestant	16
	— 16
<i>Nationality.</i>	
Canadians	16
	— 16
<i>Place admitted from.</i>	
City of St. Thomas	16
	— 16

The receipts and expenditures are included with the Refuge.

The entire period of residence of the children was 683 days, thus entitling the Orphanage to receive the sum of \$13.66 as Government aid for 1885.

THE ORPHANS' HOME, FORT WILLIAM.

The operations of this Home during the official year are shewn in the summary given below :—

In residence 1st October, 1883.....	29	
Since admitted	14	
Total number of inmates during the year	—	43
Discharged.....	12	
Died	2	
In residence on 30th September, 1884	29	
	—	43

All these inmates were girls, and all were Roman Catholics.

Nationalities.

Canadian	20	
Irish	3	
Other countries	20	
	—	43

Places admitted from.

Prince Arthur's Landing.....	7	
From other places	2	
Foreigners	34	
	—	43

The aggregate period of residence of the 43 children was 12,097 days. The Government grant for 1885 will be \$241.94.

MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

The only thing to be noted regarding these institutions is the change of name of the first one on the list from the Magdalen Asylum, Toronto, to the Industrial Refuge, Toronto.

The usual tables respecting the Asylums are annexed :

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

Names of Magdalen Asylums.	Location.	No. of persons in residence on 1st October, 1883.	No. admitted during the year 1884.	Total number under lodgment during the year.	No. of deaths during the year.	No. discharged during the year.	No. in residence 30th Sept., 1884.
Industrial Refuge	Toronto	33	57	90	57	3	30
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women.....	"	93	84	177	104	2	71
Home for Friendless	Hamilton	16	55	71	48	2	21
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum.....	Ottawa.....	33	28	61	24	1	36
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home.....	London.....	10	65	75	44	13	18
Total.....	.....	185	289	474	277	21	176

The information from each Asylum, in respect of sex, religious denomination, nationalities, and previous residences of the inmates, has been summarized as under:—

<i>Sex.</i>	
*Male	19
Female.	455
	— 474
<i>Religious Denominations.</i>	
Roman Catholics	268
Protestants.....	206
	— 474
<i>Nationalities.</i>	
Canadian	235
English	67
Irish	135
Scotch	18
United States.....	18
Other countries ...	1
	— 474
<i>Previous residence.</i>	
Received from City or Town in which institutions are located.....	335
Received from counties in which institutions are located.	55
Received from other counties in the Province	30
Emigrants and foreigners.....	54
	— 474

* These are infants admitted to the Women's Refuge and Infants Home, London.

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	Aggregate days stay of inmates.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.		Total Government grant for the year 1885, at the rate of two cents per day.	
			\$	c.	\$	c.
Industrial Refuge	Toronto	12,217	6,566	39	244	34
Food Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women	"	29,381	5,281	65	587	62
Home for Friendless	Hamilton	7,905	1,408	74	158	10
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum	Ottawa	12,971	5,929	05	259	42
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	London	5,552	496	58	111	04
Totals .....	.....	68,026	19,682	41	1,360	52

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	Aggregate days' stay of inmates.	Total expenditure for maintenance during the year.	Average cost per patient per day.
			\$ c.	Cents.
Industrial Refuge.....	Toronto	12,217	4,626 12	37.86
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women	"	29,381	6,017 70	20.48
Home for Friendless	Hamilton	7,905	1,621 79	20.51
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum	Ottawa	12,971	6,155 01	47.45
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	London	5,552	1,199 00	21.59
Totals.....	.....	68,026	19,619 62	28.82

SEPARATE REPORTS.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE, TORONTO.

The operations of this institution during the year are shewn in the following summary :—

In residence on the 1st October, 1883	33	
Since admitted	57	
Total number of inmates during year	—	90
Discharged	57	
Died	3	
In residence on 30th September, 1884	20	
	—	90

The statistical information regarding these women is as follows :—

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	67	
Roman Catholics	23	
	—	90

Nationalities.

Canadian	22	
English	27	
Irish	30	
Scotch	8	
Other countries	3	
	—	90

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	80	
Other parts of Ontario	7	
Other countries	3	
	—	90

The revenue of the Asylum, exclusive of the Government grant of \$270.64, amounted to \$6,566.39, and the maintenance expenditures to \$3,138.74.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 12,217 days, thus entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$244.34 as the Government grant for 1885.

INSPECTION.

I made an inspection of the Industrial Refuge, Toronto, on the 22nd May, and found that there were 29 persons under its roof. No changes or new features of interest in connection with this Asylum had transpired since my previous visit. The house internally presented a fair appearance. The halls, dormitories and apartments throughout the building had not, at the time of my inspection, received their usual spring cleaning.

I again inspected Refuge the on the 20th September, and saw all the inmates, 31 in number, whose appearance indicated that proper efforts were made for their welfare and comfort. The house was in good order throughout.

GOOD SHEPHERD REFUGE FOR FALLEN WOMEN, TORONTO.

The following summary shows the operations of this Refuge during the past official year :—

In residence on 1st October, 1883	93
Since admitted.....	84
Total number of inmates during the year	— 177
Discharged	104
Died	2
In residence on 30th September, 1884 ..	71
	— 177

The statistical information regarding these women is as follows :—

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	7
Roman Catholics	170
	— 177

Nationalities.

Canadian	98
English	11
Irish	63
Other countries	2
	— 177

Where admitted from.

City of Toronto	99
County of York	30
Other counties and countries.....	48
	— 177

The income of this Charity, exclusive of the Government grant of \$552.56, was \$5,281.65 for the year, and the expenditure \$6,017.70.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 29,381 days. The Government grant for 1885 will therefore be \$587.62.

INSPECTION.

The Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women, Toronto, was inspected by me on the 29th May, when I found the inmates to number 35. All these women were busily employed at their principal occupation of laundry work.

The strictest cleanliness and good order were noticable throughout the building.

The books were properly kept, and there was every evidence of the exercise of care and economy in the management of the institution.

I visited the Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women, Toronto, on the 17th October, and found that there were 35 inmates being cared for, 32 of whom were adult females; the others were youths under 12 years. There is no change in either the work or the method of conducting the Refuge since my last visit. The laundry work was being actively carried on as usual, and I found the Refuge in good order and perfectly clean.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the past year :—

In residence on 1st October, 1883	16	
Since admitted	55	
Total number of inmates during year.....	—	71
Discharged	48	
Died	2	
In the Home on 30th September, 1884	21	
	—	71

The statistics regarding these women are as follows :—

Religious Denominations.

Protestants.....	59	
Roman Catholics	12	
	—	71

Nationalities.

Canadian	44	
English	9	
Irish	14	
Scotch.....	3	
Other countries	1	
	—	71

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	58	
Counties of Ontario	2	
Other places and counties.....	11	
	—	71

The revenue of the Home, exclusive of the Government grant of \$94.58, amounted to \$1,408.74, and the expenditure to \$1,621.79.

The stay of the inmates was equal to 7,905 days, entitling the Home to receive \$158.10 as aid for 1885.

INSPECTION.

Dr. O'Reilly's reports to the Government upon this Home are as follows :—

"I inspected the Home for the Friendless, Hamilton, on the 5th June. There were 10 adult females and 11 infants in residence. I found the institution in its usual state of good order.

"I made a second visit to the Home on the 29th August, when 11 women and 12 infants were being sheltered. Everything was in excellent order."

GOOD SHEPHERD MAGDALEN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year :—

In residence on 1st October, 1883	33	
Admitted during year	28	
Total number of inmates during year.....	—	61
Discharged	24	
Died	1	
In residence on 30th September, 1884.....	36	
	—	61

The statistical information respecting these women is as follows:—

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholics	60	
Protestants	1	
	—	61

Nationalities.

Canadian	24	
English	8	
Irish	26	
Scotch.....	1	
Other countries.....	2	
	—	61

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	42	
County of Carleton	8	
Other counties	8	
Other countries	3	
	—	61

The receipts of the institution during the year, exclusive of the Government grant of \$225.96, were \$5,929.05, and the expenditures for maintenance, \$6,155.01.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 12,971 days. The Government aid for 1885 will therefore be \$259.42.

INSPECTION.

I made a visit of inspection to the Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum, Ottawa, on the 6th May, when there were 76 inmates in residence. Each individual appeared to be actively employed; the greater number in laundry and other work, by which the institution is largely supported.

I was informed that, owing to the limited means at the disposal of the Sisters, the number of inmates for whom provision can be made has had to be reduced. Those sent out had been provided with homes and situations, where they would be protected and properly cared for.

The premises and books were found to be in their usual condition of good order. I again inspected the Asylum, on the 30th September.

There were registered on that date 69 adult inmates and 2 youths under twelve years. Including 6 who were in residence on the 1st October last, there have been 177 entrants during the year, 69 of whom remain. 29 of the former number have been discharged by placing them under the care of parents and friends, and 2 have died.

The work of this institution appears to be going on satisfactorily, and everything connected with its internal management was found to be in good order.

WOMEN'S REFUGE AND INFANTS' HOME, LONDON.

The operations of this Charity during the year are shewn as under:—

In residence on 1st October, 1883	10	
Admitted during year	65	
Total number of inmates during year.....	—	75
Discharged.....	44	
Died	13	
In residence on 30th September, 1884.....	18	
	—	75

The statistical information respecting these inmates is given as follows :

Sex.

Males	19	
Females	56	
		— 75

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	72	
Roman Catholics ..	3	
		— 75

Places admitted from.

City of London	56	
Counties in Ontario	15	
Other countries	4	
		— 75

The receipts during the year, exclusive of the Government grant of \$88.58, were \$496.58, and the expenditures for maintenance \$1,199.00.

The stay of the inmates aggregated 5,552 days, which entitles the Refuge to receive a grant of \$111.04 for 1885.

INSPECTION.

A copy of Dr. O'Reilly's report to the Government is attached:—

"I inspected the Women's Refuge and Infants' Home, London, on the 16th January.

"There were in residence on that day 4 adults and 8 children.

"I found nothing new to report with reference to this Institution. It is small, but is attempting to fill a much needed want in the City of London, and the prospects of its ultimately becoming a very useful institution are promising."





